...ial Sale.
...but indicate
Glass
...y large response
...OOKS
...MORIAL Bro...
...ington-sts.
Flint Water
...blers,
...y special price,
60c
Per dozen.
...tifully needle
...d, with scroll
...n, value $1.50.
Cut Glass
...er Bowls,
$1.50, 75c
$1.50
...n Glass
Vases,
...ape, ruby color
...with rich gold
...oration, three
...worth double,
35c, $1.25
...items for gifts.
China
Salads,
3 specials,
dainty decorations,
50c and
75c
...ns delicately decorated and gold trimmed.
...ink
...oods.
...what
...in
...L
...AP
...E ABSORBENT
...DINE"
...dry and sweet,
...butter, milk, etc.
...loves "refriger-
...dor. Sold by
...10, PENNA.
...Mrs. Lewis
...Philadelphia.
...EATS
...TICAL CO.,
...OW'S
...SYRUP
...URE

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 246. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 189 — WELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOW HE TIES KNOTS.

Work of Marrying Parson Hunsberger of Milwaukee.

WEDDINGS IN FAST TIME.

Sunday His Task Is Interrupted by Unkind Crowds.

BICYCLISTS CALL ON HIM.

They Are Representatives of "The Tribune" on Duty.

WHAT THEY SEE IN THE PARLOR.

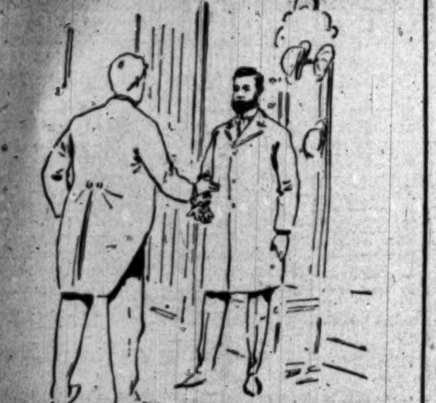
Wesley A. Hunsberger, the marrying parson of Milwaukee, did a rushing business, as usual, Sunday. But his fame as an expert at tying nuptial knots came near getting him into serious and unlooked for difficulty. He had to invoke the aid of the police to disperse the rabble which collected about his door to watch the bridal procession.

As soon as the Christopher Columbus and the Virginia reached Milwaukee from Chicago, couples in hacks and on foot started in a stream up the avenue toward the minister's house. Crowds of curious people from the boats followed them to see the "fun." Before the door, No. 145 Fifth street, were already gathered all of the idlers from Milwaukee streets. The increasing throng lined the sidewalks on either side of the street. They collected about the doorsteps, leaving only a narrow passage for the couples to pass through. The minister came out on the stoop and protested. His wife stood in the bay-window, ditto. He talked into the air of people's want of "decency" and "regard" for other people's rights and feelings. His wife's asides as to ill-mannered neighbors were loud enough to be effective. But the crowd stood open-mouthed, good-natured, and obdurate. Couples were waiting inside to get the "business" done so they could go home on the boat. The minister went in and slammed the door and the crowd grinned.

He Keeps It Quiet.

The Rev. Mr. Hunsberger's unwillingness to divulge the names or his clients or grant any interviews on the subject has become so well-known that not one, even if he desired, thought of going up and ringing the door bell. Milwaukee reporters contented themselves with walking up and down on the outside. They knew a good thing when they saw it, though. They had spied two bicycles, one a man's, the other a woman's, neatly tucked away alongside the front steps. And what they were "laying" for was the couple inside who had come to the altar on wheels.

Now, it happens that the wheels were ridden by an artist and a woman reporter for The Chicago Tribune. They brought them up on a boat, so as to arrive at the scene before the crowd and get a front seat, and they did. They were met at the door by the marrying minister, almost before they had a chance to ring. He shook hands warmly.



A HAPPY MAN PAYS THE PARSON.

"Wouldn't you like to put your wheels in the backyard?" he asked. "You know those troublesome reporters are always sneaking around for sensations. You don't mind? Well, then all right, come right in. Take a seat here on this little red sofa. No, not that way. You sit on her right please, so."

This little bit of "steering" had been done so smoothly and with such ease that up to now no chance for an explanation had occurred.

"Now, I suppose you want to——" But the preacher got no farther. The Chicago artist, who happens to be a married man, jumped to his feet with the scattering hairs which happen to remain on his head standing on end.

"We don't want to get married," he thundered, as the awful possibility of a suit for bigamy loomed up before him.

"You see," he said, getting himself under rein at once, "we expect some friends here, a couple who started from Chicago at 3 o'clock this morning. They're going to get married, not us."

He Is Satisfied.

The minister's face had fallen as the prospect of marrying a couple in bicycle attire faded from his vision. But he rubbed his hands together briskly at this information.

"That's all right," he said, "they'll be sure to get here. They all do in time." And he laughed at his own joke.

"I suppose you have a good many couples here," ventured the woman, who now spoke for the first time.

"O, yes indeed, I always keep things ready," he went on. "Here are a stack of registration blanks, with pen and ink. I always keep them ready," he said, pointing to the articles arranged on the center-table beside the family bible.

"Yes, I marry more couples than any minister in Chicago," he went on. "I married eighty-seven couples in August. In July I married eighty-one and in June sixty-two. I average nine couples every Sunday. The high water mark was reached the 4th of July, when I married twelve."

The minister was not sitting still, while he delivered this information. He walked restlessly about the room, looking through the bay window, down the street, and rubbing his hands together expectantly.

"It is easy to explain why so many couples come up here to be married," he said. "It is less trouble, is no more expensive, and then they have the romantic little trip on the boat. In Chicago a license costs $1.50. The two tickets on the boat cost only $2, and then there is no bother or embarrassment in getting a license. They are spared this, and as I say have the trip on the boat to get them in the mood."

"May be you won't have any today," was suggested.

"O, yes." Just then a hack drove up. "There they come. Now you take seats in the back parlor," he said, bustling about, "and you may witness the ceremonies."

Couples Come In.

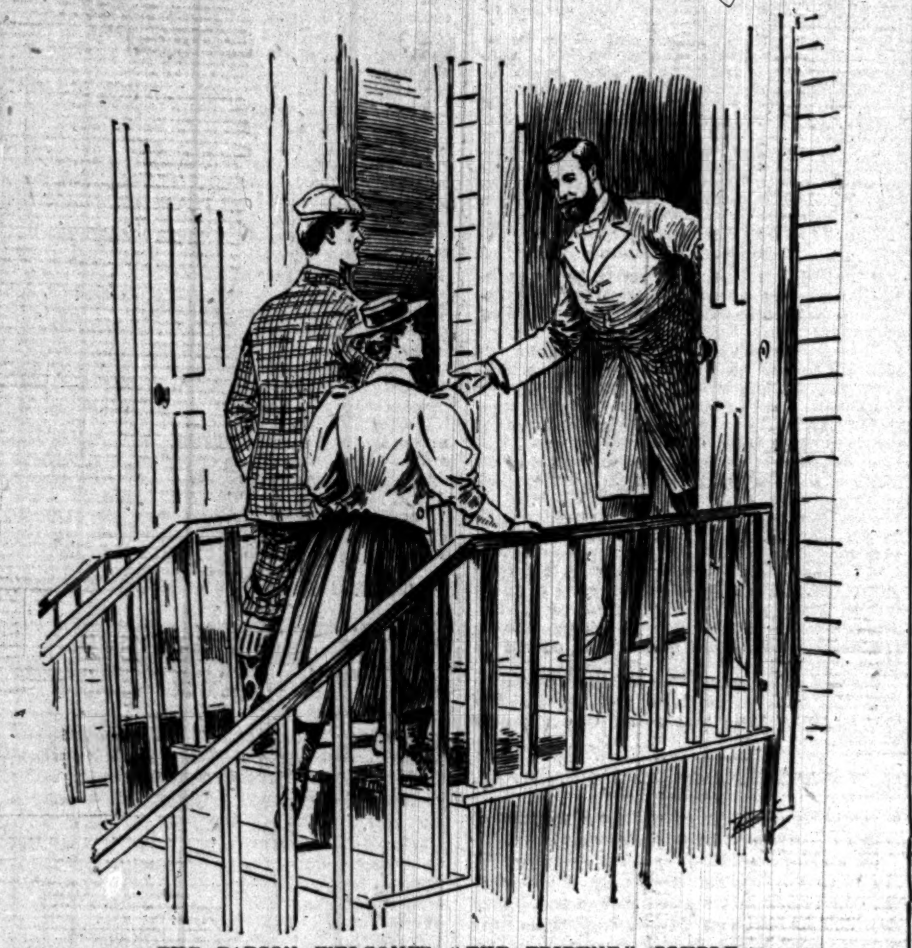
The couple to be married was posed on the red sofa, he on the right, she on the left. They gave their names as Nelson Hanson and Miss Alice Rasmundson. She wore a neat black dress, with baby blue vest, collar, and cuffs. He gave his occupation as a carpenter. Both looked scared and embarrassed. But the minister reassured them, saying jocosely that marriage, though a solemn thing, was not necessarily fatal.

While doubtless there are many ministers who perform as many marriages as the Rev. Mr. Hunsberger, it is not probable any other minister is called upon to go through so many in so short a space of time. The boats only remain in Milwaukee two hours, and of that time one hour is consumed in getting to and from the wharf.

The Rev. Mr. Hunsberger understands this. And it is only necessary to see him "work" to become convinced he is the most expert of his kind on earth. While he "jollied" the timid victims of marital fever he worked swiftly at the registration blanks, filling in the names, ages, occupations, birth-places, and so on of fathers, mothers, and everybody concerned and not concerned.

At the same time he was on the alert for the next to arrive. The crowd was collecting in the street. The bell rang just as the couple was asked to "stand up."

"Mrs. Hunsberger," he called. And that was all that was necessary. She had been trained. She rose up from somewhere in the shadowy hall and went instantly to the door.



THE PARSON WELCOMES "THE TRIBUNE" COUPLE.

She ushered the couple into the back parlor and partially drew the portieers. Before the first ceremony was over another couple arrived and were also seated in the back parlor.

"Now you may kiss your bride," he ended by saying. "And excuse me while I go upstairs to get your certificate." This gave the young man time to fumble in his breast pocket and get his bills assorted in convenient shape.

"How much do I owe you?" he asked as the minister came down and handed him the document.

From Five to Fifty.

"Well," he said gayly, "as the old minister said, anywhere from five to fifty, more or less." A bill was tucked into his palm before the last word, which came rather faintly, was out.

"Mrs. Hunsberger." And once more Mrs. Hunsberger knew her duty. She ushered the couple to the door. As she let them out another couple came in. The next two couples were taken into the parlor together.

The two registration blanks were filled out at the same time. The crowd was getting noisy outside and the minister kept casting nervous glances at the window. Finally his face took on an angry, determined look. He asked to be excused and went [illegible] step muttering something about "outrage," "insult," and "police." He came back looking worried.

"It's all the fault of those infamous reporters," he explained to his guests, who were waiting for their friends. They both looked sorry.

He went back to the pastor. He had got as far as the names of the two couples—William M. Zink and Grace R. Lyon, George G. Keeler and Ethel Stickel. Mr. Keeler gave his occupation as a clerk and Mr. Zink as a blacksmith. Miss Lyon wore a cream muslin frock with a lavender flower pattern. Miss Stickel's dress was a black and blue cloth combination.

"I take your names and addresses," said the minister, "so that when I come down to Chicago I can live around with the couples I have married. There are enough to take care of me for a good while," he added, smiling.

Hurries Matters Along.

The two ceremonies were gone through with impressive haste. The minister ushered the first out to the door himself to relieve them of the embarrassment of going over the money question in the presence of the others.

"They usually pay me $5," he said quietly, in answer to the regular question. And so with the next. If the groom hesitated the

[Continued on eighth page.]

FRAUD IN THE LOOP.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST MR. KENT AND THE COUNCIL.

The Public Works Official Said to Have Acted as Agent for the Backers of the Line, While Aldermen Are Said to Have Accepted Bribes—Allegations Made in a Bill for an Injunction Filed in the United States Court Yesterday by Opponents of the Road.

Charges of fraud against Commissioner of Public Works Kent and of bribery in the City Council are made in a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by the opponents of the elevated terminal loop now in process of construction. The action was begun by Attorney John H. Hamline in behalf of non-resident owners of Fifth avenue property, and asks an injunction restraining the building of the Northwestern "L" on that street.

The bill is similar to the one filed by Mr. Hamline in the Superior Court of Cook County Saturday and contains, as does the latter, the charge that the Northwestern "L" ordinance was obtained by the collusion of Commissioner of Public Works Kent and by bribery of the City Council, and that it is void because of other reasons set forth.

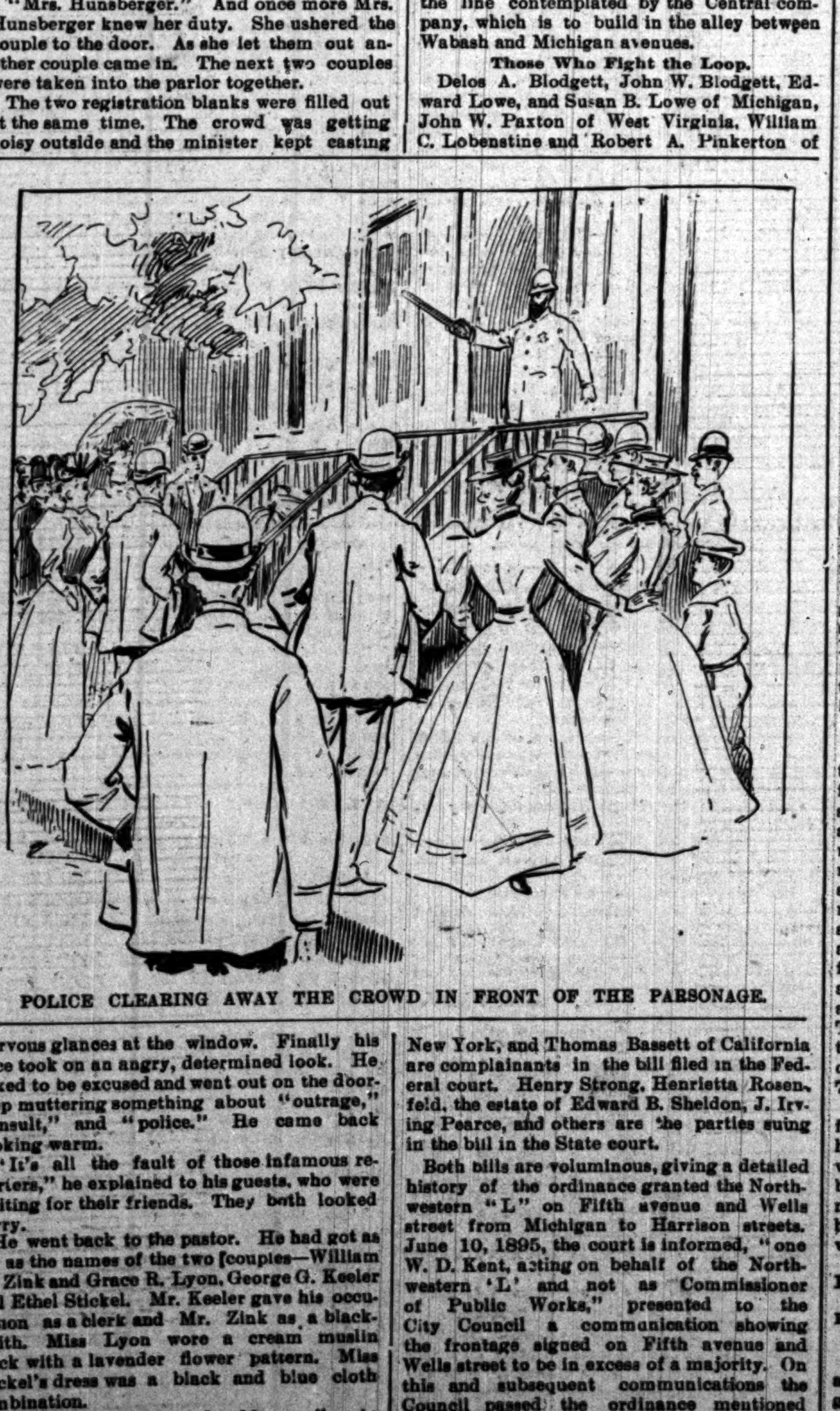
The charges against the City Council, the bill states, "on information and belief," can be proved if the court will order the production of books and records of the defendant corporations.

There will also be war on Wabash avenue, it is said. A meeting of the directors of the Wabash Avenue Property-Owners' Association will be held this morning to formulate a plan of resistance to be presented to a full meeting of the association. Simultaneously there will be a meeting of the Central Elevated company, at which Z. S. Holbrook, President of the Wabash Avenue Association, says strong men will be inducted into the directory and steps taken to start operations on the line contemplated by the Central company, which is to build in the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues.

Those Who Fight the Loop.

Delos A. Blodgett, John W. Blodgett, Edward Lowe, and Susan B. Lowe of Michigan, John W. Paxton of West Virginia, William C. Lobenstine and Robert A. Pinkerton of New York, and Thomas Bassett of California are complainants in the bill filed in the Federal court. Henry Strong, Henrietta Rosenfield, the estate of Edward B. Sheldon, J. Irving Pearce, and others are the parties suing in the bill in the State court.

Both bills are voluminous, giving a detailed history of the ordinance granted the Northwestern "L" on Fifth avenue and Wells street from Michigan to Harrison streets. June 10, 1895, the court is informed, "one W. D. Kent, acting on behalf of the Northwestern 'L' and not as Commissioner of Public Works," presented to the City Council a communication showing the frontage signed on Fifth avenue and Wells street to be in excess of a majority. On this and subsequent communications the Council passed the ordinance mentioned June 24. The bill alleges the ordinance is void because the petitions upon which it rests were never before the Council until Kent presented them and that the Council had never asked him to make a report upon the papers. When the complainants learned that Kent had the petitions they, says the bill, offered to prove the signers were not authorized to give consents for the property their names were placed against, but the Commissioner refused to hear the evidence. He publicly declared, it is averred, that he would not go behind the signatures. He acted in collusion with the officers of the Northwestern "L," it is charged, and the Council, knowing the Commissioner had refused to hear evidence on the complaint, nevertheless acted and now "fraudulently and corruptly and in defiance of law" claims to have passed the ordinance.



POLICE CLEARING AWAY THE CROWD IN FRONT OF THE PARSONAGE.

Charge the Council Was Bribed.

The Northwestern "L," the complainants then aver on information and belief, "did pay or promise to pay to members of the Council who constitute a majority, for the purpose of obtaining the ordinance, stocks and bonds of the Union "L" and the Northwestern "L" companies and this the complainants say, also on information and belief, they will be able to prove when, with the aid of the court, the books of the companies are produced.

Signatures to the petitions are analyzed and the charge is made that large numbers were procured by misrepresentation and were made by persons unauthorized to sign, and that leaving these out the Northwestern "L" company falls far below the percentage of the frontage required by law. Damages to property by the obstruction of light and air are described and the court is asked to issue an injunction ordering the Northwestern and the Union Loop "L" companies to build no structure on the street. The suit is made returnable at the October term.

Where Mr. Kent Comes In.

The charges against Commissioner Kent, as said, are technical. A representative of the complainants said no fraud was alleged against him, the facts being the petitions were placed in his hands by the people in interest, probably in ignorance of the fact that the law required them to be presented to the Council and by the latter referred to the Commissioner. By his act in sending the petitions to the Council he was, in the light of the law, so it was said, not the Commissioner of Public Works but the agent of the Northwestern "L," and it was declared to be an essential feature of the bill in order to make it good to so describe him.

Mr. Hamline was asked to say something further concerning the charges against the Council. He replied:

"We will try the case in court. Until then I have nothing to say."

Work on the Union "L," which began at Fifth avenue and Lake street Saturday, continued yesterday. The reason alleged for not asking a temporary injunction was that a very heavy bond would be required, and that the courts would require the demolition of any work if the suit was successful. President Louderback of the Northwestern "L" said:

"The work will continue as rapidly as possible until it is finished. We are ready to try these suits, and are not afraid of the charges made. They are the customary ones, amount to nothing, and are without foundation. When the court passes on the issue it will determine that we have more than a majority of the frontage and obtained it legitimately."

Wabash Avenue People Excited.

Wabash avenue property-owners who don't want an elevated road on the street, as said, will probably join the litigation. The Wabash Avenue Property-Owners' Association will meet at the Chicago Athletic Association club-house Thursday afternoon to listen to a report of its directors, who convene this morning to discuss the situation and plans to meet it. Z. S. Holbrook, President, said yesterday the opposition to the road would be carried to the court of last resort. It is inferred at the meeting Thursday there will be some discussion of the plans of the Central Elevated railroad company, numerous members of the Wabash avenue association having expressed themselves as not opposed to elevated transit facilities provided a structure was built in the alleys and not in the avenue. This is the project of the Central "L" company, which was promoted into life by T. Hamilton Hunt and incorporated a few months ago. It will have a meeting this morning to elect directors.

"The directors of the Central to be chosen at the meeting," said Mr. Holbrook, "are C. R. Cummings, S. D. Kimbark, R. D. Shepard, Dwight Lawrence, myself, and one other man. I think it will be conceded the list is a strong one and a guarantee the company is in earnest. It has the frontage necessary on the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues with the exception of about 500 feet, which can be secured. The company means business and its structure is the proper solution of the loop question. As to this alleged majority of consents on Wabash avenue I do not believe it has been obtained. The Property Owners' Association is opposed to the use of Wabash avenue and Wabash avenue will not be used until every court of appeal has decided against us."

Commissioner Kent Indignant.

Commissioner of Public Works Kent was indignant, to put it mildly, when he heard of the charges made against him in Mr. Hamline's bill filed in the Federal Court. As to his being the agent of the Northwestern Elevated company he replied with emphasis that it was absolutely untrue and that there was no warrant for such a statement.

"I had nothing whatever to do with this company getting its ordinance further than to verify the frontage. This was done on an order from the Council and also from the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys North, which considered the measure in committee. I only did what was my duty. The Council first asked for a verification of the frontage and I reported the verification June 10. The first report was in regard to Franklin street from Michigan street to Chicago avenue, Michigan street from Franklin street to Wells street, and Fifth avenue and Wells street from Michigan street to Congress. It is true I reported Wells street and Fifth avenue as one thoroughfare and the excess of frontage was 503.95 feet.

Explains His Action.

"Mr. Hamline and a committee of property-owners came here and wanted to see the frontage, but I told them that I could not show the report as it belonged to the Council, and that it could not be seen until after I had made my report. Mr. Hamline recognized the propriety of this and so stated in the presence of the committee of property-owners. I do not see why this should be raised now as an accusation against me. The next request for frontage came from the joint committee, asking a verification of the frontage on Fifth avenue from Congress street to Harrison. This report I sent to the committee and also to the Council June 17. It showed an excess of 292.02 feet, or a total on the street of 705.97 feet.

"It is untrue that the petitions were not before the Council before they came into my hands. The petitions were referred to me when the orders were passed. As to my going behind the returns and ascertaining if the signatures were correct, that is a matter which I have no authority to do. It rests entirely with the Council."

FIRES RAGING IN MICHIGAN FORESTS.

Houses and Towns in Danger and Some Loss Already Reported.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 2.—The city and the river are obscured by smoke and dangerous forest fires are raging between here and Waiskai Bay.

The fire is about four miles wide. Ashes fell in the city today. Farmhouses and settlements are in danger, and some loss of property has already resulted.

It is very dry. Navigation in the river is made difficult.

Englewood Y. M. C. A. Entertains.

The Englewood Young Men's Christian Association welcomed its friends last night at the new quarters, No. 6314 Stewart avenue. The house was decorated and the attendance was large. An elaborate program was rendered during the evening, and was followed with refreshments. The program consisted of addresses and vocal and instrumental music.

DASHES INTO A TRAIN.

ENGINE RUNS AWAY AND SIXTY-EIGHT PERSONS ARE HURT.

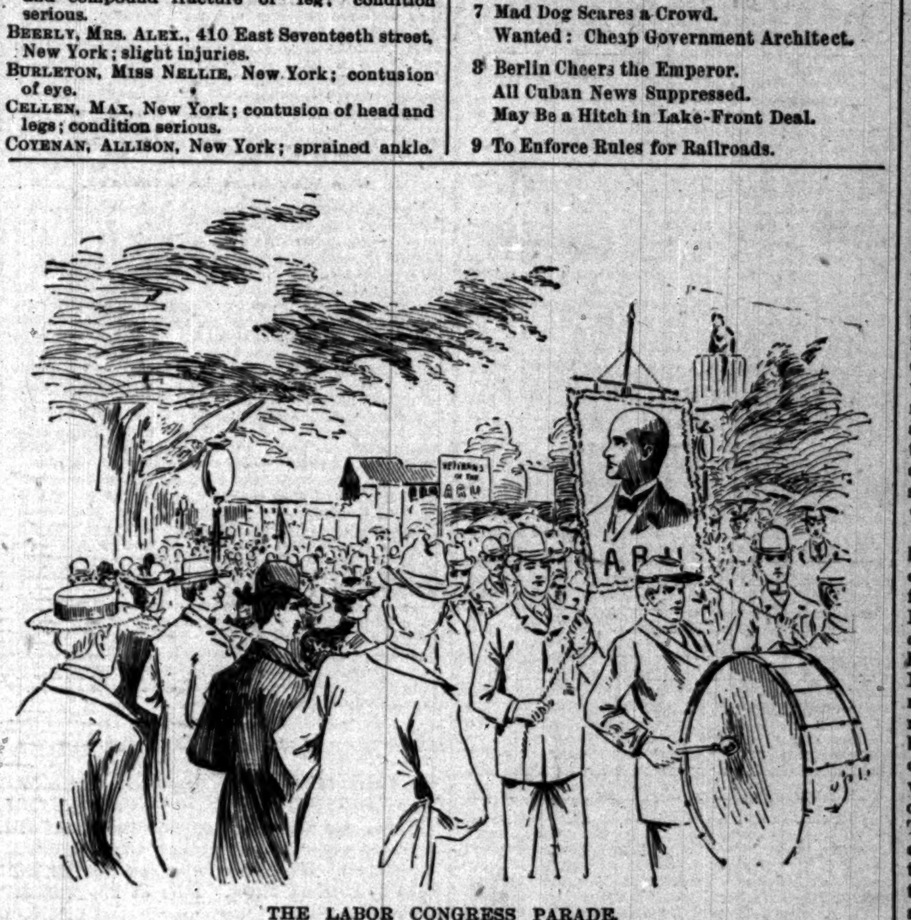
Locomotive on Sea Beach Road, Deserted by the Engineer and Fireman, Runs Into an Excursion Train—Four Cars Wrecked and Set on Fire—Many Narrowly Escape Death by Burning—Both Men Who Left the Engine Under Arrest—General New York News.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—A locomotive became unmanageable in the Bay Ridge yard of the New York and Sea Beach railroad shortly before 4 p. m. today and, deserted by its engineer and fireman, dashed out upon the road to Coney Island.

Four miles from Bay Ridge, at Woodlawn Park, it overtook and crashed into a train of seventeen cars loaded with excursionists from this city and Newark, N. J.

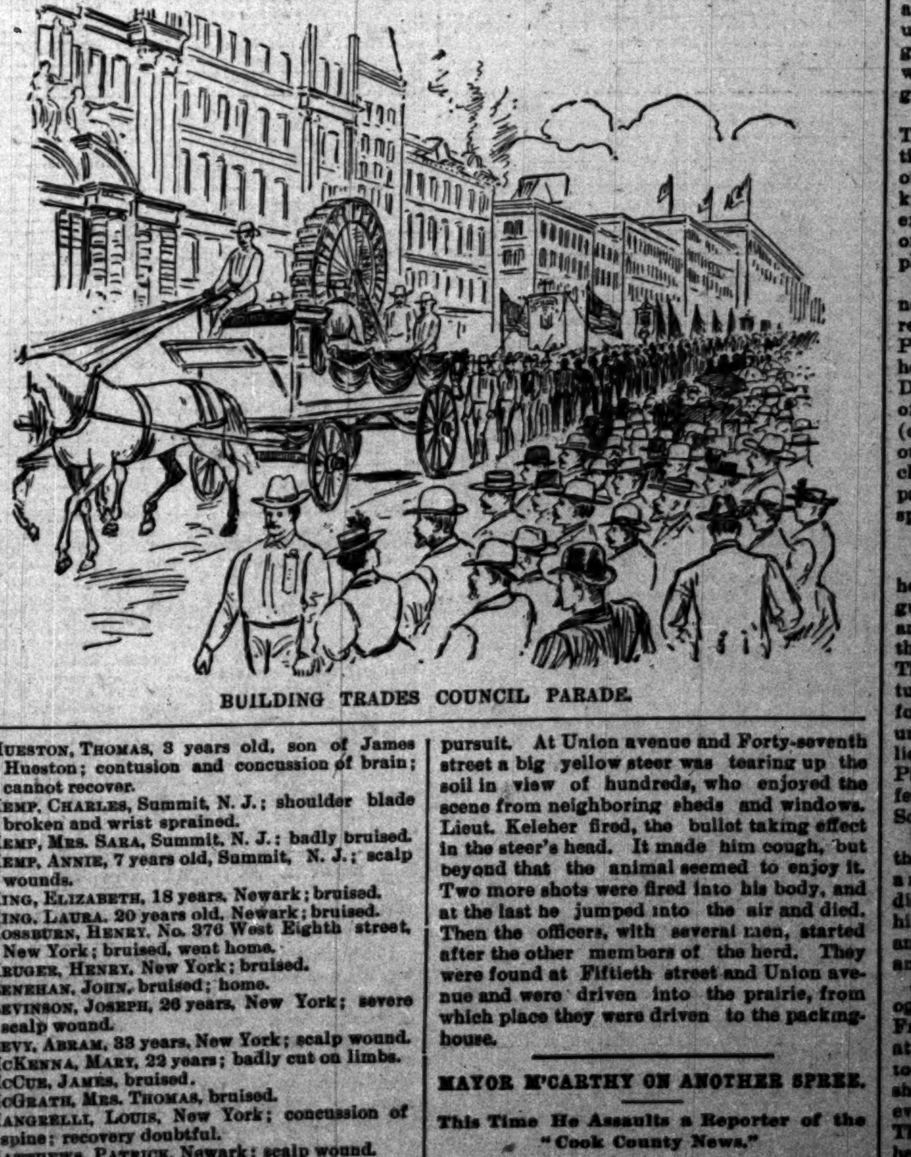
The Injured.

Ahren, Jennie, No. 541 East Seventy-second street, New York; arm cut.
Anderson, Charles, 26 years, Astoria; scalp wounds.
Anderson, Matilda, Newark; slight bruises.
Antrum, Jennie, New York; fracture base of skull; condition critical.
Anson, Ralph, 31 years, Hoboken; arm cut.
Blake, John, Newark; concussion of the spine and compound fracture of leg; condition serious.
Beerly, Mrs. Alex., 410 East Seventeeth street, New York; slight injuries.
Burleton, Miss Nellie, New York; contusion of eye.
Cellen, Max, New York; contusion of head and legs; condition serious.
Coyenan, Allison, New York; sprained ankle.



THE LABOR CONGRESS PARADE.

Condlin, Peter, Brooklyn; slight injuries.
Cooney, John, 27 years, Harrison, N. J.; right leg severely bruised; Seney Hospital.
Cooney, Mrs. Kate, 25 years, Harrison, N. J.; compound fracture of left leg and probable internal injuries; still unconscious and may die.
Cruger, Henry, New York; contused wounds of knees.
Denham, John, New York; injuries slight.
Duffy, Frank, New York; slightly injured.
Edmunds, The Rev. John, Arlington, N. J.; bruised.
Fostell, Albert Emmett, New York; bruised.
Franke, Morris, New York; lacerated wounds of scalp and concussion of brain; not expected to live.
Franke, ——, New York; lacerated wound of legs.
Franklin, Katie, ——; head bruises; sight of left eye destroyed.
Freedland, Edward H., Newark; leg broken.
Freeman, Joseph, 26 years, New York; limbs badly injured.
Frick, Joseph, New York; contusion of spine; condition critical.
Greatorex, William, Newark; slightly injured.
Georget, August, New York; wound of head and fracture of leg.
Gottlieb, Max, New York; scalp wound and laceration of leg.
Hammond, George, New York; fracture of left leg.
Held, Louis, New York; fractures and lacerated wounds of both legs.
Hoeffle, John, 20 years, New York; bruised legs.
Hueston, James, Kearney, N. J.; slight injuries of body.
Hueston, Mrs. James, Kearney, N. J.; lascerated wound of thigh.



BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL PARADE.

Hueston, Thomas, 3 years old, son of James Hueston; concussion and contusion of brain; cannot recover.
Kemp, Charles, Summit, N. J.; shoulder blade broken and wrist sprained.
Kemp, Mrs. Sarah, Summit, N. J.; badly bruised.
Kemp, Annie, 7 years old, Summit, N. J.; scalp wounds.
King, Elizabeth, 18 years, Newark; bruised.
King, Laura, 20 years old, Newark; bruised.
Kossburn, Henry, No. 376 West Eighth street, New York; bruised, went home.
Kruger, Henry, New York; bruised.
Lenehan, John, bruised; home.
Levinson, Joseph, 26 years, New York; severe scalp wound.
Levy, Abram, 33 years, New York; scalp wound.
McKenna, Mary, 22 years; badly cut on limbs.
McCue, James, bruised.
McGrath, Mrs. Thomas, bruised.
Mangrelli, Louis, New York; concussion of spine; recovery doubtful.
Matthews, Patrick, Newark; scalp wound.
Merchant, C. H., New York; fractured leg.
Miley, Gustaf, 12 years old, New York; fracture of ribs.
Montclair, Miss L., 25 years, New York; painful bruises.
Neff, Lizzie, New York; scalp wounds and contused wounds of body; condition serious.
Poiner, W. K., 60 years, Newark; compound fracture of left leg and probable internal injuries; may die.
Reagan, Frank, Newark; contused wounds of knees and laceration of feet and eyes.
Reid, Andrew, New York; slight injuries.
Roa, Capt. Jacob P., Newark; lacerated wounds

[Continued on eighth page.]

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Slightly warmer; fair.
Sun rises at 5:18; sets at 6:21.
Moon 15 days old; sets at 4:35 a. m. (Full moon at 11:55 p. m. and total eclipse of the moon.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 How Parson Hunsberger Marries Folks.
Fraud Charged Regarding "L" Loop.
Train Wrecked Near New York.
Fraker, Life Insurance Swindler, Arrested.
2 Labor Observes Its Legal Day.
Labor Day Greetings to Eugene V. Debs.
Pat Crowe in Jail.
3 Building and Trades Council Parade.
First Parade of the Labor Congress.
Parades in Blue Island and South Chicago.
4 Henry of Navarre Is Now a Loser.
Lincoln Park Navy's Annual Regatta
World's Records Smashed by Athletes.
5 Colts Beaten Twice at Brooklyn.
Winners in Yesterday's Cycle Events.
7 Mad Dog Scares a Crowd.
Wanted: Cheap Government Architect.
8 Berlin Cheers the Emperor.
All Cuban News Suppressed.
May Be a Hitch in Lake-Front Deal.
9 To Enforce Rules for Railroads.
Methodist Ministers Want to Hear Hardie.
Shipping News of the Great Lakes.
Chicago Schools to Open Today.
Commercial and Financial News.
10 New Life of Gen. Sheridan.
Truth About the Chinese Massacres.
Offensive Partisanship Cropping Out.
12 No Flags Over Lutheran or Catholic Schools.
Society and Amusements.

MONTANA STEERS CLEAR THE STREETS.

They Charge an Electric Car and Raid a Police Station.

Twenty-five Montana steers purchased at the Stock-Yards while being driven to the Cudahy packing-house yesterday afternoon got away from the drivers and for two hours created consternation in the residence district.

The steers dashed from Center avenue and started east on Forty-seventh street. At Halsted street they turned south, and at Matteson street a dozen of them charged a southbound electric car. The passengers saw them coming on the west side of the car, and as many as possible jumped off and took to the houses close by.

They then attacked the police station. There was a hurried exodus of officers and then the steers went south. Lieuts. Keleher and Fitzpatrick, with several officers, mounted the patrol wagon and, taking two rifles, started in pursuit. At Union avenue and Forty-seventh street a big yellow steer was tearing up the sod in view of hundreds, who enjoyed the scene from neighboring sheds and windows. Lieut. Keleher fired, the bullet striking the steer's head. It made him cough, but beyond that the animal seemed to enjoy it. Two more shots were fired into his body, and at the last he jumped into the air and died. Then the officers, with several men, started after the other members of the herd. They were found at Fiftieth street and Union avenue and were driven into the prairie, from which place they were driven to the packing-house.

MAYOR M'CARTHY ON ANOTHER SPREE.

This Time He Assaults a Reporter of the "Cook County News."

Mayor McCarthy of Lemont yesterday, while on a drunken spree, assaulted a reporter for the Cook County News and gave him several stinging blows about the body with his buggy whip.

Shortly after he returned and called the editor out to apologize for an item in the News which had intimated that he (McCarthy) was not a gentleman. "I don't care what else you say about me, but I want you to understand that I am a gentleman."

The only answer he received from the editor was, "Come back when you are sober and I will talk to you."

LAST EDITION.

RUN DOWN AT LAST!

Dr. G. W. Fraker, Life-Insurance Swindler, Arrested.

HIDDEN IN THE FOREST.

Resists Capture; Then Breaks Down and Confesses.

$20,000 REWARD OFFERED

New York and Kansas Companies Defrauded of Thousands.

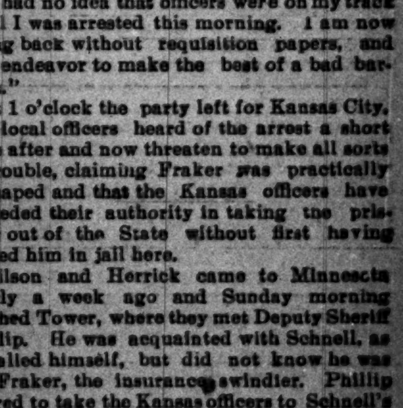
DETECTIVE WORK OF A LAWYER.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Dr G. W. Fraker, the Kansas and New York insurance swindler for whose arrest a reward of $20,000 has been offered, is now on his way to Kansas City, Mo., in charge of Chief of Police Wilkinson and Robert Herrick of Topeka, Kas. Fraker was arrested early this morning about fifty miles from Tower by Wilkinson and Herrick and Deputy Sheriff Phillips. He was found at a cabin in the woods in company with a young man calling himself Frank Smith of Wisconsin, who is believed to be entirely innocent of any complicity in the case. Smith was detained at Tower, awaiting developments. Fraker was brought here today, and after a hasty dinner departed again on the trip to Kansas City. While he was eating dinner at the depot restaurant the correspondent for The Tribune had a brief interview with the prisoner.

"Yes, I am Dr. George W. Fraker," said he, "and it looks very much as though the officers had got the man they were looking for. When I left for my fishing trip on the Missouri River I had no more intention of swindling an insurance company than I have of blowing up this depot with dynamite. No notion of pretending death ever entered my head until a landslide carried me into the river. Then it flashed across my mind that here was a chance to get rich. Upon getting out of the river I went directly to Chicago where, under an assumed name, I was in correspondence with some of my friends. They told me that many bad stories were circulated about me in Excelsior Springs and then I determined never to go back there, but to get all the money I could out of the insurance companies and begin life somewhere else.

Story of His Wanderings.

"After leaving Chicago I wandered around for a time and then struck off into the northern part of Wisconsin, where I ran across Smith, who has been with me ever since. Here I became afraid, but for what reason I cannot tell, and passing over into Minnesota, went up into the iron and timber country, where I hoped to hide myself in the wilderness, also getting as close to the Canadian border as possible. Here I was in communication with my friends in the Southwest and under the name of Schnell got letters from them at the Tower Postoffice. I was known around this country as Schnell, and had no idea that officers were on my track until I was arrested this morning. I am now going back without requisition papers, and will endeavor to make the best of a bad bargain."



DR. G. W. FRAKER.

At 1 o'clock the party left for Kansas City. The local officers heard of the arrest a short time after and now threaten to make all sorts of trouble, claiming Fraker was practically kidnaped and that the Kansas officers have exceeded their authority in taking the prisoner out of the State without first having placed him in jail here.

Wilson and Herrick came to Minnesota nearly a week ago and Sunday morning reached Tower, where they met Deputy Sheriff Phillip. He was acquainted with Schnell, as he called himself, but did not know he was Dr. Fraker, the insurance swindler. Phillip offered to take the Kansas officers to Schnell's (or Fraker's) retreat, and after they had sworn out a warrant for Fraker's arrest on the charge of swindling insurance companies the party started, pretending to be pine land speculators.

How the Arrest Was Made.

When they reached the camp of the fugitive he was not at home, Smith alone keeping guard. He was at once taken into custody, and then the officers made an examination of the shanty in which the two men were living. They found Schnell, or Fraker, had dug a tunnel under the house, in which he could hide for a week if need be and no one be the wiser unless a close search was made. Chief of Police Wilkinson was left to guard Smith and Phillip and Herrick started for a small lake a few miles distant, where Smith told them Schnell had gone hunting.

The officers had not reached the lake when they met the man they wanted returning with a rifle in his hand. Phillip, who was a short distance ahead, told the fugitive they wanted him on a charge of violating the game laws and he answered, "All right, I am willing to answer for it."

Just then Herrick stepped into view and recognized in Schnell the long-missing Dr. Fraker. Fraker recognized Herrick at the same instant and started to throw the gun to his shoulder. It was a case of two to one, however, and in a moment he was handcuffed. Then he broke down. "Well, boys," said he, "I'm glad it's over. I have been hunted long enough and am tired of the game and am now ready to go back and take my medicine." Returning to the camp Fraker and Smith were taken to Tower and thence Fraker was brought to this city.

Fraker Chary of Being Seen.

Fraker and Smith, since their advent in Minnesota, have been living in their camp fifty miles from Tower, killing what game they needed for meat and once a month going to town for supplies. Sometimes one would go and sometimes the other, Fraker

[Continued on eighth page.]

LABOR HAS ITS DAY.

CHICAGO WORKINGMEN OBSERVE A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

Two Big Parades Are Reviewed by the Leaders—Keir Hardie and John Swinton Talk in the Auditorium—The English Laborite Indulges in Sarcasm, Talks of Socialism, and Offers What He Considers Remedies for the Ills He Thinks He Sees in Chicago and Elsewhere.

The first legal Labor day ever celebrated in Chicago was observed yesterday, and as a consequence it was observed more thoroughly than in past years. There were two big parades—one of the newly organized Labor Congress and the other of the Building Trades Council. Both organizations surpassed expectations in the number of men they had in the line of march. Each column contained about 18,000 men, while banners, floats, and fancy uniforms made the displays attractive and caused the streets through which the men marched to be closely packed with crowds of curious spectators.

The procession of the Building Trades Council marched past the Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, where it was reviewed. It then continued to Ogden's Grove, where arrangements had been made for a big jollification and speechmaking. The affair fell short of the success that had been expected, as the speakers who had been advertised failed to appear and the substitutes who had been hastily secured were not given a chance to talk.

The parade of the Labor Congress was reviewed by Keir Hardie, John Swinton, and others at Union Park, after which the marchers disbanded to prepare for the big mass-meeting which was held at the Auditorium in the evening under the auspices of the congress. At this meeting Mr. Hardie and Mr. Swinton were the chief speakers.

Besides Illinois the day was observed as a legal holiday in twenty-nine other States. Still other State governments have set apart a day for labor organizations, the date varying from Sept. 7 to Nov. 25. In Pennsylvania the first Monday in September was formerly the day observed, but in 1893 the date was changed to Sept. 7. In June, 1894, Congress enacted that the first Monday in September should be observed as Labor day. The prevalent understanding is that this law applies only to the District of Columbia, but the Governor of Maryland thinks otherwise, as he has issued a formal proclamation calling attention to the Federal statute. Florida celebrates the day Sept. 12 and Louisiana Nov. 25.

SWINTON SHOWS ANGER AT HARDIE.

Unpleasant Side Show to the Big Auditorium Labor Gathering.

Few people at the Labor Congress meeting at the Auditorium last night were aware of the fuming feelings John Swinton suppressed just before he advanced to the stage front in response to Chairman Britzius' introduction. The gray-haired old Socialist was raging mad at Keir Hardie for occupying so much time in delivering his address. Swinton did not hesitate to express dissatisfaction at the treatment accorded him to such members of the committee as he could get within earshot.

Evidently the New-Yorker does not relish the idea of playing second fiddle to the Scotch ex-member of Parliament. First, Swinton took a seat on the stage in plain view of the audience. As Hardie's speech progressed and passed the hour mark, Swinton became uneasy. He left his seat on the stage and passed behind the scenery. He was visibly agitated, because he felt he was getting the short end of Chicago Labor day glory. He paced up and down the stage out of view of the audience, nervously biting the end of an unlighted cigar, and occasionally giving the black skull cap on his head a twist into a different position. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue with him. Hardie was still talking with no indications of reaching the end of his speech. Swinton, in the meantime, was in the wings awaiting his turn to "go on." He advanced to the first entrance and tapped a committeeman on the shoulder, indicating at the same time a desire to hold immediate converse with him. The committeeman responded and listened.

Wants to Pay for the Hall.

"Why did you call me away from my profession in New York," said Swinton, "to be mistreated in this manner? Here it is close to 10 o'clock, and no sign whatever of that man [Hardie] giving me a chance to make the speech I came all the way to Chicago to deliver. Such conduct is discourteous," and and his hand went to his vest pocket, his watch was pulled out, and he looked at the speeding hands nervously.

The committeeman endeavored to placate Swinton, but it was of no use. Hardie must break his speech off short or Swinton would leave the hall.

"Why," he said, "I will pay the expenses of hall rent and dismiss the crowd rather than be abused in this manner. I will willingly do that as a compensation to the audience for missing my speech," and he searched his pockets for the wherewith to defray the bill.

Swinton insisted that Hardie be informed he must end his address in five minutes or the New-Yorker wouldn't be there when he was called upon to speak. This was agreed to and in a few minutes Swinton was introduced.

This explains why Swinton, with a marked display of acrimony, opened his address by referring to the lateness of the hour. He intimated that 10 o'clock was the proper hour for workingmen to be in bed, and said he would not detain them long. This with a significant side glance at Hardie. Forthwith he proceeded to talk almost as long as his predecessor.

Big Crowd Is Present.

The Auditorium held over 2,500 people when Keir Hardie, John Swinton, and Frank Smith, accompanied by the Labor Congress committee, came on the stage. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Thomas I. Kidd of the Machine Woodworkers' Union, Mr. Dunn of the Horseshoers' Union, William Burns, the American Railway Union leader just released from the Woodstock jail; Bernard Nolan of the Printing-Pressman's Union, and Bernard Beslyn of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Before the meeting adjourned Thomas J. Morgan presented the following resolution, which was passed by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this meeting tenders its sympathy, its admiration, its respect, and its confidence to the great American prisoner of monopoly, Eugene V. Debs.

Gustave Moehme, President of the Labor Congress, called the assemblage to order and introduced M. V. Britzius of the Cigarmakers' Union as Chairman. In a short address Mr. Britzius explained the objects of the gathering and told why Messrs. Hardie and Smith had been brought across the ocean to talk to American workingmen.

When Keir Hardie was introduced he met with a cordial reception. That his listeners were in accord with his views on social conditions and their remedies was evidenced by the frequent applause given him.

WHAT HARDIE SAID TO WORKMEN.

He Discourses on Socialism and Other of His Pet Theories.

Keir Hardie was received with great applause. His speech was, in part, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Citizens of Chicago: I find myself in somewhat of a difficulty. I have not the fortune to be born an American. It was not my fault. I was not consulted on that point, and if I get forgiveness this time it won't happen again. [Laughter.] Yet that does not remove the difficulty in which I find myself. I was born and reared in a small country village midst the hills and moors of Scotland, and I am as proud of the fact as you are to have been born a citizen of the great American republic, but there is a slight difference between the pronunciation of the English language in Scotland, from what it is as given here in Chicago.

I remember one thing in the east end of London after I had spoken for almost an hour and spoken very eloquently, as I believe, and a friend came up at the close and said: "I beg your pardon, Governor, but would you mind telling us what you have been talking about?" [Laughter.] Now it is not at all flattering to one's pronunciation, but still I have a suspicion that if I were one and twenty, and was privileged to undertake the tender toil to pass an evening with a lassie of sweet 17 in Chicago I could make myself understood, and so I want to appear here tonight.

I hope there are a good many persons who do not agree with what is known as trying to solve the labor problems. In advanced life it would not be worth a man's while to travel 5,000 miles to speak to people who were agreed with him. I prefer infinitely speaking to those who are not in agreement with me, in order if possible that we may make some converts. Talking with those with whom you agree is more or less a waste of time.

Judging by what I have been able to read in your papers and learn from other sources, there are still a few people in Chicago who don't agree with my politics or my solution of the labor problem. I was somewhat gratified to learn this evening that Monday of next week I will have an opportunity of playing the part of a missionary to a section of the clergy in Chicago. [Applause.] Judging by what I read tonight they are veritable heathens and much in need of being missionized.

I propose this evening to speak on the labor problem and to suggest a solution thereof. If you women and children are agreed as to what constitutes the labor problem, and were a hundred different people be asked to say what the labor problem is they would probably give a hundred different replies. It is so many faced that it would be difficult to name any one phase and say: This constitutes the labor problem. We have a great mechanical development which the latter half of the nineteenth century have witnessed. We have machinery working today in a manner that, did we not know otherwise, would almost imply an amount of intelligence exceeding that with which humanity has been endowed. We have machinery which attended by a girl is able to turn out as much work today as ten, fifteen, or twenty full grown men could not have turned out fifty years ago. We have an increasing competition for to meet, which holds employers and employed alike in its grasp and makes it all but impossible for either to be honest. It is not only men competing with men for employment. It is State competing with State and nation competing with nation for its share of the markets of the world. Cheap production is the cry, and cheap production means excessive production. And if production is to be cheap, labor must be underpaid.

Talks of the "Chasm."

It is said that it is untrue to say that the rich is growing richer and the poor poorer. This much at least will not be denied that the chasm which yans today between the wealthy in America and the poor in America is wider than ever it has been before. [Applause.] It may be that the poor are no poorer, the explanation being that poorer they could not be and live, but if the poor are not poorer the rich are richer and consequently further removed from the poor. Behind all this we have a question which is growing in magnitude, in seriousness, and which threatens to wreck the powers of civilized government unless it be attended to—I refer to one of employment among great masses of the workers. This question is not confined to Chicago, nor to America, nor to England, nor to the continent of Europe. Wherever we have industry we have a number greater or less, of people unable to find employment. Surely no sadder sight was ever seen than that of a man able to work, willing to work, and denied the opportunity of working. I repeat, there is no sight more sad than a strong, able-bodied, willing man, vainly begging to be allowed to earn an honest living by honest labor. [Applause.]

We are learning by experience that systems of government have nothing whatever to do in producing these things. Many explanations are given of the causes which produce this state of affairs. One of the most common used is the statement that poverty is due to overproduction. Surely no stranger anomaly has the world ever seen than this, if it be true, that people are starving for the lack of food, cold for the lack of clothing, perishing for the lack of shelter, because they have produced too much food, too many clothes, and built too many houses. [Applause.]

Walk through those parts of our city where our demonstrations went today and see the half-starved look, the underfed, the badly clad, the badly housed people who are to be met with and seen on every hand. Go and look at these things, I say, and then tell me if you dare that overproduction is the cause of the poverty which abounds. Some other cause than this, at least, must be sought.

He Talks of Money.

And then again a section of reformers tell us that want of thrift is the great cause of poverty of the workers. Now, as a Scotchman I may be taken to know the value of money [laughter.]; we call it "siller" at home, and to keep a tight hold on any that comes our way. [Laughter.] I don't believe in the reckless squandering of money, but I want to know what our teachers mean when they seek to inculcate thrift. Thrift, we are told, is spending less than you earn. If you are earning $4 a day, only spend $3.75 and you are a thrifty man and in the way to become rich. [Laughter.] My next-door neighbor, almost, when I am at home, is the Marquis of Bute, and his income is $5 000 a day. Now, I can understand preaching thrift to the Marquis of Bute. [Laughter.] If we all had $5,000 a day we might be able to scrape through life on $4,500 a day [laughter] and save the other $500. That is all right, but I am thinking that to men whose income is not sufficient to keep body and soul together with any degree of decency it is but to aggravate their misery to ask them to be thrifty and saving—nay, more than that, to encourage these men to be idle—the one or the other is to encourage them to lose their manhood and become a mere raker together of cents, dimes, and dollars. [Applause.]

Then, again, I find here in the States that a large and apparently influential section of the community advocate bimetallism as a cure for our industrial troubles. We have a number on the other side who also take an interest in this question. It is said by some of our advocates in England that were we to adopt a double standard of currency we would double the spending power of the Nation; that to confine ourselves to a single metal is to cut away one-half of the possible spending power of the community. Now, on the face of it that looks very beautiful, but being a Scotchman, I claim to be somewhat logical, and if to legalize silver is going to double the spending power of the community, then to legalize copper would triple it. [Applause.] And so we might go on and include all the metals until we had tenfold increased our spending power. What seems to be overlooked is the fact that the trade of a nation depends on the spending power of the wage-earning classes, and the spending power of the wage-earning classes is limited by the amount of wages they receive, and that whether you have one metal or ten metals in circulation, so long as competition fixes wages, wages will tend to fall to the point at which subsistence is possible, and not one degree higher.

Scores the Country.

I was very much interested in traveling East toward Chicago from New York in reading a character given to the workingmen of Chicago by one of its friends in the press. I would like at this point to read it to you, to see whether the workingmen present recognize themselves under this description. First of all I was warned that the Chicago people would not have any flaunting of the red flag, nor would they allow me to indulge in any lurid language, but I would have the courtesies of a guest extended to me so long as I behaved myself, but if I broke loose [laughter] or discovered horns or a tail [laughter] that I was in danger of being made to feel what the people of Chicago were, and then the writer went on to say that "on Labor day he would see the well-dressed, clean-faced, level-headed, sturdy, vigorous representatives of labor, such as only Chicago can produce." [Laughter and applause.]

I have today had an opportunity of witnessing these "manly, sturdy, clean faced, well dressed, level-headed, etc.," sons of labor on the march. And I want to congratulate you on the appearance you make on your march. You know much better how to march than we do across the water. You march in much better order, you make a better show in every way, and I want to congratulate at this point the Chicago Labor Congress on the magnificent success which attended this day's demonstration. [Applause.] I presume the writer of this article meant that all these level-headed, clean faced, etc., men who were to march today were citizens of America, the great republic of the West; that as I was coming here from an old, worn out, effete system of society, where we still retain a Queen to reign over us without daring to rule [laughter and applause] and allow a House of Lords to mangle our laws at their own sweet will, that I was to expect these level-headed ones to be models of all a citizen should be.

Socialism Comes In.

You are citizens of the greatest republic the world has ever seen. I gather you are very proud of your flag—the Stars and Stripes—I gather also that you worship your eagle and indulge sometimes in a little innocent spreadeagleism; that as a matter of fact you are proud of your native land; proud to pay taxes to maintain it; proud to fight and die in defense of it. [Applause.] Citizens of this great, this mighty republic, your native land, mark you. And now I want to ask how many of the workingmen in this meeting—the well-dressed, clean-faced, level-headed, sturdy ones, and so on—citizens of America, own a square yard of their native land? [The loudest applause of the evening here greeted the speaker.]

Your native land—Go out into the fields which surround Chicago and try to grow things in your own native land, without paying some one a rent for it. You will find whose native land it is. Try to build a house to shelter yourself in you own native land and some one will have a word to say about it. [Laughter.] Go upon a tramp upon the highway of your native land without money in your pocket and you will be run in as a rogue and a vagabond, without visible means of subsistence. And it is your native land. [Laughter.] And you are level-headed and vigorous and sensible, and well-dressed citizens of America. [Applause and laughter.]

How much of the wealth of America is owned by the level-headed, clean-faced, well-dressed, etc.? [Laughter.] I gather that in 1850, forty-five years ago—of the total wealth produced by the level-headed, well-dressed members of that day 60 per cent was paid as wages to the worker, leaving 40 per cent to the owners of land and capital. After forty-five years of progress and growth and development in every direction I find that in the year 1890, according to the best returns available, only 17 per cent of the wealth produced by the level-headed, vigorous, sensible artisans of America found its way into their pockets, whereas, 83 per cent of that wealth went to the idle owners of land and capital. Your native land! [Laughter.]

Recalls the Strike.

The soldiers of your native land, for whose maintenance you pay, and the militia, for whom you are taxed—when their services are required—are used by the authorities, sometimes legally, sometimes illegally [applause], to protect blacklegs against honest organized labor. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] Your leaders sometimes legally, sometimes illegally, are put in prison for no other offense than they dared to speak out the truth which is in them and give advice well within the limits of the law. Your laws are made for you by a small section of the community, or by their nominees. Your laws are administered by the same section, and then you level-headed, vigorous, sturdy, intelligent, clean-shaved, well-dressed men boast of your native land and its greatness and its magnitude. Can you wonder that the land of the nation and the wealth of the nation and the law making and the law administration of the nation in the hands of the wealthy, that the nation is run for the wealthy, that the clean-shaved, vigorous, and so on, are used to create wealth for others to spend and enjoy [applause], are given a suffrage which they may not use for their own benefit?

Ownership of Property.

After introducing some of his coöperative theories Hardie went on as follows:

I was very much amused at a picture in one of your papers this morning representing myself and saying that I had said that we were not Anarchists to destroy property—we were only Socialists to steal it. That is the sort of material to be supplied by a section of the press to the level-headed, intelligent workingman of Chicago. I never said anything about stealing anybody's property. I want to prevent the theft that is going on today. It is only the theft from labor. The property that is produced is stolen from the man who produces it. All property of worth is stolen from him and it is the theft of life which is going on under our present system. I want to stop it and help you, and we wish to stop it. [Applause.]

When we are finished with our education and have crushed the capitalist as they say, and driven him away, and all the rest that contemplate coming, I wonder if they will think of the land that is left and of the capital that remains. Capital is not alone money or something that a man can take up in his portmanteau and carry away, but land is capital, houses are capital, machinery is capital, railways are capital. I do not think there is much danger of those things being carried away. But suppose that after we are educated the capitalists and the land-owners were to decide that it was not safe any longer to remain in America and they would carry away their capital. Just imagine the picture that it would make for my countryman, Andrew Carnegie, to betrying to cart off Homestead; imagine him with his Homestead mills on his shoulder and he in search of a land where there was no labor agitation. Imagine Jay Gould with two lines of railway track upon him swimming across the lake, looking everywhere in the hope of landing somewhere where there was no agitation. [Laughter.] Imagine Mr. Pullman with a car in each waistcoat pocket going away with his capital to escape agitation. Imagine an owner of your land with a twenty-five foot lot seeking to get away with his capital to escape socialism and agitation; and we find that if they are scared away, if the capitalists should all leave us, there will be a great deal for the gentlemen that remain. [Applause.] I so wish that they should decide to leave America and leave the land and the resources that are here. They will leave it to the well-dressed citizens of Chicago, and I do not think that they will mildly sit down and twirl their thumbs and die of starvation because there is no kind landlord to take the rent. I know you won't. You will not do that, because there is no good employer to rob you of 73 per cent of what you earn. [Applause.] I believe that the work of the organizations holding these meetings shows but a forerunner in the way of notice of the industrial and social revolution that is to soon begin and to continue, even if those people should try to take away their capital and all their possessions.

One Way to Make a Change.

Now, how is the change to be brought about? There are two ways in which it might be done, one by that revolution your press in Chicago stands in such holy fear of, for it made them—I do not believe them. But I would rather be a member of the most revolutionary body the world contains today than a clergyman in Chicago afraid or unable to discuss those social questions among his fellows. I want us to see the change brought about in such a way that it will not be overturned. Let it be done steadily and slowly, and there is one thing essential to the perfect accomplishment of it, and that is a complete organization of your respective trade unions. It is sometimes stated that the socialistic movement is one in opposition to trade unionism. I know not who makes the charge. I care not who makes the charge, whoever makes a statement of that kind either speaks in ignorance of the facts or in perversion of the truth. [Applause.] The Socialists are as the trade unionists, and believe in the organization of labor in the trade unions, and until labor is organized in those trade unions it cannot accomplish anything for its members.

The next step, as I must say to any workingman who may be within the sound of my voice, that if he is not a member of the union of the trade to which he belongs he is practically ranging himself on the side of the millionaire, on the side of the sweater, on the side of every enemy of honest labor. [Applause.]

SWINTON'S ANGER IS PLAINLY SHOWN.

He Calls Chicagoans Miserable Poltroons and Thinks Debs Is an Angel.

There was no mistaking the fact that John Swinton's temper was ruffled when he began his speech. He started on a sarcastic line and then he became bitter. Part of his address follows:

Happy I am to be in Chicago, the empire city of the American republic, the continental rallying point for the forces of the moral advance. But a year ago here in Chicago the usurper Cleveland sold his country's freedom to get bait for his political fishhook. [Applause.] Here in Chicago, and you miserable poltroons of Chicago allowed him to do it. Here in Chicago rots the unspeakable Pullman. Here in Chicago Judge Gatling Gun Woods rules on the bench. Here in Chicago Eugene Victor Debs lies in prison, by order of the General Managers' inquisition. [Applause.]

Today this vampire Cleveland is drowned in his own poison; this wretch Pullman has his throat burned by his own brimstone. He is a Universalist. Firstly Pullman creates a hell on earth and then says that after we die we go to heaven. Well, Pullman, you had better become what I am, a good Presbyterian, and believe in hell. I say that Cleveland's treason is branded on his brow; that the brimstone of Pullman's inferno burns his own throat; that the name of Woods overshadows the name of Scroggs and the name of Jeffries.

Debs a Great and Good Man.

Men of Chicago, when talking on this subject I would prefer to speak here tonight of one good and great citizen of Illinois who is now in prison. This citizen of Illinois is a prisoner because of his championship of the liberties upon which this republic is founded. [Applause.] Because he has defended the rights of all men; because he is a representative workingman; because he was President of the American Railway Union; and because he was a man who could neither be broken nor bent. He was sent to prison on a charge that he held in contempt the injunction which he himself had previously issued. But then, my friends, we are reminded that the injunction was sustained by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States. [Applause.] Which of these silk gown shufflers is the most august, those who voted one way upon the case or those who voted the other? Let no man, however, mock the Supreme Court. But I also say that only a fool can worship it. [Applause.] It often goes zigzag. It has rendered many cruel and shameful judgments. It upheld Judge Gatling Gun Woods of Chicago. It condemned Debs and his companions.

Debs would not have suffered for anything he ever did if he had been an agent of the General Railway Managers' Association. [Applause.] Nor would he have suffered for anything he ever did if the Populist party had control of the Federal Government. [Applause.] Debs is in prison according to law interpreted by Judges who get $10,000 a year, and one of them gets $10,500. On the bench of this court there have been dotards and empty skulls, and they are there now. [Applause.]

I tell you, Chicago, I would make much of this Eugene Victor Debs matter. My friends, this meeting ought to be in another spirit. Here today, with a thousand other protests raised all over this country, protests against the imprisonment of Brother Debs—I protest, I protest against this false and cruel thing. Brother Debs of Woodstock is your candidate for President of the United States [applause], and if you back up his nomination with the vote of the State of Illinois, that vote will be a protest which will make any other warning unnecessary in this generation.

Debs to Succeed Lincoln.

Debs would be a worthy man for successor to Lincoln, Jefferson, Jackson, and to the Father of his country. [Applause.] I think he was very much such a man as the last of these and the greatest of them all.

But we are not here tonight to whine and to threaten. I say, my friends, there is something stronger than the dry bones of this supreme folderol, stronger than our Federal Folderol Government. Federal is a misprint for folderol when you refer to the Washington concern; stronger than the Satanic press, the anti-Christ, the money power with its seven heads and ten horns. Aye, stronger than the usurper Cleveland, the man with the clotted brain. [Applause.] That terrible thing we are now in the presence of. Everything succumbs to it. It is the boss of the world. It is not worth while to oppose the forces of nature or of life.

Mr. Swinton closed his speech in a calmer mood. He advised organization, reform in politics, referred to the overthrow of corruption in New York, and declared that in the organization of industries rested the proper order of society in the American republic.

HIS BOOK A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

Holmes Carries on His Nefarious Work in Jail.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—It was learned today the book, purporting to be a history of his career, which H. H. Holmes is writing, is a cunningly conceived blackmailing scheme. He has written various persons of good standing with whom he has been associated that he is writing such a book, but will omit all mention of them for a money consideration. Otherwise he will detail some unsavory incidents in connection with them. The authorities, however, will nip his scheme in the bud. How he has been carrying it on so long as he has is a mystery.

SPRINGFIELD ROBBERS CAUGHT AGAIN.

The New York Jail Breakers Under Arrest at East St. Louis.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—It is reported here that "Joe" Killoran, "Harry" Russell, and Charles Allen, the Springfield postoffice robbers, who broke jail in New York July 4, are under arrest in East St. Louis. Officers here practically admit the men have been captured.

GREETINGS TO DEBS.

WARM LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS FLOOD WOODSTOCK JAIL.

Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, and Business and Professional Men All Over the Continent Send Messages of Good Cheer and Sympathy—General Condemnation of Federal Courts—A. R. U. President Says the Testimonials Merely Voice Devotion to His Cause.

Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—A stream of letters and telegrams for Eugene V. Debs has been pouring into Woodstock jail all day from every section of the country. The missives began coming last evening, when five telegrams expressive of sympathy and good will were received from Buffalo, N. Y.

Early this morning the Deputy Sheriff brought in an armful which consisted principally of letters bearing good cheer and condemning the decision of the court by which Debs and his associates were committed to jail. Then began the delivery of telegrams in bunches of a half dozen and upwards, which are still coming in steadily at this writing. A few selected at random run as follows:

John Cherry, President Typographical Union, Newark, N. J.—May this ray of Jersey sunshine help illumine the cell of humanity's friend, Eugene V. Debs, to whom every member of Typographical Union sends love and admiration.

Locomotive Engineers, South Chicago, Ill.—Stand undaunted. By united action industrial slavery shall be abolished.

Typographical Union, Watertown, N. Y.—We extend sympathy and protest against your unjust imprisonment.

Retail Clerks, Watertown, N. Y.—You have our sympathy.

Trade and Labor Council, Detroit, Mich.—While deeply sympathizing with you in your confinement, we look forward with happy anticipation to the day of your release, when you can go fourth doubly armed with experience and knowledge to fight the battles of labor.

Organized Labor of Detroit—With you to a man and take this means of sending you greetings on Labor day.

Pointing to Washington.

Cigarmakers, Rockford, Ill.—In '94 in Woodstock, in '97 in Washington.

Switchmen, St. Louis—Woods, Woodstock, White House.

Col. J. B. Maynard, Indianapolis—My heart is in my hand as I write. Yours always.

Dr. Fred S. Smith, Edinburg, N. D.—Accept congratulations. America has got a citizen courageous enough to pick up the glove thrown down by the Court of General Managers' last resort.

Joseph H. Schwerzgen, Chicago—This year the plutocrats put you in jail; next year the people will put you in the White House.

Dr. Koller, Cleveland, O.—Trial by jury to every American citizen. Trial by every American citizen to the violators of our Constitution in 1896.

J. B. Swan, Camden, Me.—Your trials we deplore, but victory is in store.

The Twentieth Century, New York City—The Twentieth Century sends greetings and pledges you a loyal support.

Knights of Labor, Cleveland, O.—Your incarceration has given the cause of justice the greatest impetus of the age.

T. H. Lynch, Watertown, N. Y.—Dauntless leader, gallant son, tried to buy you, can't be done. Trying to crush you, again they will fail; proud of you in Woodstock jail.

Educational Association of Los Angeles, Cal.—Praise for you. Contempt for Woods.

Walter A. Shumaker, attorney, St. Paul—From the tyrant's dungeon the holy light of liberty shines brightest.

Wired from Tennessee.

The "Coming Nation," Tennessee City, Tenn.—Cordial greetings and congratulations. You are held in contempt by law-making courts, court-owning corporations, and the haters of liberty everywhere. It is an honorable distinction.

Spring Valley—Labor day demonstration unanimously tenders sympathy to you in the common cause of labor.

Seattle, Wash.—Mass-meeting of 5,000 people adopted resolutions of confidence.

M. McDonald, Willman, Minn.—The genius of American liberty still lives.

Franklin Union, Chicago—Congratulations! We have no sympathy to offer as we believe you to be the happiest man in America.

J. B. Barnish, Hersey, Wis.—Victim of bought Judge, you have my heartfelt sympathy. God bless you.

Miners' Union, Jacksonville, O.—We hereby condemn in the strongest language the decision of the court sending you and your associates to jail and congratulate you upon your manly stand in the interest of the common people.

A. R. U., Donald, B. C.—Sympathy for Debs and contempt for the Supreme Court.

W. B. Woody, Kingman, Ind.—Every patriotic heart is with you at Woodstock.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Cleveland, O.—Our heartfelt sympathy is with you and we condemn the court, whose action is un-American and in the interest of monopoly.

Trade and Labor Assembly, Des Moines, Ia.—We condemn the action of the Supreme Court in the Debs contempt case, as unwarranted, unjust, and a menace to our constitutional liberties.

Greetings from A. R. U.

A. T. Kohl, Cleveland, O.—The grand demonstration here shows conclusively that workingmen love liberty. The A. R. U. is gaining strength.

Employés Great Northern railway, Wellington, Wash.—Be of good cheer, your incarceration will yet prove an inestimable blessing. We are all with you in spirit and in action.

A. R. U., Beaumont, Tex.—Death to Clevelandism. Let us shoot the enemy with the ballot in retaliation for shooting us with the bullet. Proclaim emancipation at the polls in 1896. Place another liberty bell on Woodstock jail and let Debs ring out the death knell of plutocracy.

These are but a few of the scores of messages that have found their way to the Woodstock prisoner. Nearly all trades unions and labor organizations have sent similar messages and not a few have been received from professional and business-men in all parts of the country. These have been opened, read, and filed by Mrs. Debs and Mr. Young, the A. R. U. President's stenographer. No attempt has been made to reply to communications, as the volume has been so great as to keep all hands busily engaged poring over the contents.

Mr. Debs expresses himself as feeling grateful for being so kindly remembered. He disclaims that any of these testimonials are intended for himself personally. It is his opinion that these expressions simply voice recognition and devotion to the cause and principles he represents. From advices he has he believes the demonstrations yesterday exceeded by far in magnitude and enthusiasm all previous labor day celebrations.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 2.—At the State convention of the People's party of New Jersey today the Chairman was ordered to send the following telegram to Eugene V. Debs at the jail in Woodstock, Ill.:

The People's party in convention assembled at Trenton, on Labor day, sends greetings to Eugene V. Debs, champion of the oppressed and illustrious victim of the violation of the American citizen's constitutional right of trial by jury.

A LETTER FROM DEBS IS READ.

Addresses His Townsmen at the Terre Haute Celebration.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Labor day was celebrated here with a parade in the morning and exercises and amusements at the Fair Grounds in the afternoon.

There were 10,000 persons at the grounds, many of whom listened to the speeches of Senator Voorhees and Col. McLean, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

Col. McLean had been introduced to speak, when there were calls for the reading of the letter from Eugene Debs, and so persistent was the demand that the speaker had to suspend his remarks to permit the letter to be read, in substance as follows:

There existed some twenty-five hundred years ago a King known as Darius, who ruled over the Medes and Persians. He was not an usurper like William A. Woods, the United States Circuit Judge. Darius was a royal spawn. All the people in Darius' empire were slaves. The will of the King was absolute. What the King said was law, just as we now find in the United States of America that what a United States Judge says is law. Darius, the Persian despot, could imprison at will; the same is true of Woods, the despot. There is absolutely no difference. Allow me to support my indictment by authority that passes current throughout the Republic. Only a few days ago the venerable Judge Trumbull, one of the most eminent jurists and statesmen America has ever produced, wrote these burning words: "The doctrine announced by the Supreme Court in the Debs case, carried to its logical conclusion, places every citizen at the mercy of any prejudiced or malicious Federal Judge who may think proper to imprison him."

This states the case of the officers of the American Railway Union in a nutshell. They violated no law. They committed no crime. They have not been charged, nor indicted, nor tried, and yet they have been arbitrarily sentenced and thrust in jail, and what has happened to them will happen to others who dare protest against such inhumanity as the monster Pullman practiced upon his employés and their families.

Man Named Daniel.

It will be remembered that during the reign of Darius there was a man by the name of Daniel whom the King delighted to honor. The only fault that could be found with Daniel was that he would not worship the Persian gods, but would, three times a day, go to his window looking toward Jerusalem and pray. This was his crime. It was enough.

The Persians had a religion of their own and they would not tolerate any other god. As Daniel would not conform to the Persian religion, "the Presidents of the kingdom, the Governors and the Princes, the counselors and the captains," or, as in these latter days, the corporations, the trusts, the syndicates, and the combines, concluded to get rid of Daniel, and they persuaded Darius to issue an injunction that no man should "ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days save of thee, O King," and the King, à la Woods, issued the decree. But Daniel, who was made of resisting stuff, disregarded the injunction and still prayed as before to his God.

But the bigots triumphed for a time. The King's decree must stand, and Daniel, as a penalty for prayer, must be cast into the lions' den, and the bigots, the plutocratic pirates and parasites of that period, thought that would be the end of Daniel. They chuckled as in fancy they heard the lions break his bones and lap his blood. The slept well and dreamed of victory. Not so with the King. He knew he had been guilty of an act of monstrous cruelty, and in this the old Persian despot was superior to Woods. The King could not sleep and was so pained over his act that he forbade all festivities in his palace. In this he showed that he was not totally depraved.

Early in the morning he went to the mouth of den. Daniel was safe. His God, unlike the Supreme Court, having found Daniel innocent of all wrong-doing, locked the jaws of the lions and Daniel stood before the King wearing the redemption crown of truth more royal than a princely diadem. Then the King, who had been deceived by the enemies of Daniel, the sycophants and vermin of power, gave his wrath free rein and had them cast into the lions' den, where they were devoured by the ferocious beasts.

Debs Not a Daniel.

History repeats itself. I am not a Daniel, but I am in jail by the decree of an autocrat. I appealed from one despot to a whole bench for justice and the appeal was unheeded. I and my associates were innocent. There was no stain of crime upon our record, but neither innocence nor Constitution was of any avail.

To placate the corporations, the money power, the implacable enemies of labor, we were sent to prison; and here alone, contemplating the foul wrong inflicted upon me and my associate officials of the American Railway Union, with head and heart and hand nerved for the task, I write this letter to be read Labor day to friends and neighbors in the city of my birth.

It is not a wail of despondency nor of despair. The cause for which I have been deprived of my liberty was just, and I am thrice armed against all my enemies. To bear punishment for one's honest convictions is a glorious privilege and requires no high order of courage.

There is a mighty mustering of all the forces of labor throughout the country. Labor is uniting in one solid phalanx to secure justice for labor. When this time comes—and coming it is, peacefully I hope—no judicial despot will dare to imprison an American citizen to please corporations. When this time comes—and coming it is, as certainly as rivers flow to the sea—bullion and boodle will not rule in Congress, in Legislatures, and in courts; and legislators and Judges and other public officers will not be controlled, as many of them now are, by the money power. Yours fraternally, **EUGENE V. DEBS.**

Voorhees on Debs.

When Senator Voorhees began to speak he said it was only natural that Debs' fellow-citizens wanted to hear from him. The Senator said:

"I consulted with Debs' counsel when the case was before the Supreme Court and I know that Debs is suffering a penalty that the Constitution does not warrant. A lawful conviction must be preceded by an indictment and trial by a jury. A ranker, grosser, and bitterer piece of injustice never blotted the pages of our Federal judiciary. I am the last person to be responsible for William A. Woods, because I opposed his confirmation by the Senate. I did so because he is a narrow man.

"He has plenty of ability, but he lacks the underlying principles of honesty. I have no fear in denouncing the decision of the Supreme Court. I denounce its decision in the income tax case, which will be as odious as the Scott decision."

The Senator advised his hearers that they must not violate the laws but should elect men to make laws that would be acceptable to them.

HOWARD THREATENS AN UPHEAVAL.

General Celebration of Labor Throughout the State of Illinois.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—George W. Howard, Debs' former lieutenant, fresh from the Woodstock jail, made a speech here today in which he said that if labor conditions were not bettered there would be an upheaval some day. He advocated a decrease in the hours of labor and wanted all working men and women united in one great body. He spoke for an hour to 6,000 persons at the Trades and Labor Council's picnic in Riverview Park. All business was suspended throughout the day. The parade with its floats was fully two miles long.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Labor day celebration here was a success. The buildings were elegantly decorated. One thousand labor union men came from Quincy, 500 from Kewanee, and many others from other points. A monster parade was given in the forenoon and contained many elaborate floats. This afternoon public exercises were held in Lake George Park. Addresses were made by L. S. Coffin, P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and others. Competitive sports were given.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Tri-City Labor day demonstration held today was the largest ever held in the three cities.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.—Labor day was celebrated in Bloomington in magnificent style. A very long procession of trade organizations paraded and an elaborate program of speeches and athletics was given at the Fair grounds. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Edgar W. Heafer and addresses were given by Mr. Valentine of San Francisco. Attendance from outside cities and towns was large, and in all respects the celebration was the most successful ever given here.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Labor day was more generally celebrated here today than ever before. All business was suspended at noon and visitors were present from all the surrounding cities. This morning there was a monster parade, fully two miles in length, followed this afternoon by picnics at Central Park and the Alps. Addresses were delivered by ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer and Charles J. Reifler, President of the State Federation of Labor. The speeches were followed by games and dancing. There was a large delegation present from Springfield, headed by the Fourth Regiment Band.

GROTTKAU RECOVERS HIS WIND.

Milwaukee Laborers Pass Several Resolutions Condoling with Debs.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Labor day was celebrated by the artisans of Milwaukee with a big parade and picnic. There were more than 4,000 men in line this morning. The procession marched through the principal streets to the shooting park, where speeches were delivered by William T. Howard of the 'Longshoremen's Union of Chicago and by Paul Grottkau.

The latter has recovered some of his 1886 wind, and his speech today was extremely rabid. He denounced the present social and economic system in bitter terms.

Referring to the recent Humane Society investigation he said:

"In this city the daughters of laborers are in the name of humanity driven into the harems of the rich."

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, By the laborers of Milwaukee, that we heartily sympathize with all the fearless, brave, and honest men who have fought and are still fighting for labor's day of independence, for a system that will abolish the present wrong and enable every honest man to enjoy an equal share of the enormous profits accumulated from the products of honest labor.

Resolved, That we also remember with kindly feelings and sympathize with the brave men that have been prosecuted and imprisoned by the tools of plutocracy, and have suffered and are still suffering untold wrongs, especially that great champion of humanity, Eugene V. Debs, at present imprisoned in the Woodstock County Jail, Illinois.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the principles advocated by this great champion of the rights of the people, and will do all in our power to bring about a system under which the present wrongs, wants, and misery are abolished.

DAY IN ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

General Observance of the Day Wherever Laboring Men Are Congregated.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—In this city, East St. Louis, and adjoining towns Labor day was generally observed as a holiday. The exchanges, banks, Federal and municipal offices were closed, and many factories gave their employés a day off. A parade of the trades marched through the business part of this city to Concordia Park, where speeches were delivered to a large concourse of people by prominent laborites. In the ten divisions composing the parade every trade was represented. A similar parade was had in East St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—A parade through the principal streets this morning of all the labor unions in the city, a picnic embellished with several orations at Fairmount Park this afternoon, and a pyrotechnic display at night made up the program mapped out for the celebration of Labor day in Kansas City. The day was perfect and the parade, which contained 5,000 laborers and numerous bands, was the longest and best of its kind ever seen here. Preparations made for the day have been on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Among the speakers at the park were Gov. E. N. Morrell of Kansas, ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, Mayor Webster Davis, and John S. Crosby.

Washington, D. C.—The Labor day parade here today was the most imposing display ever made by organized labor in the District of Columbia. There were over 5,000 men in line, all neatly uniformed and each division headed by a band of music. Columbia Typographical Union had 1,200 men out.

Toronto, Ont.—Labor day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the cities in Ontario today. Over 4,000 workmen marched through the principal streets of this city and wound up with a program of games at the island. Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick and Secretary of State Montagu were among the speakers.

Baltimore, Md.—Labor day was fittingly celebrated here today. Business was practically suspended. The ranks of labor paraded at noon and then had picnics and speeches.

Louisville, Ky.—Labor day was fittingly celebrated here today by a monster picnic at Phenix Hill Park, over 35,000 tickets being issued for the occasion.

Cincinnati, O.—Labor day here was celebrated by a parade in which 5,000 men marched.

NO GREAT PARADE IN NEW YORK.

No Questions to Be Agitated and No Victories to Celebrate.

New York, Sept. 2.—This was the first Labor day that has not witnessed a general parade of all the trades in this city and its vicinity. This fact is considered significant in labor circles of the general condition this year of New York working people. With but a few exceptions there are no questions to be agitated and no victories to be celebrated.

The various labor organizations decided, therefore, some time ago that a parade was not necessary and that the various unions should spend the day as the individual members saw fit.

The holiday was generally observed throughout the city. Many of the largest houses closed for the day and a few which opened this morning closed at noon. Most of the State and Federal officers of the city observed the day.

Excursion boats and all the railroads leading out of the city were taxed to their utmost. The largest of the excursions was that of the Central Labor Union. Fully 10,000 persons, representing some fifty different unions, turned out to celebrate the day. The Sea Beach Palace at Coney Island was chartered for the celebration.

The Anarchists had their picnic at Mantzel's Park, Staten Island. Herr Most and Herr Timmerman addressed the crowd.

Three thousand workingmen assembled in Union Square today noon and protested against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs. Speeches were made by Thomas J. McGuire of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and other labor leaders, denouncing the action of the government.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated by the workmen in this city in the conventional way by a parade of the trades unions, followed by a picnic at Germania Park. Nearly 8,000 men were in line. Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago was the American orator and Joseph Mosler, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, spoke in German.

ELLIOTT DENOUNCES THE JUDICIARY.

Efforts to Make Political Capital Out of the Day Rebuked.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The wheels of industry ceased revolving in Cleveland today and places of business were closed and the city in holiday attire in commemoration of Labor Day. A large parade passed through the principal streets of the city. The banners bore many significant allusions. An effort was made at Forest City Park by several of the speakers to improve the occasion by making political capital, but the attempt was met by a stern rebuke by the auditors. Many telegrams of sympathy for Eugene V. Debs were sent to the late A. R. U. leader in Woodstock Jail. The mass-meeting at Forest City Park sent a message of sympathy; so did Assembly No. 47, Knights of Labor; the Boilermakers' Union, and the Carpenters and Joiners. Martin J. Elliott, a director of the A. R. U. and recent associate of Debs at Woodstock, made a bitter attack on Judges Taft and Ricks and the Federal judiciary. Other local orators addressed the meeting.

EVERY ONE HAPPY IN BIRMINGHAM.

Recent Advances in Wages Bring About an Era of Good Feeling.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Labor day was observed in a more elaborate manner than ever before in the Birmingham district. Ten thousand representatives of organized labor, of whom 5,000 were miners, white and colored, paraded the streets at noon, carrying banners typical of the good times advances in wages have restored and expressive of a general good feeling. There was not a device nor an inscription showing unrest or discontent. The rank and file looked happy and acted as if they felt so. At Lake View Park Thomas Wisdom of Pittsburg, Pa., Second Vice-President of the International Iron Moulders' Union, made the address of the day. After his speech resolutions were passed by the Birmingham Trades Council censuring Grover Cleveland and Judge Woods of Chicago for their part in the punishment of Eugene V. Debs and sympathizing with Debs in his imprisonment. These resolutions in no way affected the general joy of the day, which was evidently heartfelt as well as universal.

DEBS' CUCUMBERS DISCUSSED AGAIN.

Marshal Arnold Tells of the Labor Leader's Last Debauch.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—A party of Chicagoans comprising United States Marshal Arnold, T. E. Milchrist, Stanley S. Stout, and C. R. Pickard, Clerk of the United States Court, were discussing the Debs case and the Labor day celebration this afternoon and the conversation between them was at once animated and interesting. Marshal Arnold was relating his experience when he arrested Debs recently after he was convicted and released on parole.

"Debs was very drunk at the time," remarked the Marshal, "and tried to excuse himself by telling me he had been sick from eating cucumbers."

"Sentiment in Chicago," said another member of the group, "is that Debs is getting off too easily. Unless he is careful he will get himself into trouble again. Howard is the better man of the two and the probabilities are that he will sever all connection with Debs, for he does not approve many of his methods."

ALL MONTANA FLOCKS TO BUTTE.

Senator Allen Delivers a Free Silver, Populistic Speech.

Butte City, Mont., Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated in Montana by a great demonstration in this city. Laboring-men from every part of the State participated.

Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska delivered the address of the day. His speech was Poplistic all the way through. In speaking of silver he said he did not expect to see it remonetized before 1900, and then it would come through the Populist party. He said he was opposed to an independent silver party and that its advocates were making a great mistake.

SHAKES BLOODY BRIDLES AGAIN.

Ex-Gov. Waite and Senator Peffer Disseminate Their Notions.

Tiffin, O., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Labor day was observed by the labor unions of this city. The presence of ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado and Senator Peffer of Kansas attracted a crowd of 5,000 people, though not more than half that number attended the meeting at River View Park, where the visiting statesmen delivered fiery addresses. Waite repeated his assertion that relief would only come when the blood flowed to the horses' bridles, and Peffer asserted that this country would soon be in the throes of a mighty revolution. Both speeches were bitterly partisan and gave much offense to all save the Populists.

NONE OF THE SPEAKERS ON HAND.

Exercises at Ogden's Grove Not at All What Were Planned.

The Building Trades Council supplemented its parade with a picnic at Ogden's Grove in the afternoon. A big crowd was in attendance and there were the usual games and races, but the picnic was chiefly remarkable for the absence of all the prominent speakers who were advertised to address the crowd.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

PAT CROWE IN JAIL.

NOTORIOUS THIEF AND FORGER CAUGHT IN CINCINNATI.

Under the Name of Frank J. Murphy He Asks for Mail at the Postoffice and Is Recognized by Officers in Waiting—Attempts to Resist, but Is Quickly Subdued and Put in Prison—Wanted at St. Paul and Other Places—Northwest News.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 2.—Patrick Crowe, alias Murphy and other names, was arrested at the delivery window of the postoffice today by detectives who were advised that he was in hiding in this city. He is wanted for train robbery at St. Joseph, Mo., for a diamond robbery in St. Paul, and for various other crimes.

Col. Deitsch, Superintendent of Police, received word two weeks ago that Crowe was in hiding in this city. It was said Crowe had last been in prison in St. Joseph, Mo., jail and escaped from there by means of a saw given him by a confederate. Some one saw a man answering his description boarding a train for Cincinnati and on this slender clew the search for him began.

Detectives Moses and Jackson were detailed on the case and for nearly two weeks have been watching all places where it was likely he would be found. Today Crowe walked up to the general delivery window at the postoffice and asked for mail for Frank J. Murphy.

"Are you Murphy?" asked the clerk.

"I am," he replied, and almost instantly felt a hand on each shoulder and heard the words "You are our prisoner." An effort to resist was quickly stopped by two revolvers pointed at his head and he meekly walked out to the patrol wagon.

[Pat Crowe's arrest is probably directly due to the excellent portrait and description of the desperado printed in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 23. As late as July 28 he was in Chicago, and as told by THE TRIBUNE, when trying to borrow the fare to Omaha from his former attorney, stated he was going West for train-robbery business. He is strongly suspected of leading the bandits who held up the Union Pacific Overland flyer between Brady Island and Gothenburg, Neb., Aug. 20. Crowe's criminal record takes in most States in the Union. His most desperate deed was done in this city March 7, 1890. He then shot Officer Linville, who attempted to arrest him for diamond robbery, and in a wild attempt to escape severely wounded Officer Briscoe and a citizen named Cole. For this he was sentenced to five years in Joliet, but was released after eighteen months' imprisonment by strong political influence from Nebraska. As an all-round diamond thief, train-robber, and bad man with a gun Crowe has few equals. Local detective agencies are jubilant over his arrest.]

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Sheriff Andriano wired Gov. Stone tonight for a requisition on the Governor of Ohio for Pat Crowe, the Burlington train robber captured today in Cincinnati. A deputy left tonight for Cincinnati.

GERMAN METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

Changes in the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Oshkosh Districts.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Chicago conference of German Methodists today made the arrangements for the coming year as follows:

Chicago District—B. Lampert, Presiding Elder; Arlington Heights, Philip Hummel; Aurora, S. F. Fritz; Blue Island, Charles Keck; Crown Point, F. A. Bose; Champaign and Monticello, C. F. Dissmeyer; Chicago, Ashland avenue, I. Peters; Center street, Charles Roesli; Clybourn avenue, William Keller; Ebenezer, Hugo Guenther; Immanuel, Henry Wegner; McLean street, B. Becker; Maxwell street, C. F. Morf; Morgan street, J. D. Meyer; Portland avenue, J. J. Keller; Robey street, H. F. Apfelbach; Wentworth avenue, J. A. Mulfinger; West Fullerton avenue, F. F. Klenzke; Danville, H. C. Loeppert; Elgin, F. G. Wrede; Frankfort, C. H. Hedler; Grand Ridge, G. Elske; Hammond, J. Kluesner; La Porte, W. Esslinger; Melville, W. Weber; Michigan City, A. Karnopp; New Bremen, S. Steinacher; Sandwich, W. Rogge; South Bend, F. C. Gruebemacher;

Keokuk, Ia., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—At today's session of the A. M. E. conference a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the action of the colored people in their stand relative to the Spring Valley rioters, and each pastor in the conference was instructed to take up a collection to aid in the prosecution of the men in jail at Princeton.

The conference was divided in two districts instead of four as heretofore, after which Bishop Wayman announced the following appointments:

Chicago District—The Rev. F. J. Peterson Presiding Elder; Chicago, Quinn Chapel, J. M. Townsend; Bethel Church, D. A. Graham; St. Stephens, G. W. Gaines; North Chicago Mission, S. A. Brooks; St. John's Mission, R. J. M. Long; Aurora and Batavia, D. H. Daniels; Moline J. R. Clemens; Elgin, R. Holly; Evanston, C. C. Booth; Princeton, L. James; Glencoe and Lake Forest, L. J. Phillips; Rockford, R. Taylor; Galesburg, R. Knight; Monmouth, J. L. Thomas; Milwaukee, J. Bundy; Joliet and Toluca, E. Grant; Knoxville, S. McDowell; Racine and Beloit, L. A. Jophi; La Grange, C. H. Thomas; Avondale, J. W. Dawson.

FOX RIVER BUSINESS-MEN TO MEET.

Congressmen Will Be Asked to Preserve Wisconsin Waters.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—There will be a conference here tomorrow between Gov. Upham, Congressman Minor, Mayor Elmore, the prominent manufacturers of the Fox River Valley, and the business-men of this city. The object of the meeting is to impress on the Wisconsin Congressional delegation the necessity of preserving the inland navigable waters of Wisconsin. So far as the Business-Men's Association is concerned the navigation interests of Fox River and Lake Winnebago are of paramount importance. These conserved, the manufacturers should then be accommodated as far as possible with the water necessary to run their plants.

SAYS JENKINS HAD NO JURISDICTION.

Decision Affecting the Appointment of Northern Pacific Receivers.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Judge Hanford of the United States District Court of Washington and Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court of Oregon have decided that Judge Jenkins of the Eastern District of the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin had no jurisdiction to appoint the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad, but in doing so they hold that all the acts of the receivers, when authorized by the courts having jurisdiction, are valid.

As for the $5,000,000 of receivers' certificates issued by Oakes, Rouse, and Payne, the court holds them to be valid, and a lien upon the road, when duly authorized by the courts having jurisdiction.

Next to the decision the declaration of Judge Hanford, that "dilly-dallying" on the part of paid attorneys of the receivers in "groping," "searching," and "scraping" for facts before making an answer to the Ives affidavits, alleging mismanagement and collusion, would not be tolerated, was the most sensational feature of the day. This declaration was brought forth by ex-Senator John B. Allen, who represents the Farmers' Loan and Trust company. He bristled up at once and said the trust company had nothing to do with the matter save as it was charged with collusion with Willard, Cromwell, and the receivers. Ives' chief attorney said the receivers could answer in two days if they were where they should be—attending to business.

Ex-Senator Spooner resented this and said one of the receivers (presumbly Oakes) had worked himself sick, and as the answer would "expose" several deals it would take time.

Oct. 2 was set as the date for the receivers to show cause why they should not be removed.

The receivers were ordered to give bonds in $100,000 each to the United States District Court of this State.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—A railroad man who is close to the Northern Pacific receivers said tonight Judge Hanford's decision would not in any way affect the receivership except to transfer the legal business of the receivership from Milwaukee to some one of the courts that have jurisdiction in the country through which the road passes. He said:

Judge Hanford has himself appointed the same receivers and he cannot discharge them except for cause. When they were first appointed the Northern Pacific had property in this district and there was no doubt of the jurisdiction. The trouble came on the filing of the second bill of foreclosure. The Brayton-Ives faction may institute proceedings in some of the Western courts to oust the receivers similar to the action which they brought in the Milwaukee court, but I hardly think it possible.

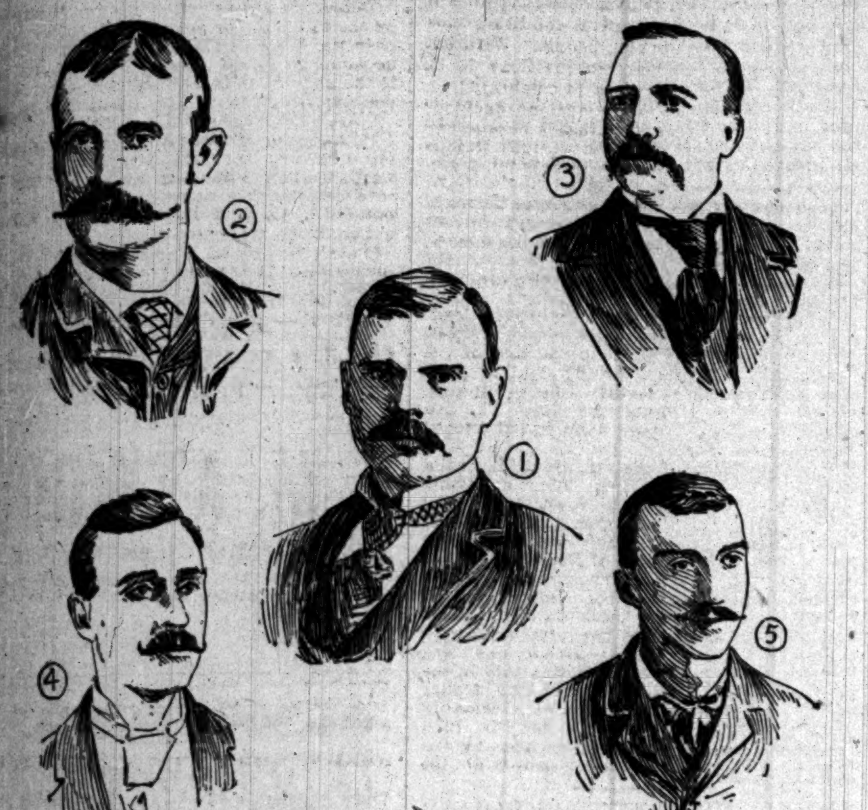
MANY MEN IN LINE.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL PARADE A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Fully 18,000 Members of Unions Take Part in the Big Procession and March from the South Side to Lincoln Park, Where They Are Formally Reviewed—But Few Organizations Make Any Pretense at Uniforms, Though Some Are Well Equipped—Odd Floats in the Parade.

The Building Trades Council yesterday had 18,000 men in line in its Labor day parade. It was somewhat difficult to estimate them, as the column was not uniform. But the committee expected in advance to muster 18,000 or more men, and it is safe to say the number did not fall far short of it.

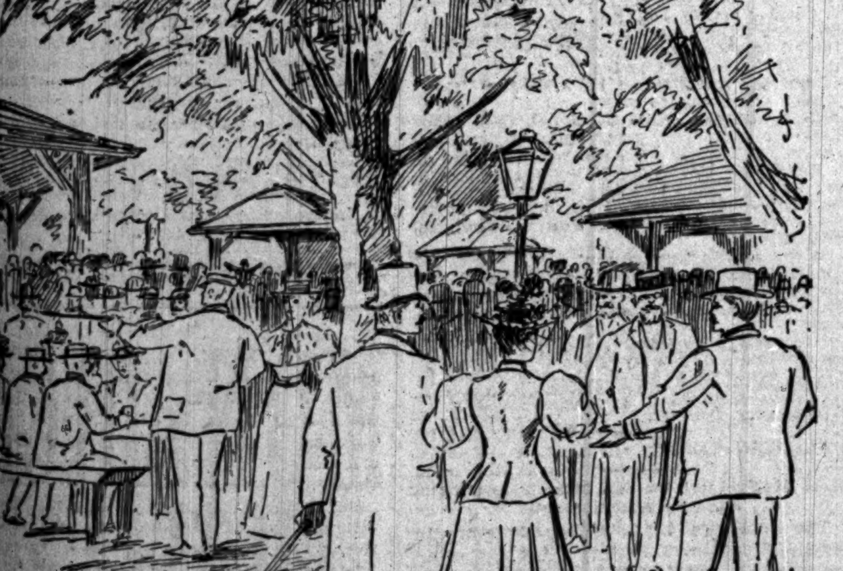
The Building Trades Council can congratulate itself on having made a highly creditable demonstration. From an early hour in the morning there were signs of interest and excitement along the streets in which divisions rendezvoused. Randolph, Washington, and Madison streets for two or three blocks east of Market street became filled with spectators before the labor organizations began to arrive. By 10 o'clock bands of music were heard in every direction, and an hour later the various divisions had taken their positions and were ready to march. The First and Second Divisions formed on the two sides of Market street, the Third and Fourth on the two sides of Randolph street, the Fifth on both sides of Washington, and the Sixth Division on both sides of Madison street. Considering the usual dilatoriness and confusion of long parades in Chicago, it was rather remarkable how promptly and smoothly the column was formed, for it was advertised to move at 11:30 o'clock, and it was less than five minutes behind time.



1—John G. Mitchell, President Building Trades Council and Marshal. 2—S. S. Vaughn, Assistant Grand Marshal. 3—M. H. Madden, Ex-President State Federation of Labor, Assistant Marshal. 4—J. S. Kelley, Marshal Third Division. 5—John J. Ryan, Ex-President Building Trades Council.

Arrangements Well Made.

Just before the hour arrived Grand Marshal John G. Mitchell, the President of the Building Trades Council, wearing a resplendent sash and badge and mounted on a fiery bay charger, cantered into Market street, followed by his staff, hardly less elegantly mounted than himself. The two Grand Aids were S. H. Vaughn and J. H. McCarthy, and the others, selected on the principle of an equal distribution of honors, were H. Bradfield, amalgamated sheet metal workers; William Redmond, journeymen plumbers; J. M. Burns, E. E. Robins, and L. G. Emory, Building Trades Council; M. B. Madden, junior steamfitters; and William B. Sherman, journeymen steamfitters. But the work of the marshal and his aids had been well done beforehand, and all they had to do was to wave their ribboned wands to the division marshal and signal the bands to play. A platoon of thirty trim policemen under Lieut. Barker wheeled into the road, the marshal and his staff followed them, the first band played "Hail Columbia," and the great parade was launched.



LABOR DAY PICNIC AT OGDEN'S GROVE.

How They Marched.

The formation was as follows:

Platoon of police.
Grand Marshal and His staff.

FIRST DIVISION.
Band.
O. E. Woodbury, Marshal.
Carpenters' District Council.
Carpenters' Local Unions, Thirty in All.

SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
H. W. Bicket, Marshal.
Painters' Dictrict Council.
Local Painters' Unions.

THIRD DIVISION.
Band.
Joseph F. Kelly, Marshal.
Journeymen Plumbers.
Junior Plumbers.
Journeymen Steamfitters.
Junior Steamfitters.
Sprinkler Fitters.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Band.
Joseph Daze, Marshal.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.
Architectural Iron Workers.
Hoisting Engineers.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Band.
B. Riley, Marshal.
Plasterers' Council.
Gravel Roofers' Union.
Lathers' Union.
Electrical Linemen.
Electrical Mechanics.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Band.
John Moe, Marshal.
Hotel and Restuarant Employés.
Vessel Unloaders' Union.
Seamen's Union.
Coal Heavers' Union.
Sewer Laborers' Union.
Italian Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Workers.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Band.
Bindery Girls' Union.
Reed and Rattan Workers.
Shoemakers' Union.
Miscellaneous.

There were the same dense crowds lining the sidewalks, the same crowds gazing from the windows, and the same interruption of street cars and street traffic which have always marked Labor day in Chicago. The line of march lay along Market street, Jackson street, State street, Illinois street, Rush street, Oak street, and Dearborn avenue to Lincoln Park, and the entire route was thronged with people. Occasionally the admiration or sympathy of the spectators expressed itself in prolonged cheers. The occasion was marked throughout by good order, good feeling, cheerfulness, and enthusiasm.

Many Bands and Flags.

The procession was punctuated with twelve fine brass bands, besides a drum corps and a drum and fife corps. The music to a spectator who stood at one point seemed continuous. There was a decided preference manifested for "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner," and this, together with the American flags displayed, which were both elegant and numerous, gave the procession a patriotic aspect.

Not many of the organizations were provided with anything like uniforms. Most of them wore their ordinary suits, with badges on their breasts, and carried canes. But the painters and decorators presented a fine appearance with their red badges and white caps, and the bridge builders made a decided hit in brown soft hats, black silk shirts, without coats, and yellow belts. But the finest display was made by the junior steamfitters with red umbrellas, white umbrellas, and blue umbrellas. They wore linen dusters, marched five abreast, and all the umbrellas in one line were of the same color, the first red, the second white, the third blue.

The procession did not deal much in transparencies, there being only two or three small ones, and these being devoted to advertising the picnic at Ogden's Grove. One of them said, "Verily I say unto you, be sure to go to Ogden's Grove." Nor were there many floats. The ironworkers carried in a wagon an ingenious model of the Ferris wheel, which was in constant revolution. The rattanworkers carried some rattan chairs on a decorated wagon. The waiters and bartenders carried in a large wargon a miniature beer garden. There were boughs of trees, beer kegs on tap, tables, customers, and waiters. Real beer was drawn in beer mugs and drank with real pleasure. There were also a few sailors, who rode together.

Reviewed in Lincoln Park.

The parade was reviewed at the Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, which was an ideal spot for that purpose, as it commanded a view of the column for a mile down Dearborn avenue. Those who assembled on the stone base of the monument for the purpose were:

James W. Andrews,
W. Allen,
F. Bondy,
John A. Boland,
M. J. Carroll,
Morgan J. Cragin,
Judge John Gibbons,
John R. Geary,
Thomas Handley,
John J. Houlihan,
William E. Kent,
William L. Kelly,
George D. Milligan,
Paul Miller,
H. E. Overstreet,
Richard Powers
G. W. Perkins,
G. Robins,
Moses Salomon,
W. K. Thomas,
D. D. Ward,
John Beegan,
Michael J. Corboy,
P. Carney,
Eugene Clifford,
W. T. Griffith,
John F. Geeting,
Benjamin Hyde,
W. D. Kent,
J. C. Kelly,
John A. Knisley,
F. J. McCain,
George H. Mueller,
James O'Connell,
John Powers,
F. H. Remien,
E. F. Rennacker,
Alexander Sullivan,
Edward Ward,
Walter M. Groves.

The column passed to the east of the monument and returned on the west of it. After marching out on Clark street to North avenue many of the men fell out, but the larger part continued the march with unabated enthusiasm to Ogden's Grove.

Appellate Court—Fourth District.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Opinions have this day been filed with the Clerk of the Fourth District Appellate Court in the following cases: February term, 1895—7—Karr et al. vs. Peters et al.; reversed and remanded.—14—Fields vs. U. B. of C. and J. of A.; reversed and remanded.—20—Null vs. Watkins; reversed and remanded.—26—School Directors vs. Breen et al.; affirmed.—27—Burke et al. vs. Donovan; affirmed.—33—Runner vs. White et al.; reversed and remanded, with directions.—42—Crown Coal and Tow Co. vs. Thomas; affirmed.—51—Sexton vs. Bordeaux, Supr., etc.; reversed.—54—Grand Lodge B. of L. F. vs. Cramp; affirmed.—57—Millers' National Co. vs. Jackson County M. and F. Co.; affirmed.—61—Smith vs. Mayfield; affirmed.—65—McCormick H. M. Co. vs. Robinson et al.; affirmed. August term, 1895, rehearing docket—1—Fein vs. C. M. B. Association; petition modified, rehearing denied.—3—T. H. and I. R. R. Co. vs. Leeper, admx.; rehearing denied. In Nos. 26, 27, 42, 54, 57, and 61 orders have been entered allowing appeals to the Supreme Court. Bonds in the sum of $500 each to be filed in twenty days, with surety to be approved by the Clerk of the court; except in No. 26, no bond required.

SONS OF TOIL MARCH.

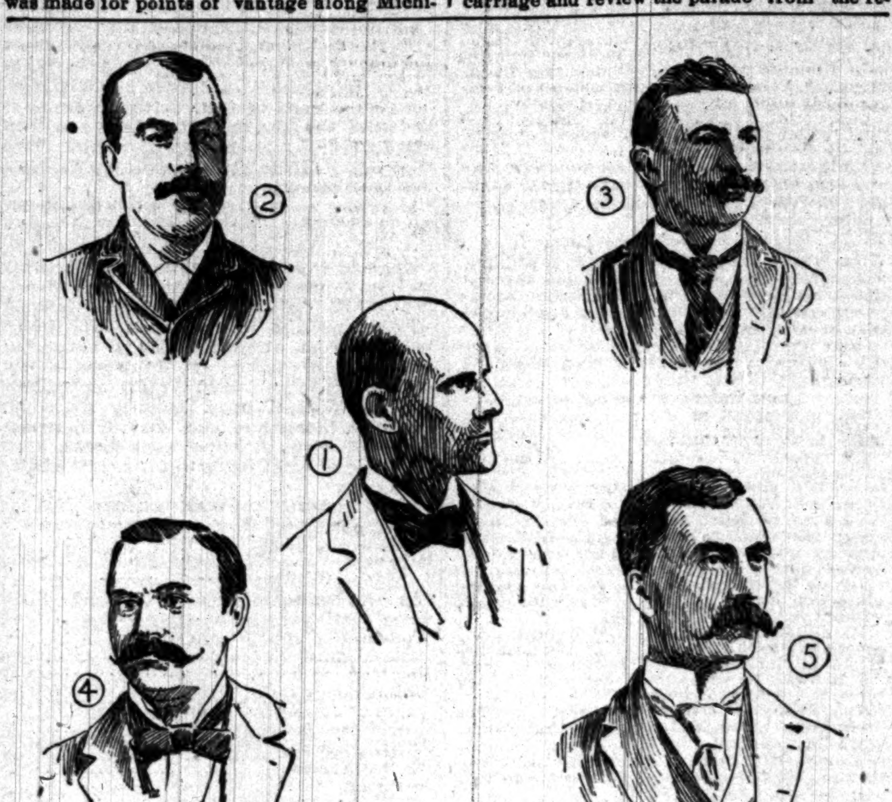
MAIDEN EFFORT OF THE LABOR CONGRESS IS A SUCCESS.

More than Thirteen Thousand Trades Unionists Join the Phalanx That Moves Along Michigan Avenue and Traverses North and West Sides of the City—Debs' Followers Cheered Along the Route—Reviewed by Hardie and Swinton at Union Park.

For a 7-months-old infant the Chicago Labor Congress proved itself a strong and husky child yesterday. Organized only January last it turned out more than 13,000 strong in its first Labor day parade yesterday morning, and traveled through the streets of the three principal divisions of the city, winding up in the afternoon after a long march and disbanding at the starting point on the Lake-Front.

Long before the hour of starting the long column on Michigan avenue, from Randolph street to Twelfth street, was packed with people bent on seeing all there was to be seen on labor's holiday. As soon as the circus parade had passed south on Wabash avenue a rush was made for points of vantage along Michigan avenue. When the turn was made from the avenue into Twelfth street for the long tramp to and through the West Side the viaduct held up a congested mass of people along its entire length. Not until the last division had passed did the crowds disperse, and then many made a hasty break for the North Side to meet the right of the line again in Chicago avenue and get a second look at its trimly attired toilers on parade.

The parade was a successful first effort. Ten bands and one drum corps furnished the music for the marchers. There was some delay in starting, and for awhile things were in a chaotic state around Washington street and Michigan avenue. Waiting paraders were anxious to start on the march, and murmurs of dissatisfaction over the delay were heard. Finally order was brought about and at 11:30 o'clock the order to move was given. The head of the line rested in Washington street, and up Michigan avenue to the Auditorium unions were hugging close to the sidewalks and resting in the shady sides of the cross streets awaiting their time to fall in.



1—Eugene V. Debs, President American Railway Union. 2—Ed Adeloff, Secretary Cigarmakers' Union No. 14. 3—Charles G. Ralborg, President Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Association. 4—Gustav Mohme, Grand Marshal. 5—John W. Steele, President Progressive Lodge Machinists.

Long Procession Starts.

Gustav Mohme was the chief marshal. His division aids were W. T. Dunn, M. M. Jacobs, Joseph Nieman, Adam Menche, F. H. McManus, H. E. King, Charles Escher, W. Mowman, G. Maus, J. H. Winters, A. J. Engel, and M. Drennen. The line was led by twenty-four patrolmen from the Twenty-eighth Precinct in the command of Lieut. Conroy. Chief Marshal Mohme followed, and then came the delegates from the different organizations composing the Labor Congress. As the head of the procession pushed its way up Michigan avenue there was scarcely room for the marchers in files of four to pass between the spectators who lined the thoroughfares on each side.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 4 led the First Division. The brawny sons of Vulcan looked more like a country-town fire company out for inspection than Chicago blacksmiths. Each man wore a flaring red flannel shirt and oilcloth cap and bolts and aprons. Five hundred men were in line. The Cracker Bakers' Union followed. It mustered 100 men, all dressed in white duck trousers, white flannel shirts, and white caps. Each marcher carried a cane.

Two organizations formed the Second Division, Clothing Cutters' Union No. 61 and Bohemian Garment Workers' Union No. 102. The clothing cutters made a beautiful showing. The various shops were denoted by blue and gold banners and every man of the 900 in line carried an umbrella made of red, white, and blue cloth. It was a pretty sight to watch the marchers from a distance. The vari-colored umbrellas danced up and down in the hands of the men, looking not unlike a sea with waves of red, white, and blue rippling and dancing on the surface. Bohemian Garment Workers No. 102 had 200 men in line.

The Third Division was the largest in the parade. Thirty-five hundred clothing workers turned out, members of five organizations—Garment Workers' Unions Nos. 82, 78, 116, 117, and 118. With these tradesmen marched fifty women engaged in the same line of work.

Fourth Division Strong.

The Fourth Division was not lacking in numerical strength. The cigarmakers had the right of line in this division and they turned out close to 1,000 men, with here and there a woman in its ranks escorted by a sturdy man. Bicycle Workers' Unions Nos. 1 and 2 followed the cigarmakers with 1,200 men in line. The Progressive Engineers' Union No. 1 had 250 marchers, followed by 200 parading members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Fourth Division's rear guards were the Metal Spinners' Union, sixty men in line, and the Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union, fifty marchers.

The pianomakers and the piano varnishers had the right of line in the Fifth Division. They are mostly young men and added 900 paraders to the column. Carpenters' Union No. 62, with 100 men, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners completed the division with thirty men.

The Sixth Division was noticable because of its exhibition on floats of the work of the men composing it. The organized upholsterers led the division with 500 men in line. On one float were three men engaged in doing the finest work of the craft. This was followed by another float on which two youngsters were struggling with a couch endeavoring to put it in presentable shape for a customer's inspection. Of course they were making a sorry mess of it. The United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers had the second place in this division. They turned out 300 strong, in white flannel shirts and all wearing belts. Three gayly decorated wagons followed them filled with specimens of the output of the shops in which the members work. Bakers' Union No. 2 followed with 200 in line. Carriage and Wagonworkers' Union No. 1 had 500 men out. The Sixth Division closed with Cigarmakers' Union No. 15, with sixty marchers.

The Seventh Division, composed of members of unions forming the Central Labor Union, was weak in numbers. Although thirty unions were supposed to be represented there were not to exceed 300 marchers in the division.

Debs' Followers Cheered.

The Eighth Division was made up wholly of members of the American Railway Union. Two thousand men were in this division. Banners and placards inscribed with the mottoes of the Debs contingent were carried all along the line. That the A. R. U. had sympathizers among the spectators was evidenced by occasional applause as the division passed over the route of march.

The Cloakmakers' Union, 500 men, formed the Ninth and last division in the parade. The Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions failed to materialize. They were to be composed of turner societies, the Socialistic Federation, and miscellaneous organizations, but none were in evidence when the parade passed the formation place assigned them.

Floats, flags, banners, and box placards were conspicuous from start to finish of the line. An American Railway Union man, carrying the big flag on which is painted a picture of Debs, the union's leader, led the division comprising the followers of the imprisoned agitator. "Down with the Sweat-shops," "An End to Child Labor," "Use Only Union Label Goods," soon became familiar to the onlookers.

The clothing cutters and garment workers impressed on those who read their box banners that union label goods are the only kind to buy. Four floats were in their section of the parade, gayly decorated, some filled with girls, and others showing methods of manufacture.

When the parade disbanded the marchers separated to spend the holiday as they pleased. During the march they were requested by printed notice and otherwise to be at the Auditorium meeting last night.

When the parade reached Union Park in its West Side travels a halt was made to permit Keir Hardie and Frank Smith of London and John Swinton of New York to leave their carriage and review the parade from the reviewing stand. Messrs. Hardie, Swinton, and Smith, in an open barouche, were given a place of honor in the front of the line from the starting point of the parade until Union Park was reached.

STATE TREASURY IS NEARLY DEPLETED

Assistant Treasurer Says Little Can Be Paid Until Next April.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—Assistant State Treasurer F. K. Whittemore said today regarding the position of the State Treasury:

"It is true the State is unable to meet its obligations, and creditors will be compelled to wait for their money until such time as funds can be realized from the tax levy just made by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which will not be until the last half of April next year. There will be some receipts from miscellaneous sources before that time—fees of State officers in October and the Illinois Central railroad payment in January, but these will not be a drop in the bucket compared with the liabilities of the Treasury.

"The appropriations of the last General Assembly amounted to $8,000,000, about $4,500,000 of which is due and payable the first year, or before July 1, 1896. To meet this there was about $900,000 on hand July 1, to which add the July collections on account of the levy of 1894—say $500,000. This practically has all been paid out and the resources of the State are exhausted until the taxes of next year are collected, except the receipts from miscellaneous sources; so you see it is a simple proposition—the Treasury cannot meet its obligations.

"Such conditions never existed under a Republican administration. They exist now because the Thirty-eighth General Assembly failed to make a sufficient tax levy. Our Republican friends of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly also made too low a levy, and the condition of the Treasury one year hence and two years hence will be practically the same as it is now."

"Increasing fees from corporations under the new law are but little more than they were under the old law, so nothing can be hoped for from that direction. The inheritance law is in force; but there are grave doubts about the courts sustaining the law. At all events, no payments will be made until the Supreme Court has passed on it, and that will likely be more than a year. As a last resort the Legislature has power to borrow to the amount of $250,000, but cannot go beyond that sum because of constitutional restriction. However, that will not be done."

NEGRO EASILY WINS A BUTTING MATCH.

Disastrous Results to a White Man Who Thought His Head Was Hard.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—George Brady, a white man, made a bet with Sam Craig, a colored deck hand, that he could out butt him. The stakes were 50 cents, and a large number of sports made heavy side bets, odds being on the negro.

The two combatants stood a few paces apart, ducked their heads like two billy goats, and rushed upon each other. The concussion shook the house.

When Brady came to he was at the dispensary. He was taken there in an ambulance. The top of his head had withstood the jolt without visible sign of injury, but his nose was broken and three teeth were gone as the result of the impact.

Dr. Newcomb put his nose in a splint and sent him to his home. The negro wasn't hurt.

LABOR DAY PARADES.

WORKINGMEN TURN OUT IN SOUTH CHICAGO AND BLUE ISLAND.

Two Processions in the Town and Another in the Village—Nine Hundred Ore Shovelers March and Have a Picnic by Themselves—Other Trades Unions Have a Big Demonstration—Brickmakers Have a Celebration, Joined by Their Fellow-Workmen from Chicago.

South Chicago had two labor parades yesterday by the trades unions. The ore shovelers to the number of 900, headed by the Chicago Zouave Band, started from Ninetieth street and Erie avenue and marched through the streets to Gardner's grove, where a picnic was held in the afternoon. Prosperity Lodge No. 128 of the International Association of Machinists led another parade which included the remaining trades unions of South Chicago. Herman Lutke and Hugh Doran of Prosperity Lodge were the Marshals. There were 500 machinists in the procession, followed by 385 members of Lodge No. 512, American Railway Union, led by August Krieger, Lodge No. 71 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Lakeside Lodge No. 39 of the Boilermakers and Iron Shippers, Lodge No. 217 of the National Cigarmakers' Union, the Plasterers' Union, and the Horseshoers' Union. There were 2,000 union men in this parade.

Starting from the Academy Turn Hall the line of march was down Exchange avenue to Ninetieth street and after traversing the principal streets down Ninety-second street to the Casino grove on the lake front, where a picnic was held.

Each union exhibited specimens of its workmanship. The cigarmakers carried cigars. The horseshoers had a horse in a wagon and a shoe ready to put on. The plasterers were busy with a miniature ceiling. All of them wore uniforms to indicate their trades.

Some of the advertisements of the merchants in the parade were novel.

Parade in Blue Island.

The labor organizations of Blue Island and its vicinity demonstrated their strength yesterday by a parade through the principal streets of the village. The strongest organization there was that of the Brickmakers' Alliance, which was augmented by the members of the Chicago branch of that organization, who came to assist in the celebration of Labor day.

The arrangements for the parade, which took place at 10:30 o'clock, were made by the Brickmakers' Alliance. In recognition of the day all the stores and business houses in the village were closed, and the people turned out in full force to see the parade. Flags were displayed from nearly every building in the business and residence districts.

The procession started from the corner of Walnut street and Western avenue. Blue Island brickmakers were 700 strong, the Blue Island carpenters turned out seventy-five men, and the cigarmakers of the village helped swell the parade. The latter had fifty men in line. To a stirring air and with flags flying these organizations marched to the Rock Island station, where they were joined by the Chicago branch of brickmakers, 500 men, and the Bernice branch, with 350 men, which had just arrived by train. The Chicago organization was given the right of the line, with its banner carried aloft by six members. Headed by the Dolton Band and the Marshals of the day, the procession proceeded over the following route: Western avenue to New street, to Maple, to Burr Oak avenue, to Western avenue, to Broadway, to Vermont, to State, to Calumet Grove. Along the way the marchers were greeted with cheers.

The carpenters had a float in line. The cigarmakers also carried a huge cigar, and all the organizations carried banners with mottoes.

When the parade arrived at Calumet Grove it was disbanded, and all who joined in it held a picnic. Lots of fun had been arranged for. There was a greased pig waiting to be chased and a band of music for those who danced. The musicians were thoroughly tired before the picnic was brought to a close by the departure of the last train for the city.

THEY MUST NOT SELL CANDY SUNDAYS.

Crusade at Little Rock, Ark., Results in a Number of Arrests.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The crusade against violators of the Sunday law inaugurated by the Epworth League and Cooperative Church Union of Little Rock is growing exceedingly interesting. A number of business-men were arrested today for selling goods yesterday, among them George L. Jones, one of the Aldermen of the city. Four leading confectioners were ordered to appear in court to answer to the charge of Sunday breaking.

Bar Harbor.

Fred Greeley in Life: Bar Harbor is the capital of Mount Desert, which is an island several miles in diameter and several feet high. It is entirely surrounded by water and inhabited by millionaires, who derive a scanty subsistence from its sterile soil by yachting, driving, and golfing.

The island abounds in rocks, drives, salt water, and girls.

The principal products are morning calls, afternoon teas, and dinner dances. When not attending to the cultivation of these staples the inhabitants are occupied in driving up and down to see that none of the scenery—to which they are much attached—has got away during the night.

Mount Desert was discovered several years ago—before the Christian Science era—by Frenchmen, who looked over the menu, and finding nothing there within their means, gave their names to several dishes and left the island to be rediscovered by the hardy race of millionaires who came after them, and who still subsist there.

The dwellings of this curious and interesting people are called cottages, and are constructed of bricks, mortar, and bric-à-brac.

The people are gregarious and migratory in habit, nesting and raising their young, and giving dinner parties in their cottages in the summer, while during the winter they migrate to large cities, where they fight and devour other millionaires; the victorious ones returning to Bar Harbor the next season, while the unsuccessful retire to less favored resorts such as Newport, Long Branch, or Nantasket.

The millionaire is exceedingly industrious during the summer season, attending most assiduously to the arduous social duties or functions by which he supports existence, and from which he rarely allows himself to be diverted by any considerations of enjoyment or recreation.

The female of the species is deciduous, shedding its plumage frequently—sometimes as often as five or six times in a single day—the feathers generally becoming more and more brilliant as the day advances.

Scientists have been undecided as to whether the brilliant plumage of the female millionaire is protective, or imitative, or for the purpose of attracting the male, though I believe that the best modern thought inclines to the latter opinion.

Ostrich Feathers Expensive.

Ostrich feathers frequently fetch $350 pe pound.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE **HEAD** *OF* **ALL** *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* **PURITY** *AND* **FREEDOM** *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

CUT RATES TO
NEW YORK AND RETURN.
NEW YORK ONE WAY.
KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, DENVER, } ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA,
AT ALBERT J. GEIS',
201 Clark-st.

HOTELS.
LINDELL HOTEL
ST. LOUIS.
Under the new management, remains OPEN for the accommodation of guests, while undergoing extensive improvements.
P. A. BRADY & JNO. F. DONOVAN, Proprietors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art.
AUDITORIUM BUILDING. CHICAGO.
Chief Instructors:
Wm. H. Sherwood, Leopold Godowsky, Robert Goldbeck } Piano.
Clarence Eddy, Wm. Middelschulte } Organ.
Arturo Marescalchi, Dove Boetti, Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell Young } Vocal.
S. E. Jacobsohn.....Violin.
Anna Morgan, Elocution and Delsarte.
Frederic Grant Gleason.....Harmony and Theory.
Samuel Kayzer.....Shakespearean and Poetic Reading.
And large corps of associate and assistant Teachers.
Fall term will open Monday, September 9th, 1895.
For catalogue and information, address
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director.

St. John's Military Academy
DELAFIELD, WISCONSIN
(THE AMERICAN RUGBY).
Situated in the famous Waukesha Lake region, within three hours' ride of Chicago. Boys prepared for college and business. New term opens Sept. 17, 1895. For terms, catalogues, circulars, etc., address REV. S. T. SMYTHE, A. M., President, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.
Appointments: Rev. S. T. Smythe, Pres., at Auditorium Hotel Aug. 26 to Sept. 1; Great Northern Hotel Sept. 1 to Sept. 8. Lieut. Wm. Buck, U. S. A., Supt., Auditorium Hotel Sept. 1 to Sept. 8. Hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
Dearborn-ave. and Elm-st.
Boys prepared for college, scientific school, or early business life. Lower and Upper school classes, ages 7 to 21. Male teachers—corps of 15. Small classes; all advantages of private tutoring. Graduates, entering with honors, at Ten Colleges and Universities. Physical Laboratories, Bowling Alleys, Gymnasium for Athletics and Military Drill. Academy buildings and entire outfit new and elaborate; built and equipped exclusively for school purposes under the auspices of the University School Association of sixty leading citizens. Eighth year opens Sept. 26. E. C. COULTER, Head Master.

RACINE COLLEGE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Pupils board and live in the school.
Steam Heat, Spacious Dormitories,
Best Sanitary Plumbing,
Thorough Care and Instruction,
Rates Lately Reduced.
Fits for College, Technical School, or Business.
Rev. A. PIPER, S. T. D., Warden, Racine, Wis.

Western Military Academy
UPPER ALTON, ILL.
17th year. An old and thorough preparatory school with graduates in Yale, Princeton, Cornell, etc. Cadets prepared for College or Business.
Address COL. WILLIS BROWN, PRES.
Col. Brown will be at the Great Northern Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 2d and 3d, where he will be pleased to see the patrons of the W. M. A. and others seeking a school of this kind, between 4 and 6 p. m.

Howe Military School
prepares thoroughly for college, scientific schools, or business. Cadets are under the most careful personal supervision and Christian influences. For illustrated circulars address Rev. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector, Lima, Ind.
Rev. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector of the Howe Military School, Lima, Ind., will be at the Auditorium Annex Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 4, 5, and 6, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock, and will be happy to meet his patrons and others having sons or wards to educate.

MR. H. N. HILLS,
Regent of Harcourt Place Seminary and Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.,
will be at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Sept. 3 and 4, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m., where he will be glad to meet all who desire a personal interview about the schools. Catalogues sent.

Kenilworth Hall.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on the north shore, fifteen miles from Chicago. For circulars address
MRS. MARY KEYES BABCOCK,
Kenilworth, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
Chester, Pa. 34th year begins Sept. 18.
Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.).
Also Preparatory Courses.
Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills.
Catalogues of Mr. Wm. Swannell, 125 Larrabee St., Chicago, or of Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

Alta School.
Forty minutes from Chicago. Best methods for the education of girls: training, culture, home care. Prepares for college and European travel. Opens Sept. 18th. For circulars address
PRINCIPALS, Highland Park, Ill.

Electra School,
3245 Indiana-av., Chicago.
Boarding and Day School. Reopens Sept. 18. Kindergarten, primary, and grammar grades, for boys and girls. Home training of young children a specialty. MISS S. E. SPAIDS, Principal.

Lake View Institute,
1844 George-av., Chicago,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fifth year opens Sept. 25.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF Oratory
AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st. Day and Evening Classes. University Extension Lectures Thursday Afternoons. Send for Circular.
MARY A. BLOOD, A. M., Principal.

Michigan Military Academy.
(Nineteenth Year.) Prepares for leading universities. Graduates are now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and University of Michigan. Address COL. J. S. ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA, South Bethlehem.
BISHOPTHORPE—A Superior Home School for Young Ladies. Graduates or prepares for College. Music, Art, Elocution, and Delsarte. Picturesque location, 90 min. from Philadelphia, 2 hrs. from New York. 28th year begins Sept. 25th, 1895. Address Miss ALBERTA OAKLEY, Bachelor of Letters, Prin.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y.—A Classical and Military Academy of high grade, near Cornell University. Two scholarships, $400 each. Special attention given to young men preparing for a University Course in Arts. Address A. K. McAlpine, A. M., or apply to Robt. B. Bucklen, 4810 Champlain-av.

Northwestern Military Academy.
Thoroughly prepares students for college, government academies, and business. Beautiful location. Home influences. COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Superintendent, Highland Park, Ill.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Twentieth year begins Sept. 18th. Prepares for college and gives special courses of study. For young ladies and children. MISS R. S. RICE, A. M., MISS M. E. BEEDY, A. M., Principals. For terms address 479-481 DEARBORN-AV., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE
21st year begins Sept. 19th. All Departments. Music, Art and Elocution taught as Specialties. University preparatory course. Address Chicago Female College, Tracy, Chicago. Sub Station 43.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
222 Ashland Boulevard. Fall term, twelfth year, Sept. 19, 1895. Boarding pupils limited. Prepares for Eastern colleges. Dr. T. N. Morrison, Visitor. Miss Sayre, Principal.

ILLINOIS CHICAGO STERAN SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
MRS. LUELLA M. WILSON, Principal,
4106 Drexel Boulevard.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS, NORWALK, Conn.—24th year. Primary, Intermediate, and College Preparatory Courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY,
LONGWOOD, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 5, 1895. For catalogues apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

DE VEAUX, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
A well endowed school of high grade under the military system. Only desirable boys are taken.
H. H. COE, A. M.

Dearborn Seminary. Day School for Young Ladies and Children. 2141 Calumet-av. Mrs. J. F. Purington, Principal. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Smith, and Vassar. 40th year will begin Wednesday, Oct. 9.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL, 38 & 40 Scott-st.,
Begins its twenty-first year Sept. 18th, for both boarding and day pupils. Apply at the school building, or to Mrs. E. S. Adams, 608 Division-st.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS.
An ideal school, situated in the most elevated and most healthful town in Illinois. 48th year.
NOBLE HILL, Prin., Woodstock, Ill.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, New Brunswick, New Jersey. College preparatory, art, and music. Apply for circulars.

Sylvan Dells Home School
for Young Boys Opens Sept. 18.
W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

MARMADUKE MILITARY INSTITUTE.
The Great Military School of the West.
Strong faculty, ideal location for health and beauty, pure spring water, private electric light plant, water works, steam heat and steam laundry. Arms and equipment furnished by the War Department. Special attention given to physical culture. Extensive athletic fields. About 14 hours ride from Chicago.
Also NIEDRINGHAUS HALL for small boys who are kept separate from the older cadets. Investigate before selecting a school. For catalogue address
LESLIE MARMADUKE, Sweet Springs, Mo.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL Knoxville, Illinois.
A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—
A COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
One of the oldest institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Entirely rebuilt on modern lines in 1883. Everything up to the times. Degree of B. A. given to graduates. Music under the direction of Wm. H. Sherwood of Chicago.
SPECIAL CAR AND ESCORT will leave Union Depot Tuesday, Sept. 17th. The Rector or Matron will be at the office of The Living Church, 55 Dearborn-st., every day this week from 10 to 12 a. m. to confer with parents. Information also by mail from Chicago or Knoxville. Address
THE REV. DR. LEFFINGWELL,
Rector and Founder (1868).

Princeton-Yale School,
Drexel-blvd. and 41st-st.
Boys thoroughly prepared for colleges or schools of science. Full corps of male teachers. A faculty of 12 specialists. Primary and higher departments. Unsurpassed school equipment. Large gymnasium, auditorium, laboratories, newly furnished throughout with the most modern improvements. Small classes maintained for individual instruction.
Beginning with the fall term and thereafter the school will operate as an affiliated academy of the Chicago University, and all instruction supervised by the university. School begins Sept. 16, 9 a. m. Circulars mailed on application. Address HIRAM A. GOOCH, Head Master. Tel. Oakland 498.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING HART CONWAY, Director.
Now Open to Full Course Applicants.
Practical Stage Training in all branches of
DRAMATIC ART.
Membership Limited to Forty.
SCHILLER THEATER BUILDING.

HAHNEMANN
Medical College and Hospital
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The thirty-sixth annual course of lectures in this institution will commence September 17, 1895. New college building. Well equipped laboratories. Experienced teachers. Equality in sex. NEW HOSPITAL OF 225 BEDS NOW OPEN.
Send for announcement.
JAS. R. COBB, M. D., 3156 Indiana-av., Chicago.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.
30th Year Opens September 9th, 1895.
Acknowledged the superior Institution of America.
Every facility offered for a thorough course in
MUSIC and DRAMATIC ART.
Catalogue Giving Full Information Mailed Free.
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, PRES. CARL ZIEGFELD, MGR.

WATERMAN HALL.
SYCAMORE, ILL.
This well-known School for Girls reopens on Sept. 18. High standard of instruction. Modern buildings, best sanitary conditions, home atmosphere. Moderate charges on account of endowments. Patronage largely from Chicago, and distance two hours. Address REV. DR. FLEETWOOD, Rector.
The Rector may be seen at Room 510 Masonic Temple, Sept. 4th and 9th, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Seven Gables FOR GIRLS of all ages. Looks to their physical as well as higher mental culture. Boating, stately trees, handsomely appointed building. Gymnasium. A thoroughly modern school. Native French and German teachers; 20th year. Certificate admits to Smith. Direct trains from New York. Address for Catalogue Mrs. Sarah S Westcott, Principal, Bridgeton, N. J.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH,
DUBUQUE, IOWA.
Young Ladies' Academy for boarders exclusively; affords an unsurpassed location. Its advantages are of the highest order in the Business, Academic, Music, and Art Departments.
For Catalogue address SISTER SUPERIOR.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Fourteenth Year Opens Tuesday Sept. 24.
Prepares for all colleges. Gymnasium, Music, Art. For catalogues address the principals,
Theodore L. Sewall and May Wright Sewall.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY,
Hallet & Davis Bldg. (formy. Weber Music Hall) Chicago.
All branches of Music, Dramatic Art, Delsarte. Teachers training school; unrivaled advantages. Terms moderate. Fall term begins Sept. 9. Send for Catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

KEMPER HALL, DAVENPORT, IOWA.
A Boys' Boarding School. Reopens Sept. 18, 1895. For Catalogue, address
Rev. HARVEY K. COLEMAN, A. M., Head Master.

FEMALE ACADEMY 66th YEAR
High grade English and Classical School. Literary, Music, Art Courses. Certificate admits to Wellesly, Smith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke. E. F. BULLARD, Prin. Jacksonville, Ill.

THE MISSES HICKOK'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, N. J. CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH NEW YORK CITY. College Preparatory and Academic Courses. Exceptional opportunities for the Languages, Music, and Art. Approved by prominent educators.

STAMFORD, CONN.
MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL for GIRLS
Specialty: Mind Training, Concentrated Attention, and Memory. Preparation for College.

SOPER SCHOOL OF ORATORY,
Elocution, Delsarte, Dramatic Art. 10th year opens Sept. 9. Send for catalogue. HENRY SOPER, Prin., 22 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

MISS McDERMITT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
1050 Evanston-av., Buena Park, opens Sept. 23. Academic, Preparatory, and Kindergarten Departments. Girls prepared for college. Special courses.

THE WINCHELL ACADEMY.
A christian Home School for Girls and Small Boys. Individual Care and Instruction. College Preparatory. Music and Fine Arts. Reopens Sept. 18.
S. B. WINCHELL, A. M., Prin., Evanston, Ill.

GRANT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
Dearborn-av., Chicago. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. College preparation a specialty. Five students enter Vassar this fall on school certificate.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
KENOSHA, WIS. A Day and Boarding School for Boys. Prepares for any College or Scientific School. Send for catalogue.

Ward Seminary For YOUNG LADIES, Nashville, Tenn.
Complete appointments. Illustrated catalogue and circulars free. J. D. BLANTON, Prest.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, NEW YORK.
Next term begins September 18, 1895.
WM. VERBECK, President.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1848. Opens Sept. 26. 1350 Pine-st., Phila.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Dr. Strong's Sanitarium, Saratoga, N. Y.
For health or pleasure. The appointments of a first-class hotel—elevator, electric bells, steam, sun parlor and promenade on the roof, suites of rooms with baths, massage, electricity, all baths and health appliances, new Turkish, Russian, and Natural sulphur Water Baths, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, etc. Open all the year. Send for illustrated Circular.

IDEAL INVALIDS' INN. PENNOYER Kenosha, Wis. SANITARIUM.
For Illustrated Prospectus address
N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

COMPLEXION POWDER
is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.

THE HUB'S Daily Bargain Banner
Tuesday, Sept. 3.
Children's 2-Piece Suits—
Strictly all wool—cut double breasted—ages 5 to 14 years—real $3.50 quality—here is a wonderful bargain today for..... 99c

BEATS A GREAT HORSE

REY EL SANTA ANITA LEAVES HENRY OF NAVARRE BEHIND.

Baldwin's Famous In-and-Outer Has the Pace Made Exactly to Her Liking in the Race at Sheepshead Bay—Weight Tells on Crescendo and the California Crack Is Defeated by One I Love—Frank Rogers Rewards the Gamblers at Louisville.

New York, Sept. 2.—There was a large crowd at Sheepshead Bay today, drawn by the promised appearance for the first time in the East this year of Henry of Navarre in the Twin City Handicap. Ten were originally announced to start, but only four elected to go. A large amount of money was bet on the son of Knight of Ellerslie at odds of 3 to 5 in spite of the 127 pounds on his back. They were all disappointed, for he had to be content with second place to the greatly improved Rey el Santa Anita. When the flag fell they went off at a gentle canter with Sir Excess in the lead. The speed was quickened on the back stretch, but it was not until the last turn was reached that Taral took Rey el Santa Anita to the front and staid there, as Perkins could not keep Henry of Navarre straight.

The Partridge Stakes brought out a dozen starters, with Crescendo a slight favorite over One I Love. The flag fell to a good start. Crescendo and Roundsman made all the running and in the last furlong the latter quit. Then Taral brought One I Love up and Crescendo had to be content with second place.

A lot of ordinary fillies went to the post in the first race, with Bloomer as a favorite, and she won in a drive from Peggotty. Too Much Johnson had the call over April Fool by a small margin. The latter won easily, however. In the fifth race The Coon made the running to the stretch, when he was challenged by Ed Kearney, Peacemaker, and Nankipooh, and in a driving finish Ed Kearney beat Nankipooh and The Coon, half lengths apart. The summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Bloomer, 102 pounds [Griffin], 3 to 1, won; Peggotty, 90 [Redman], 30 to 1, second; Sunrise II., 94 [Hewitt], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 1-5. Lorrannia, Tarentum, Helen H. II., La Vienta, Royal Princess, Clissie B., Emotional, Crimea, Au Revoir, Hermia, and Tenderness also ran.

Second race, 7 furlongs, selling—April Fool, 103 pounds [Perkins], 4 to 1, won; Lancer, 97 [A. Clayton], 20 to 1, second; Campania, 94 [Keefe], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:29 1-5. Too Much Johnson, The Swain, Emma, Foundling, La Fiesta, Fannie B., Dono, and Firebrand also ran.

Third race, Partridge Stakes, 6 furlongs on turf—One I Love, 115 pounds [Taral], 11 to 5, won; Crescendo, 125 [Doggett], 9 to 5, second; Merry Prince, 113 [Griffin], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:15 1-5. Roundsman, Jefferson, Barytone II., Ramiro, Kamsin, The Winner, Right Royal, Senator Murphy, and Mussulman also ran.

Fourth race, Twin City Handicap, 1¼ miles—Rey el Santa Anita, 120 pounds [Taral], 5 to 1, won; Henry of Navarre, 127 [Perkins], 3 to 5, second; Sir Excess, 115 [Simms], 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:07. Sir Francis also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Ed Kearney, 104 pounds [Griffin], 4 to 1, won; Nankipooh, 106 [Simms], 6 to 5, second; The Coon, 91 [Keefe], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:41 1-5. Peacemaker, Charade, Capt. T., Arapahoe, Little Tom, and Fullerton Lass also ran.

Sixth race, 2 miles on turf—Caracas, 101 pounds [Chorn], 8 to 1, won; Victorious, 113 [Brooks], 4 to 1, second; Song and Dance, 112 [Griffin], 4 to 1, third. Time, 3:37. Tom Moore, Daly, W. B., Romping Girl, and Santiago also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Benamela, Castleton, 105 pounds; Brisk, Sky Blue, 103; Ardath, Falling Water, Mussulman, Prince Lief, 102; Yankee Doodle, Pembrook, 100; Ostler Joe, Balmaghie, 98; Marsian, 97; Marquise, Fascination III., Rodney, Article, Onaretto, 95.

Second race, 1 mile—Sunup, 115 pounds; Tinge, Doggett, 107; Gutta Percha, Liza, Lady Diamond, 104; Second Attempt, 100; Manchester, 97; Sufficient, 96.

Third race, Flight Stakes, 7 furlongs—Domino, 127 lbs; Rey Del Carreres, 125; Sir Walter, 120; Helen Nichols, 117; Gotham, 115; Dorian, 110; Bellicose, Aurelian, 105; Matt Byrnes, Kinglet, 100.

Fourth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Sir Walter, 120 pounds; Saragossa, 115; Pepper, 110; Red Skin, 104; Bombasette, 97; Hanwell, Belmar, 95; Paladin, 92.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Buckrene, Wernberg, Leonawell, 116; Jack of Spades, 112; Ajax, 108; Waltzer, Fusileer, 106; Gutta Percha, 105; Ina, 101; Hermanita, Kisbern, Irish Reel, 97.

Sixth race, 1 mile on turf—Matt Byrnes, 113 pounds; Doggett, 123; Semper Lex, 120; Sprite, Salonica, Annie Bishop, Chesapeake, Adelbert, Lucania, Harrington, Richards, Lookout, 117.

Louisville Pooling on Sheepshead Bay.

First race—No pooling.

Second race—Sun Up, $15; Tinge, $8; Doggett, $6; Lady Diamond, $5; Liza, $5; Gutta Percha, $5; field, $5.

Third race—Domino, $25; Helen Nichols, $15; Rey del Carreres, $10; Gotham, $6; field, $6.

Fourth race—Saragossa, $15; Pepper, $10; Sir Walter, $8; Red Skin, $6; Hanwell, $4; Belmar, $4; field, $5.

Fifth race—Buckrene, $15; Wernberg, $15; Jack of Spades, $6; Waltzer, $6; Ajax, $4; Irish Reel, $4; field, $5.

Sixth race—No pooling.

FRANK ROGERS IS THE GOOD THING.

Backed from 6 to 1 to Evens, He Wins Easily at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The talent did not fare well today when the question of numbers was considered, but there was one good thing which every one seemed to be on. Frank Rogers opened at 6, but no sooner had the odds been posted than there was a rush, and he was backed down to even money in most of the books. He won under a pull by half a dozen lengths. The track was fast and not less than eight faced the flag in any event. The summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Moylan, 108 pounds [Irving], 4 to 5, won; A. B. C., 108 [Corner], 60 to 1, second; Kate Le Grange, 95 [W. Jones], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Sligo, 98 pounds [R. Isom], 3½ to 1, won; Nance, 106 [Bergen], 4 to 1, second; Uncle Henry, 102 [J. Hill], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Frank Rogers, 108 pounds [Thorpe], 8 to 5, won; Morte Fonse, 111 [W. Jones], 3 to 1, second; Winslow, 108 [J. Hill], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:23.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Birmingham, 99 pounds [E. Ward], 20 to 1, won; Pretender, 104 [Bergen], 8 to 1, second; Sigurd, 110 [H. Williams], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:50½.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Willie Louise, 105 pounds [Thorpe], 6 to 1, won; Dorette, 93 [Walker], 8 to 1, second; Fair Lady, 93 [R. Isom], 3 to 1, third. Time, :56.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Miss Lilly, 106 [W. Jones], 3½ to 1, won; Start, 98 [J. Hill], 5 to 1, second; Yellow Rose, 106 [Irving], 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Palm Leaf, 97 pounds; Free Coinage, 108 [coupled]; Charley Sullivan, Altedena, Pert, Scottish Lad, 103; Red, 106; Elwyn, Elusive, 108; Feast, 110; Joe Clark, 111.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Katy G., 98 pounds; Issie O., 102; Mrs. Bradshaw, Marie Woodlands, Billy Bennett, 103; Jim Flood, 104; Mandolin, 105; Domingo, 106; Tom Sayre, 106; Gateway, 107; La Creole, Prince Imperial, 108; Leo Lake, 112; Pisa, 102.

Third race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Selika, 101 pounds; Peabody, 103; The Ironmaster, 106; Lehman, 111.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Demure, 94 pounds; G. B. Cox, 98; Fayette Belle, 100; Lakota, 101; Altheia Allen, 101; Roosevelt, 103; Orrin Rogers, Little Annie, 104; Loudon, 110.

Fifth race, maidens, 4½ furlongs—Dewdrop, 100 pounds; Copenhagen, Derby Maid, Eastwood Belle, Evidence, Fallen Spirit, 100; Sweet Marie, Janie Russell, Teragues, Willie Shannon, Trilby [by Springbok], Sallie Marshall, Queen Bee, 105.

Louisville Pooling on Louisville Races.

First race—Joe Clark, $10; Altedena, Elwyn, $5 each; Free Coinage, Charley Sullivan, Feast, $3 each; field, $5.

Second race—Leo Lake, $15; Jim Flood, $10; Marie Woodlands, $8; Domingo, $5; Issie O., La Creole, $3 each; field, $6.

Third race—Lehman, $20; Selika, $10; Ironmaster, $8; Peabody, $5.

Fourth race—London, $15; Fayette Belle, $8; De Jure, Roosevelt, $3 each; field, $4.

Fifth race—No pooling.

KEY WEST CAPTURES ANOTHER PURSE

Ataman, an Even Money Favorite, Beaten by Him at Alexander.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Four favorites scored for the holiday crowd at Alexander Island this afternoon. They were: Helen H., 2 to 1; Vesta, 4 to 5; Con Lucy, 7 to 5; and Harvest, 2 to 1. The defeated first choices were Ataman and Finnwater. In beating Ataman at one mile Key West won his tenth consecutive victory at this track. Old Belisarius, who captured the fourth event, was at 20 to 1. Woodchopper was so seriously kicked by Finnwater while at the post as to necessitate his withdrawal. Money bet on him was not refunded. The summaries:

First race, selling, ½ mile—Helen H., 112 pounds [Dwyer], 2 to 1, won by a length; Dorcas L., 108 [Burkholder], 6 to 1, second by a length; Chink, 106 [Neary], 6 to 1, third. Time, :49.

Second race, 2-year-olds, selling, 4½ furlongs—Vesta, 95 pounds [Lohman], 4 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Murray, 100 [Pierce], 15 to 1, second by a length and a half; Zenola, 97 [Andrews], 3 to 1, third. Time, :57.

Third race, 1 mile—Key West, 122 pounds [Murphy], 7 to 5, won driving by a head; Odd Socks, 110 [Neary], 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Ataman, 118 [Ham], even, third. Time, 1:44¼.

Fourth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Belisarius, 98 pounds [Ellis], 20 to 1, won driving by a head; Finnwater, 106 [Parsons], even, second by a length; Rufus, 92 [Andrews], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¼.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Con Lucy, 106 pounds [McDermott], 7 to 5, won easily by a length; Frank R. Hart, 118 [Fitzsimmons], 8 to 5, second by a neck; Jersey, 119 [Ham], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

Sixth race, selling, ½ mile—Harvest, 112 pounds [J. Moore], 2 to 1, won easily by a length; Mohawk, 108 [Burns], 20 to 1, second by a neck; Padre, 112 [Boyle], 10 to 1, third. Time, :50¼.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, maidens, ½ mile—My Jennie, 113 pounds; Coal Mine, 110; Cy Cooper, 110; Sentinel, 110; Countess, 100; Granger, 100; Himyaric, 100; Lady Brooke, 100; Achilles, 100; Arcas, 100; Gold Fly, 100; Mis Lou, 100; Indian Girl, 100; Mistletoe, 100.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Andrew D., 110 pounds; Vagabond, 110; Glen Roller, 110; Hay Tay, 110; Luray, 107; Come Home, 107; Mamie R., 107; Jack Dennison, 107; Inter-Ocean, 107.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, 4½ furlongs—Wat, 100 pounds; Murray, 100; Affinity, 98; Al Helenbolt, 98; Dutch Girl, 95; Rapids, 95; Svengali, 95; Mid Rose, 95.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Ataman, 112 pounds; Brooklyn, 100; Little Joe, 100; Prince Klamath, 100; Windgale, 99; C. O. D., 97; Samaritan, 97; Reform, 90.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Grampian, 110 pounds; Imp. Frolicsome Lass, 110; Blizzard, 104; Despair, 104; Jim McLaughlin, 104; Tammany Hall, 104; Pocahontas, 104; Misery, 104; Arda, 97.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Lento, 110 pounds; Avon, 110; Air Plant, 110; Tedd Gegg, 110; Hazel, 107; Tioga, 107; Maj. McNulty, 107; Irish Pat, 107.

SOMNAMBULIST WINS AT WINDSOR.

Carnation, High Test, and Uncle Jim Also Surprise the Knowing Ones.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The talent suffered a severe dump today, four out of five heavily played favorites failing to win. The heaviest loss was on Logan in the last race, who was regarded as a cinch. The summaries:

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Somnambulist, 103 pounds [Caywood], 10 to 1, first; Souvenir, 101 [Wynn], 3 to 1, second; Cæsar, 106 [Ross], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:29½.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Lillian E., 105 pounds [Clay], 8 to 5, first; Lady Doleful, 101 [Wynn], 15 to 1, second; Duchess of Montrose, 99 [T. Burns], 3 to 1 third. Time 1:02½.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Carnation, 93 pounds [Clay], 7 to 1, first; Queen Bess, 105 [Wynn], 9 to 5, second; Birdcatcher, 102 [Everett], 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—High Test, 107 pounds [H. Shields], 10 to 1, first; Lucinda, 104 [T. Burns], 6 to 1, second; Buck Knight, 103 [Wynn], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:08¼.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 3 furlongs—Uncle Jim, 100 pounds [Sullivan], 2½ to 1, first; Midstar, 101 [Wynn], 3 to 1, second; Tasco, 98 [Clay], 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:23.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Sam Lewis, Alamo, 98 pounds; Montepenso, 101; Mother of Pearl, Lulu T., Victoria, Reading, Miriam R., Teeta May, Mr. Sass, Lamoore, 104.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Buttress, Amerique, Miss Kitty, 100 pounds; Bonnie Dundee, Fondest, Inspector Hunt, 103; Gaily West, Laura C., Louise Pitcher, 105; Mustard, 110.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Folly, Lady Rose, Tippecanoe, Uncle Jim, 103 pounds; Hazle Hatch, 110.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Atlanta, Unias, Wang, Doubtful, 108 pounds.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Lay On, Arab, 99 pounds; Miss Perkins, 102; Simrock, Mrs. Morgan, 105.

TARTARIAN HELPS THE GAMBLERS.

St. Louis Sports Have a Hard Time Picking the Winners.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding this was a legal holiday less than 4,000 people attended the races at the fair grounds today. Much disappointment was expressed when the announcement was made that the O'Connell-Linda race was off. Linda frightened everything, including the great O'Connell, out, the result being that the race had to be declared off. Another event with some mediocre classed horses in it was substituted in order to complete the card. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Minover, 95 pounds [A. Barrett], 20 to 1, won; Charles P., 103 [Tuberville], 3 to 1, second; Revenue, 101 [Thornton], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:22½.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Carey C., 99 pounds [Schorr], 4 to 1, won; Arian, 99 [Warren], 8 to 1, second; Loretta, 99 [F. Russell], 8 to 1, third. Time, :57½.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Charley McDonald, 104 pounds [Garner], 4 to 5, won; Overella, 102 [Tuberville], 9 to 2, second; Cicely, 104 [Turner], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:50.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Norman, 88 pounds [Garner], 7 to 2, won; Invercauld, 104 [Foucon], 12 to 1, second; Mollie King, 85 [C. Slaughter], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Tartarian, 107 pounds [C. Slaughter], 5 to 2, won; Ottyanna, 107 [Tuberville], 6 to 1, second; Mollie B., 107 [Turner], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½.

Sixth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Hano Belle, 101 pounds [Turner], 5 to 1, won; Lon Jones, 103 [Tuberville], 20 to 1, second; Ardelle, 99 [T. Murphy], 3 to 1, third. Time, :57.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Areline, McDonald, 104 pounds; Bobby Burns, 102; Ballardine, Bob Taylor, 99; Occula, Isabella, 98; Ida D., Benison, 93.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Sir Vassar, Forget, 118 pounds; Midland, 110; Cashier, Carver, 98; Wadena, King Stone, Faugh A. Ballagh, Big Fellow, Carrie D., Lazzarra, 95.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Keno, 107 pounds; Haroldine, Boutonniere, 104; Visitor, 102; Garza, 101; Hope, 90; Sir Loin, Aunt Susie, Ofleeta, 98.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—John Hickey, Francis Pope, Dave Zac, Oak Forest, 98 pounds; Blue and White, Immilda, 95; Rossmore, Mollie R., Princess Rose, 85.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Crevasse, Rey del Mar, 112 pounds; Booze, 109; Lobengula, 106.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Ashland [Springbok], Enthusiast, 107 pounds; Sull Ross, 104; Pelleas, 100; The Broker, Cave Spring, 98; Revenue, 95; Miniver, 88.

WALBAUM GETS RID OF HIS RACERS.

Milton Young Purchases the Once Great Lamplighter for $7,500.

New York, Sept. 2.—A sale of race horses belonging to W. Walbaum took place at Sheepshead Bay today. The list of horses bringing $500 or more follows:

Lamplighter, br. h., 6 years, by Spendthrift—Torchlight; Milton Young, $7,500.

Potentate, b. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards—Amelia P.; T. J. Meehan, $1,000.

Florrie, b. f., 2 years, by Hanover—Marguerite; A. J. Blum, $1,550.

Fred Baar, br. c., 2 years, by Exile—May Rose; W. M. Wallace, $1,750.

Sweet Favordale, br. f., 2 years, by Favordale—Sweethome; G. E. Smith, $3,200.

Cotton King, b. c., 2 years, by King Galop—Warmantie; G. E. Smith, $1,150.

Capt. Kidd, br. c., 2 years, by Pirate of Penzance—Felipa; E. Lausbury, $700.

Mount McGregor II., b. c., 2 years, by Day Star—Miss McGregor; T. J. Meehan, $1,000.

Beatrice III., b. f., 2 years, by Laureate—Saranac; A. J. Blum, $550.

Goodwin, ch. c., 3 years, by Ill-Used—Little Hopes; T. J. Meehan, $1,000.

Running Races at Council Bluffs.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Following are the summaries of races at Union Park today:

First race, 6 furlongs—Importance first, Victor B. second, Postboy third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Leonell first, Montell second, Wild Briar third. Time, 1:24½.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Moss Terry first, Ed Glenn second, Charlie Weber third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Momus first, Invade second, Sam Farmer third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Paulette won, Josephine second, Collector third. Time, 1:30¼.

RECORD BEATEN BY LADY BLANCHE.

Change of Drivers at Saugus Has No Effect on the Result.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The events at the Saugus track, Franklin Park, today were well contested. Record was favorite in the 2:27 trot, and in spite of a change of drivers by the judges in the third heat was beaten by Lady Blanche in straight heats. Fannie S. won the 2:12 pace, lowering the track race record to 2:11¼ in the third heat. The summaries:

2:27 class, trotting, purse $500:

Lady Blanche, b. m., by Don Carlos—Kitty Giles, by Mambrino Prince Jr. [Foley]	1	1	1
Record, blk. h. [Cook and Bowen]	4	2	2
Orpretta, ch. m. [F. Doble]	2	3	8
Blackstone Brino, br. g. [Marsh]	7	8	3
Betty, b. m. [Ford]	3	4	7
Grateful, g. g. [Kinney]	5	5	4
Bird Simmons, b. g. [Johnson]	8	6	5
Narcissus, blk. m. [Golden]	6	7	6
Uteli, b. g. [Pope]	Dis.		

Time—2:23; 2:20¼; 2:23.

2:12 class, pacing, purse $500:

Fannie S., ch. m., by Wilkes Golddust [Greene]	1	1	1
Sheriff, g. g. [Snow]	2	2	5
Claybourne, ch. h. [McCoy]	7	9	2
Daisy Dean, b. m. [Parberry]	3	3	6
Seabird, ch. h. [Carpenter]	8	6	3
Eliza K., ch. m. [Rathbun]	4	4	4
Pattie D., br. m. [Galvin]	5	7	8
Abbott Wilkes, br. h. [Sheridan]	6	8	7
Charlie Ford, ch. g. [Hersey]	9	5	dis

Time—2:13¼; 2:12½; 2:11¼.

2:18 class, trotting, unfinished, purse $500:

Forest Prince, br. h., by Hambletonian Prince—Majolica, by Harry Clay [Greene]	1	1	2
Silver Plate, g. h. [Rathbun]	2	3	1
Dick, b. g. [Bowne]	6	2	3
Scranton Belle, br. m. [Kinney]	3	4	5
Ariena, b. m. [Coe]	5	5	4
Kitty R., b. m. [McCarthy]	4	6	6

Time—2:16; 2:17¾; 2:16¾.

FIDOL CANNOT EQUAL GENTRY'S TIME.

Fails to Beat the Record at Galesburg—Betting and Good Racing.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Seven races, for purses amounting to $11,000, were disposed of today. The biggest crowd of the meeting was in attendance. The bookies and auction cryer were in evidence, and gave it the appearance of an old-time race meeting. The special event was for Fidol (2:04¼), to start to beat the record of 2:03¾ held by John R. Gentry. The great Western pacer went the mile in 2:05¾, and his racing career proves beyond a doubt his chances for breaking a record would be much better in a contest than to go against the watch. He stepped the first quarter in 30¾ seconds, the half in 1:01¼, the three-quarters in 1:33, and the last quarter in 32¼ seconds.

The field of 2-year-old trotters was a great lot. At least five of the eight starters could beat 2:25, while three of them had race records close to 2:20. Wiggins, the Kentucky youngster, who has had a series of unbroken victories, was the favorite at $50, against $30 for the field, and justified his backers by winning in straight heats, although he was forced to lower his Chicago record a quarter. Annanias, the fast 2-year-old pacer from Ohio, that took a record of 2:12 in a race here last week, defeated the youngsters in his class in time that was only a clever workout for the Patron colt. Afrite scored his tenth victory out of eleven starts this year by defeating the field in the 2:19 class, and only had to step within a second of his former record. The 2:13 pace was a surprise to the crowd, as the champion 4-year-old Be Sure, who came to the post a favorite, went down before Tom Ogden, and an accident in the second heat resulted in the Bessemer colt being distanced. Tom Ogden stepped the first heat in 2:07¼, which is within a quarter of a second of his former record. L. L. D. won the 3:00 pace and reduced his record a full second, while King Princeps, the winner of the 2:23 trot, cut his record of 2:18¾ to 2:15. The summaries:

2-year-old class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Annanias, b. c., by Patron—Annie W., by Bostic's Almont [Keys]	1	1
Sir Eld, blk. c. [Turner]	3	2
Asa S., b. c. [Crist]	2	3
Midnight L., blk. c. [Rossing]	5	4
Mary H., b. f. [Schimp]	4	6
John D., blk. c. [Tilden]	6	5

Time—2:17¼; 2:17.

3:00 class, trotting, for 2-year-olds, purse $2,000:

Wiggins, b. c., by Aberdeen—Albina Demer, by Stamboul [Thomas]	1	1
Practical, b. f. [Kinney]	2	2
Silver Lake, blk. c. [Massey]	3	6
Caid, br. c. [Wiley]	6	3
Vipsania, b. c. [Hudson]	5	4
Astolfo, b. c. [Martin]	4	8
Baroness Marguerite, b. f. [Hignight]	8	5
Bergenia, b. f. [Kirby]	7	7

Time—2:21¼; 2:20¼.

2:23 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

King Princeps, b. h., by Count Princeps [Shuler]	1	2	1
Cathering, b. m. [Thomas]	2	1	2
Almira Highwood, b. m. [Wiley]	3	3	3
Zuletta, ch. m. [Macey]	4	4	5
Allie Gee, b. g. [Russell]	5	5	4
Wilkes Worthington, b. g. [Paulsgrove]	6	dis	

Time—2:15; 2:14¾; 2:17.

2:19 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Afrit, b. h., by Gogebic—Maud, by Prairie King [Russell]	1	1
Prairie Lilly, b. m. [Boyer]	2	2
Carrie Onward, b. m. [Wells]	3	3
Blue Ridge, br. h. [McKay]	dis	

Time—2:10½; 2:09¾.

2:13 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Tom Ogden, b. g., by Bacon—Untraced [Connor]	1	1
Badge, b. g. [Easton]	2	3
Bullmont, gr. g. [Burns]	6	2
Slumber, br. h. [O'Neil]	4	5
Sphinxetta, b. m. [Spear]	5	4
Sable Gift, b. h. [Sanders]	7	6
Be Sure, b. h. [Rolfers]	3	dis

Time—2:07¼; 2:10¼.

3:00 class, trotting, purse $500:

General, b. g., by Sidmore, dam by Eclipse [James]	2	1	1
Judge Rice, blk. g. [Hudson]	1	3	2
Belle Pilot, b. m. [Terbush]	3	2	3
Tempting, b. m. [Marvin]	4	4	4

Time—2:16½; 2:22½; 2:16¾.

3:00 class, pacing, purse $500:

L. L. D., b. h., by Woodford Wilkes—China Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes [Shuler]	1	3	1
Violet L., blk. g. [Quinn]	2	1	3
Sphere, br. m. [Sullivan]	5	2	2
Jarius, blk. g. [West]	3	4	6
Belle Bess, b. m. [Ecker]	6	6	4
Ambidexter, blk. f. [Patterson]	4	5	5
Cadet, ch. g. [Davis]	dis		

Time, 2:16¼; 2:17; 2:15¾.

FIVE HEATS TROTTED NEARLY ALIKE.

In a Detroit Contest Time Varies but a Quarter Second.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Over 3,000 people attended the races at the Highland Park track this afternoon. The betting was good and the talent suffered badly, not a favorite winning. The feature was the time in the second race, which varied only one-quarter of a second in five heats. The summaries:

2:11 trot, purse $1,000:

David B., br. h., by Walsingham [A. Easel]	1	1	1
Russelmont, b. g.	2	2	3
Norther, b. h.	5	3	2
Latitude, b. h.	3	4	4
Ballona, br. m.	4	5	dis

Time—2:19¼; 2:18; 2:16¼.

2:20 trot, purse $800:

Laundry Girl, b. m., by King Rene	2	1	1	2	1
Atlantis, br. m. [Shaner]	1	5	5	1	2
Dr. Barth, b. h. [T. Ellis]	3	3	2	3	5
Clara S., br. m. [Hough]	7	2	6	4	6
Bell Howard, b. m. [Fleming]	6	4	3	6	3
Taylor, b. g. [Gosnell]	4	6	4	5	4
Freddie J., b. g. [Bowers]	5	7	7	dr	
Minnie Wilson, g. m. [Donnelly]	8	dis			

Time—2:24¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24¾; 2:24¼.

2:13 pace, purse $800 (unfinished):

Nydia, b. m. [Bogash]	1	1	10
Viotta, b. m. [Zimmer]	10	4	1
Syrena, b. m. [Smith]	5	2	6
Dion Vail, br. g. [Watson]	13	9	2
Capt. Hunter, br. h. [Malloy]	2	10	11
Budd Doble, b. g. [MacPherson]	6	3	7
Babette, b. m. [Woodworth]	4	11	9
Duke F., ch. g. [Tathem]	12	7	4
Guerita, b. m. [Roths]	8	8	5
Little Joker, ch. g. [Markham]	3	12	8
Dan McCabe, b. g. [Ames]	7	6	3
Vixen, b. m. [Hell]	14	5	12
Nelly O., ch. m. [Murphy]	9	13	dr
Palmetto, blk. m. [Kelly]	11	dr	

Time—2:17; 2:14¾; 2:17.

Say "D. B. Saunders" Is a "Ringer."

Pana, Ill., Sept. 2.—It is reported "D. B. Saunders," who won the mile and repeat bicycle race and cash prize at the fair here Friday, is a "ringer," his real name being Roy Peibles, a crack rider in Class A of the L. A. W., who a week ago won a race at St. Louis, defeating the best riders of the country. His race here forever debars him from racing at league meets.

AMERICANS ARE BEATEN AT TORONTO.

No Match for the All-Canada Bowlers and Batsmen.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The annual cricket fixture between the United States and Canada was on Rosedale grounds today. The weather was perfect, the wicket fine, and the attendance large. The American team was comprised of Messrs. Clark and Goodman, Philadelphia; Bohlen and Ralston, Germantown; Cregar and Bristol, Tioga; Sharpe and Brooke, Meriam; Mallinkrodt and Cole, Baltimore; and Houghton, Boston Athletics. Capt. Terry won the toss and sent the Canadians first to bat. The features of today's play were the magnificent cricket put up by Wadsworth of Toronto, who put together seventy runs in splendid form; the wonderful catch in outfield by Martin of Hamilton, the fielding of the visitors, whose work in this respect was faultless, and the bowling of Laing, who took seven wickets for twenty-one runs. The scores:

CANADIANS.

Saunders run out	26
Martin, c. Brooke, b. Goodman	9
Laing, b. Brooke	0
Goldingham, c. Clarke, b. Brooke	5
Terry, c. Cole, b. Brooke	5
Gillespie, b. Brooke	8
Wilson, c. Clarke, b. Bristol	0
Jacques, c. Clarke, b. Cregar	14
Wadsworth, b. Cregar	70
Lyon, c. Ralston, b. Cregar	0
Boyd not out	0
Extras	19
Total	156

UNITED STATES.

Clarke, b. Goldingham	1
Cole, b. Laing	0
Cregar, c. and b. Goldingham	10
Bohlen, c. Martin, b. Laing	29
Ralston, c. Saunders, b. Laing	0
Brooke, b. Laing	0
Bristol, c. Boyd, b. Laing	2
Houghton not out	5
Sharpe, b. Laing	8
Goodman b. Laing	0
Mallinkrodt, b. Laing	0
Extras	8
Total	65

At 5:30 the Canadians started their second innings, and when stumps were drawn Martin had made 4 and Boyd 2 without being separated.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE MEN LEADING.

English Cricketers Show the New-Yorkers How They Play the Game.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—It was 11:35 when the cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge and the New York teams was started today on the Staten Island club grounds at Livingston. At the conclusion of play the foreigners were 86 runs to the good on the first innings, with six wickets yet to fall. The wicket from a superficial examination was in run-getting condition. For awhile things were running the batsman's way, but it soon became cut up and the bowlers were benefited. Capt. McNutt called the proper fall of the coin and sent the Englishmen to the field, Byers and Patterson being New York's first pair of batsmen, Milligan opening at the latter. Hartley had charge of the attack of the upper end, and for awhile the runs came in the slowest possible way. They came fast enough later on, however, and the playing was of a nature to show the contests are not likely to be of a one-sided nature at any time. The scores:

NEW YORK.

H. C. Byers, c. Robinson, b. Hartley	32
A. E. Patterson, c. Wilson, b. Lowe	17
Tyers, b. Arkwright	7
M. R. Cobb, c. Milligan, b. Hartley	16
Lohman, c. Robinson, b. Arkwright	3
R. T. Rokeby, c. Hill, b. Hartley	1
J. Mart, st. c. Robinson, b. Hartley	8
F. F. Kelly, c. Robinson, b. Milligan	1
H. McNutt, b. Milligan	2
J. L. Pool, c. Robinson, b. Hartley	1
J. Calder, c. Arkwright, b. Hartley	5
J. Rose, not out	0
Byes	8
Leg-byes	9
No ball	1
Total	112

CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD.

F. Mitchell, c. Calder, b. Kelly	0
V. T. Hill, b. Cobb	0
C. E. M. Wilson, run out	4
N. F. Druce, not out	101
P. A. Phillips, b. McNutt	88
R. A. Studd, F. W. Milligan, W. Mortimer, C. D. Robinson, W. W. Lowe, H. A. Arkwright, J. C. Hartley to bat.	
Leg-byes	4
No ball	1
Total	198

Runs at the fall of each wicket:

New York—52, 64, 77, 87, 90, 94, 103, 108, 108, 112.

Oxford and Cambridge—0, 0, 11, 198.

Chicagoan Helps Mrs. Smith Win.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Canadian international tennis tournament was finished today. Carr B. Neel and Mrs. Sydney Smith defeated E. P. Fischer and Miss Maud Osborne in two sets; 6—4 and 6—2.

THEY ROW FOR GLORY

AMATEUR OARSMEN FURNISH GOOD SPORT FOR SPECTATORS.

Lincoln Park Navy's Second Annual Regatta a Big Success—Crews from the Delaware Boat Club Win Both the Busse and Yerkes Challenge Cups—McDowell and His Partner Lose in the Senior Doubles Through an Accident That the Catlin Pair Take Advantage Of.

Fully 15,000 people lined the banks of the Lincoln Park lagoon and crowded the high bridge over the lagoon to witness the second annual regatta of the Lincoln Park navy yesterday afternoon. Beautiful weather, a smooth course, marred slighty by the southwest breeze which blew over the lagoon, and caught the contestants rowing on the east side of the course just before reaching the bridge, affected the results in the first few events. The wind calmed down about 3:30. The parade, which broke up near Lincoln Park, added thousands to the spectators, and as a majority of those present knew some of the contestants or picked a favorite crew the cheering which greeted the winners could be heard a long distance. Never before in the history of boating in Chicago or anywhere in the Western country was there such a turnout, and the fact that there was no accident either before, during, or after the races is a matter of note. At the last regatta held by the same organization and with but one-fourth of yesterday's number present one man was drowned and quite a number of children were more or less injured upon leaving the park. That, however, was probably due to the fact that it was raining and everybody was hustling to get under shelter.

Started Promptly on Time.

The first event was advertised to take place at 2 o'clock, and, true to their word, the officials had George Corbet and Frank Donohue, the contestants in the junior singles, the first event programed, at the starting point at that hour. All the events after that were run off in apple-pie order, and although the contestants in one race could not get to the starting point before the event on was finished on account of the narrowness of the course, the last race was over before 5 o'clock.

Commodore J. V. Keefe, Ensign Isidore Rubovits, and George Busse worked like Trojans in the boat-houses getting the crews out on scheduled time, while Starter A. F. Franz lost no time in sending them on their journey when they reached his end of the course. The most unsatisfactory race of the day and one that did not make any friends for James Henderson and F. J. Bender of the Catlin club was the senior doubles.

Champion W. S. McDowell and E. P. Vickers, representing the Delaware club, were pitted against the Catlin pair. McDowell could not secure a boat, as both doubles in the Delaware house were broken. He refused to row in a boat that was not perfect, knowing full well that he could not do himself or his club justice, and furthermore the throng of spectators would naturally look to him to win. After considerable coaxing by the officials, who thought more of running out the program than they did of the champion's feeling should he and his partner be defeated, McDowell, rather than dissappoint his friends, concluded to row. But, as he anticipated, the stretcher of his boat broke before he had rowed 200 yards, compelling him and Vickers to ease up. The Catlin pair, knowing the condition in which McDowell was placed in, instead of easing up and making a race of it, rowed for all that was in them, thus beating McDowell and partner fully 300 yards.

Would Like Another Race.

The champion, when seen after the race, said that he had never sat in a boat with Vickers before, but would take him as a partner and row Henderson and Bender for a trophy within four days.

The events of the day were the gig race, for the Busse cup, a trophy to be won twice before it becomes personal property, and the senior fours for the Charles T. Yerkes challenge cup. The contestants in the first event were: Max Lau, stroke; W. Lau, No. 3; John Reedy, No. 2; William Weinand, bow; and John Schaack, coxswain, representing the Delaware club. While James Huguelet, stroke; Dick Griffin, No. 3; August Slater, No. 2; Julius Huguelet, bow; and Charles Lee, coxswain, made up the Ontario crew. Both crews were loudly cheered as they paddled towards the starting point, the Ontarios, if anything, having the most admirers, principally because they were going to battle a crew of old-timers.

When Starter Franz dropped his flag and cried, "Go," the Kids, being on the alert, caught the water first, but before they had taken a half dozen strokes they began splashing, and, in fact, went to pieces. The old-timers, steady as a clock, took advantage of their opponents' nervousness, and, pulling forty strokes to the minute, soon put daylight between themselves and the youngsters. The latter pulled themselves together after rowing about fifty yards and started to catch their opponents. They gained a half boat length in the race to the bridge, but the extra strain to accomplish this began to tell, and, although they stuck gamely to their work to the finish, they could not overtake their opponents, who, to win, were compelled to row to the finish.

Good Fortune Follows the Delawares.

The Delawares were also fortunate in winning the Yerkes cup—that is, they received the honors, as the cup is a challenge affair, and is the property of the navy.

The Lau brothers, Max and William, and William Weinaud and J. T. Reedy made up the crew of the Delawares, while the Social Athletics were represented by J. Boser, E. Vickers, J. Schaack, and J. F. Korf. This was a close race for half the distance, as the Delawares secured the lead at the start, and, rowing thirty-six strokes to their opponents' thirty-seven, held them safe from start to finish. The most exciting event was that between those old rivals, William Avery and Dan Griffiths, both of the Union Boat club. Avery has repeatedly beaten Daniel, but yesterday the latter turned the tables on his club mate, but only after the hottest and closest finish of the day. They both got the water together, and starting in with a thirty-two stroke kept on level terms for one-third of the distance. Griffiths gained a little in the race to the bridge, forcing Avery to increase his stroke to thirty-four. It was nip and tuck from the bridge home, Griffiths crossing the imaginary line a winner by a scant six inches.

The eight-oared shell race, and the last one on the program, furnished the surprise of the regatta. Two crews, both from the Delawares, programed as crew No. 1, made up of old-timers, and crew No. 2, known as the youngsters, were the contesting crews. The old "uns" thought they had a "cinch," and it really looked so after they passed the big bridge, but the youngsters put on an extra spurt in the last 300 yards and won a game race by a length. The paddling race between the three and four trip mail carriers of the North Division Postoffice furnished the humorous sport, and required two heats before a winner could be decided. In the first heat both crews fouled, locked horns, as it were, pulling and hauling each other about half way from the starting point to the finish. The three-trippers, however, had the advantage, as their boat, although being held by the four-trippers, had its nose in front at the finish. A claim of foul was made and allowed, and upon paddling over again the three-tripper boys won by two feet. The summaries:

Junior singles, No. 1—George Corbet, Iroquois Boat club, won. Time, 3:17.

Gig race for the Busse challenge cup—Max Lau, stroke; William Lau, No. 3; John Reedy, No. 2; William Weinand, bow; John Schaack, coxswain; Delaware Boat club. Time, 2:42½.

Senior doubles, for burgess flag—James Henderson and F. J. Bender, Catlin Boat club. Time, 3:34.

Junior singles, No. 2—Daniel Griffiths won. Time, 3:16.

Senior singles—W. S. McDowell, Delaware Boat club, won. Time, 2:51.

Double working boat—William and Max Lau, Delaware Boat club, won. Time, 3:09.

Single working boat—W. S. McDowell, Delaware Boat club, won. Time, 3:17.

Senior four, for Charles T. Yerkes challenge cup—William Weinand, J. T. Reedy, William and Max Lau, Delaware Boat club, won. Time, 2:50.

Paddling race, letter-carriers North Division Postoffice—E. Fluegge, J. Gavigan, J. Croke, F. Enders, and T. Furlong. Time, 1:01.

Eight-oared shell—William Lau, stroke; J. T. Reedy, No. 7; J. H. Stauff, No. 6; F. Ringley, No. 5; T. Weistock, No. 4; H. Klahre, No. 3; E. Schaack, No. 2; T. Prindiville, bow; William Ringley, coxswain; Delaware Boat club crew No. 2. Time, 2:37.

Junior fours—Ed Schaack, T. Prindiville, J. H. Stauff, and Fred Ringley, Delaware Boat club crew No. 2. Time, 2:48.

The Lincoln Park Navy held a meeting after the regatta and awarded the prizes won by the contestants in the senior doubles, junior singles, and double and single working boat events. The Yerkes and Busse challenge cups were also awarded to the respective winning crews. Another meeting of the navy will be held in two weeks, when a constitution and by-laws will be framed governing further contests.

FAST ROWING ON THE DETROIT RIVER.

Wyandotte Four Breaks the Course Record, Going a Mile and a Half in 9:11½.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—At the annual river regatta today for the river championships the Wyandotte four-oared crew broke the Detroit course record, making the mile and one-half in the fast time of 9:11½. The summaries:

Four-oared gig—Ecorse won by four lengths, Detroit No. 1 second, Detroit No. 2 third. Time, 9:49.

Junior singles—C. L. Harris, Detroit, won; A. C. L. Gies, Mutual of Detroit, second. Time, 11:07 2-5.

Single canoe—C. H. Gould won, E. S. Reynolds second. Time, 4:27½.

Senior singles—C. L. Vandamme, Mutual, won. Time, 11:45¾.

Junior double sculls—Detroits [C. L. Harris and Walter McMillan] won, Mutuals second. Time, 10:58¾.

Senior fours—Wyandottes of Wyandotte [C. C. Busha, W. H. Ocobock, Charles Preiscon, Ed C. Nellis] won, Ecorse of Ecorse second. Time, 9:11½.

Junior fours—Ecorse [F. E. Salliotte, E. R. Labadie, A. D. Beaubie, William Montie] won, Detroit second, Mutual third. Time, 9:20¼.

Tandem canoe, ½ mile—Detroit No. 2 [C. H. Gould, W. A. Warner] won, Detroit No. 1 second. Time, 3:52.

ST. GEORGES DEFEAT THE WANDERERS

North-Siders Go All to Pieces in the Championship Match.

Victory rested with the St. George cricketers yesterday by 103 runs. It was their second meeting with the Wanderers in the championship schedule, the first having gone to the North Side club. On paper the Wanderers had the better team, but they fell all to pieces in their first attempt, all being out for the small total of 66. Smith trundled with great success and Mundie and Gifkins both made good catches. Wright was the only batsman to display any confidence, his innings being a good exhibition of careful cricket.

Gifkins and Harrison opened for St. George and the latter was missed at the wicket early in his innings. Before lunch the Wanderers' total was passed, both batsmen having played good cricket. After the interval the score was advanced to 81, when Harrison skied a ball to mid-on and was caught. Two runs later Gifkins placed a ball into Goode's hands at mid-off.

Morrison started flukily while Smith hit freely. Forty-four runs were added before the latter was bowled for a clean hit 27, though he gave one hard chance early in his innings to the wicket-keeper. After Morrison left the tail-enders fell fast, the last six wickets making only 32 runs. The home team's second attempt at bat was attended with greater success. Paul ran himself out at 11 and then Davis and Wright made a long stand, adding 49 runs. Bradley put some life into the game, and with Williamson added 31 runs. Stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock, the total being 94 for four wickets. The scores:

INNING OF WANDERERS.

H. Paul, b. Thompson	5
J. Fletcher, run out	2
J. Bradley, b. Smith	1
P. Williamson, b. Thompson	1
J. Davis, b. Smith	7
R. Williams, b. Smith	11
C. Lennon, b. Smith	0
J. G. Wright, not out	22
R. Gilchrist, c. Mundie, b. Smith	4
W. Keenan, c. Gifkins, b. Smith	0
R. A. Goode, st. G. Coen, b. Smith	5
Extras	8
Total	66

INNING OF ST. GEORGE.

C. Gifkins, c. Goode, b. Paul	46
H. Harrison, c. Williamson, b. Davis	31
H. Morrison, b. Goode	21
A. Smith, b. Paul	27
S. Coen, c. Davis, b. Paul	6
W. Howell, b. Goode	4
G. Coen, c. Davis, b. Goode	1
T. Thompson, b. Goode	0
W. H. Sterling, not out	12
H. Speer, b. Paul	3
W. Mundie, c. Williams, b. Paul	2
Extras	16
Total	169

SECOND INNING OF WANDERERS.

Paul, run out	3
Wright, l. b. w., b. Mundie	26
Davis, c. S. Coen, b. Howell	27
Bradley, not out	18
Fletcher, b. Smith	1
Williamson, not out	10
Extras	9
Total for four wickets	94

TEXAS COURTS NOW HAVE THE FIGHT.

Test Case at Dallas Begun According to the Plan Laid Out.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 2.—In the twenty-first round of the Clark-Cavanaugh glove contest tonight the contest was stopped by the police. Both the principals and James B. Bates, the referee, are in jail. This is a case to test the validity of the State law regarding prize fights. Application for a writ of habeas corpus will at once be made to the Court of Criminal Appeals. Should the court declare there is no law against glove contests an application will be made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the State Controller to issue a license for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest. The test case now brought will settle the question as to the validity of the new law and make plain the status of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Kid McCoy and Dick Moore met in a twenty-round go here tonight for a decision and a purse of $1,000. Moore weighed 158½ and McCoy 158. McCoy did most of the leading and landed repeatedly with his left. Moore's face resembled a raw beefsteak in the fourth round, as McCoy countered and hit him at will. "For God's sake stop it," said McCoy to the referee as the blood flowed in a stream from Moore's nose. In the sixth round Moore escaped from the ropes and staggered to the center of the ring, where McCoy continued his incessant landing, which sent Moore to the floor as the gong sounded. The referee gave the fight to McCoy. Both McCoy and Moore were arrested after the fight on a requisition from the State of Illinois for participating in a prize fight in that State.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2.—Johnny Van Heest of Wisconsin was given the decision in his twenty-five-round battle tonight with George Smith of Turkey Point, Md.

Edinburg, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Dan O'Donnell of Pittsburg and "Kid" Williams of Indianapolis fought tonight for $50 a side. Williams put O'Donnell out in the sixth round.

London, Sept. 2.—The Canadian, Charles Johnson, defeated Chrisp of Newcastle today in seventeen rounds boxing for £100.

CHAMPION HURLING TEAM BEATEN.

Wolf Tones of Brooklyn Defeated in Boston in Handsome Style.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—About 1,000 lovers of the Gaelic games witnessed the football and hurling matches at the Congress street grounds today. The hurling match was the attraction, as the opposing teams were the Bostons, champions of New England, and the Wolfe Tones of Brooklyn, champions of America. The Wolfe Tones took the ball on the toss and in less than two minutes scored a point. The Bostons then buckled down and for ten minutes the ball was sent up and down the field. The ball was then fenced into the Wolfe Tones' territory and by good blocking and hitting the Bostons sent the ball between the goal posts, scoring the first goal. After ten minutes' play the visitors by good passing scored another point. For the next ten minutes it was nip and tuck and the Bostons finally scored another goal. Just as the whistle blew for the close of the first half the Bostons scored a point, making the score two goals and one point for Boston and two points for the Wolfe Tones.

After a five minute rest the second half was called. The Bostons completely outclassed the visitors and did not let them score, while they made two goals and five points. Total score: Boston, four goals and six points; Wolfe Tones, two points.

Make Affidavits to Crum's Record.

Affidavits were mailed to the Record committee of the A. A. U. yesterday to substantiate Crum's record of 21 4-5 for 220 yards around a turn. The signers of the necessary documents were R. E. Fishburn, referee; R. Mulford, W. A. Hosford, and W. C. Thorne, timers; E. W. Smith, starter; and Manager Harry S. Cornish as to the accuracy of the distance.

Rising Defeats Gill at Tennis.

Phil Rising, who recently won the championship in singles of the West Side, defeated Gill yesterday in the semi-finals of the Y. M. C. A. Inter-Department Tournament. He will play H. MacQuiston for the championship in singles at the West Side Y. M. C. A. courts today.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS NOT THERE.

President Healy the Only One at a Meeting—Deputy Coroner O'Brien Reinstated.

President Healy was the only one of the members of the County Board who put in an appearance at the hour for meeting yesterday, a few minutes after 2, but he had the roll called, as the law provides.

President Healy would not say when the report from the committee of five, of which Dr. Moyer is the Chairman, would be received.

Coroner McHale yesterday reinstated ex-Deputy Coroner Daniel O'Brien. He was discharged three weeks ago after holding an inquest upon the body of George Pucik, murdered in the Dunning Insane Asylum by Attendants George Gough and J. A. Anderson.

RACE LIKE THE WIND.

WORLD'S RECORDS ARE LOWERED BY ATHLETES IN THE EAST.

Tommy Conneff Makes New Marks in the Mile and a Quarter and Mile and a Half Runs, and Ed Donovan, Professional, Lowers the Professional Mark to 9 3-5 Seconds—Sweeney Jumps 6 Feet 5 1-8 Inches—Crum Beats All the Cracks at Bergen Point in Slow Time.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—John V. Crum, Tommy Conneff, "Mike" Sweeney, and "Big Jim" Mitchell were the stars of the New Jersey Athletic club games at Bergen Point this afternoon. Conneff established a new world's record for a mile and a quarter and a mile and a half. Sweeney tacked an eighth of an inch on his own high jump mark of 6 feet 5 inches. Crum did not succeed in putting up new figures for 100 yards. He convinced many good judges, however, he certainly is as fast at that distance as any man in this country. Crum beat Wefers, Lee, and Goodwin in 10 1-5 seconds. Some of the spectators were confident he could have done better had he been pressed.

Jim Mitchell, although he did not appear to be in the best condition, tossed the 56-pound weight 35 feet 10½ inches, which is one-half inch better than his best performance in competition. In the high jumping competition M. Blatazzi was entered against Sweeney. It was not a competition at all. Nobody expected it would be. The Xavier man had three trials and his last effort, with the bar at 6 feet 5⅛ inches, was a superb one. He cleared it with a good margin to spare, some said two inches and others maintained there was fully two feet of daylight between Mike's shoe and the pine rod. There certainly looked to be at least one good inch. The summaries:

100 yards run [scratch], first trial heat—B. J. Wafers won, John V. Crum second, G. F. Sanford third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds. Second trial heat—W. W. Goodwin won, T. I. Lee second, John J. Kane third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds. Final heat—John V. Crum won, B. J. Wafers second, T. I. Lee third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

440-yard run, handicap—G. M. Sands [5 yards] won, G. F. Sanford [8 yards] second, J. W. Long [10 yards] third. Time, 49 4-5 seconds.

880-yard run, novice—E. Baxter won, B. Fay second, L. MacDevitt third. Time, 2:10 4-5.

100-yard run, handicap [final heat]—G. F. Sanford [11½ yards] won, A. J. Thomas [6½ yards] second, C. Kiesling [7½ yards] third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

880-yard run [handicap]—W. S. Hipple [25 yards] won, A. B. Balby [45 yards] second, A. M. Remington [20 yards] third. Time, 1:55 1-5.

One-mile run, handicap—A. L. Fitzpatrick [105 yards] won, J. H. Greene Jr. [135 yards] second, W. F. Ryan [120 yards] third. Time, 4:25 3-5.

220-yard hurdle, handicap [final heat]—Charles Wiedman [15 yards] won, S. A. Syme [3 yards] second, C. Mayer Cohen [44 yards] third. Time, 24 4-5 seconds.

Special one and one-half mile race—T. Conneff won, C. Ban second, George Orton third. Time, 6:46 2-5. Went to the 1¼ mile mark in 5:38 4-5.

Pole vault, handicap—H. Thomas [scratch], 10 feet, won; George Casey [4 inches], 9 feet 8 inches, second; S. K. Thomas [12 inches], 9 feet, third.

Running high jump—M. F. Sweeney won; height, 6 feet 5⅛ inches.

Exhibition throw, 16-pound hammer—J. S. Mitchell, 136 feet 9 inches; 56-pound weight, 35 feet 10½ inches.

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

Piper Donovan of Natick Runs 100 Yards in 9 3-5 Seconds.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 2.—The world's professional and amateur record for the 100 yards dash was broken here today in the national championship footrace by Ed Donovan, better known as "Piper" Donovan, of Natick, who lowered the record to 9 3-5 seconds. The world's record was equaled twice in the trial heats. The former record was 9 4-5 seconds, both professional and amateur. The 100 yards dash for professionals was hotly contested by Donovan and Tom Morris of Santa Anna, Cal. Morris was the favorite, as he had equaled the world's records in practicing. The summaries:

Mile race, prizes of $250 and championship gold medal—Won by James Smith, Albany, N. Y.; Peter Priddy, Pittsburg, Pa., second. Time, 4:32.

100-yard dash, professional, prizes of $1,710 and gold medal set in diamonds—Final heat won by Ed Donovan, Natick; Tom Morris, Santa Anna, Cal., second. Time, 9 3-5 seconds [world's record].

100-yard dash, lightweights, gold medal and $350 in prizes, final heat—J. F. Sullivan, North Platte, Neb.; Julius Engleman, New York; and A. Rollins, Hartford, Kas., dead heat. Time, :10 1-5.

In the contest for medal Sullivan beat Rollins. Time, :10 2-5.

CONDEE PLAYS EXCELLENT TENNIS.

In an Uphill Match He Defeats Jenkins at the Kenwood Country Club.

Labor day was observed yesterday at the Kenwood Country club by a variety of sports. Tennis, croquet, archery, and quoits were all in full swing, and a large and interested audience watched the various contests. In the members' forenoon tennis tournament two matches were played and one match in the quoit tournament. The latter has now narrowed down to three contestants and will be finished next Saturday.

The first match of the forenoon tennis tournament was between J. C. Belden and E. L. Poulson. Both men had the same handicap and an interesting contest from scratch was the result. Belden shows great improvement recently in his game and yesterday demonstrated his superiority over Poulson. The first set was close for a time, but, once started, Belden had things his own way and won 6—2. The second set he was not bothered from the start and won as he pleased in straight games.

A much closer contest was that between R. W. Condee and G. Jenkins. Condee gave his opponent fifteen and two bisques and was obliged to work very hard in order to win out. The first set Condee never seemed to get started and he lost by a score of 6—1. Condee got down to work and after a good contest secured the second set, 6—4. The third set came very near going to Jenkins, who at one time had the score 5—2 and 40—15 in his favor, but Condee played excellently and got the score to 5 all. From that point the games alternated to 10 all, where Condee put on extra speed and won the set and match.

In the quoits tournament C. C. Whitacre and J. A. Lindman played a rather one-sided match which proved a disaster to the former. The summaries, forenoon tennis tournament:

R. W. Condee [fifteen] beat G. Jenkins [thirty and two bisques], 1—6, 6—4, 12—10.

J. C. Belden [fifteen and two bisques] beat E. L. Poulson [fifteen and two bisques], 6—2, 6—0.

Quoit tournament—J. A. Lindman beat C. C. Whitacre, 21—2, 21—12.

DECIDING TENNIS GAMES AT AUSTIN.

Miss McFarland Defeats Miss Price in the Finals—Other Results.

The most important matches of the Austin tennis tournament were decided yesterday before the largest crowd that has yet been in attendance. The finals in women's singles between Misses McFarland and Price were the most interesting. Miss McFarland captured the first two sets Saturday 6—3, 8—6. Miss Price took the first game of yesterday's play, but in the fourth Miss McFarland rallied and took the set easily in 6—2. Miss McFarland will go to Oak Park Saturday to play the winner of the Oak Park tournament.

The finals in men's singles was not as lively as expected. In the mixed doubles Miss White and Cleverdon went down before Miss Isgrig and Dowse, while Miss Elliott and Thurber fell easy victims to Miss Geddes and Reiterman in love sets. The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss McFarland defeated Miss Price, 6—3, 8—6, 9—11, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Crafts defeated Bennett, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Isgrig and Dowse defeated Miss White and Cleverdon, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Geddes and Reiterman defeated Miss Elliott and Thurber, 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Horton and Davis defeated Snow and Alexander, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S CONSOLATION.

Bassett defeated Horton, 6—8, 8—6, 7—5.

Ballou defeated Gates, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S CONSOLATION.

Miss Walser defeated Miss Barteime, 6—3, 6—3.

WINS KENILWORTH FINAL MATCH.

Miss Sadie Hudson of Riverside Defeats Miss Georgene Faulkner.

After three well-contested sets yesterday in the finals of the Kenilworth Oak Park tourney victory rested with Miss Sadie Hudson of Riverside, who defeated Miss Georgene Faulkner, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Miss Faulkner played a good game, but Miss Hudson was in her best form and returned everything. The mixed doubles will be decided this week. The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—FINALS.

Miss Sadie Hudson defeated Miss Georgene Faulkner, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

CONSOLATIONS—FINALS.

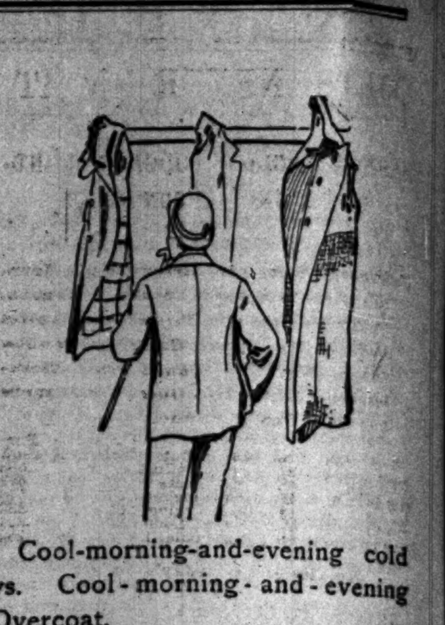
Miss Anna Faulkner defeated Miss Maud Gustorf, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Misses McFarland and Seabury defeated Mr. and Mrs. Orr, 6—0, 6—2.

CONSOLATIONS.

Misses Worthington and Brown defeated Misses G. Faulkner and McGregor, 6—3, 6—2.



Cool-morning-and-evening cold vs. Cool-morning-and-evening Overcoat.

1st. Take the cold, then you must take the overcoat. Take the overcoat first, you won't need the cold.

2d. Cold costs from $00—up to $50—or $1,000, if you count discomfort. Coat—Rogers, Peet & Co.—costs $12 to $32, no more, but worth double that for style, service, comfort, with no discomforts.

3d. If you get the cold and don't want it—you have to wear it out. Get the coat and don't want it—here's your money back.

F. M. ATWOOD

N.W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

Entrance 183-187 Madison-st. until Oct. 1st, when we add our new corner store.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

are made from the root of the Asparagus, recommended by eminent physicians for the Kidneys and the Blood.

Cure all Kidney Troubles, as well as Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Lack of Ambition, Nervousness, Headache, etc.

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure.

At all druggists, or by mail prepaid, for 50c. a box.

Send for pamphlet.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago. San Francisco.

SULPHUME

PURE LIQUID SULPHUR.

THE NEW ELECTROCHEMICAL DISCOVERY, AND ONLY DISSOLVED SULPHUR KNOWN.

Sulphume $1. Cures all skin diseases, purifies the blood, removes pimples, blotches, etc.

Sulphume-Special $2. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disorders; removes Renal and Vesical Stones, and is a wonderful tonic.

One bottle of Sulphume makes 12 strong Sulphur Baths.

16,500 WORDS, in one volume, sent Free to any address.

Sulphume Co., 153-158 Lake St., Chicago.

For sale by Gale & Blocki, Buck & Rayner, Dale & Sempill, Rogers & Diamond, James Thompson, and all wholesale druggists.

MONARCH BICYCLES.

Best in the World. 280 Wabash-av.

You Can Buy the MUNGER BICYCLE AT... REVELL'S, Wabash-av. Adams-st.

H. C. CURTIS & CO'S Monita

FOR SALE BY FURNISHERS, 25c.

FACTORY, TROY, N.Y.

RAMBLER

$100—BICYCLES—$100

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st.

"Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies

Equipped with Pratt Lace Fasteners; All widths.

Cycle Shoe Co., 203 State.

C. H. FARGO & CO., Mfrs.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES AND HARNESS

Spider Phaetons, $225.00 to $900.00.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG. CO.

Michigan Avenue.

COLTS NEVER IN IT.

BARNIES' TROLLEY DODGERS SOUNDLY TROUNCE ANSON'S MEN.

Chicagoans Make Five Errors in the Morning Game and Eight in the Afternoon, Truby Making His First—Brooklynites Never Leave Either Game in Doubt—Giants Win Two Games from Cleveland—St. Louis Wins One at Baltimore and Reds One at Boston.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	68	37	.647	New York	57	50	.533
Cleveland	71	43	.623	Chicago	57	52	.523
Phil'del'a	61	45	.575	Cincinnt'i	55	51	.519
Boston	59	46	.561	W'sh'ngt'n	33	67	.330
Brooklyn	61	47	.565	St. Louis	34	74	.314
Pittsburg	59	51	.536	Louisville	27	80	.252

Results of Yesterday's Games.

MORNING.

Brooklyns, 11; Chicagos, 3.
Baltimores, 6; St. Louis, 0.
New Yorks, 4; Clevelands, 3.
Cincinnatis, 4; Bostons, 3 (eleven innings).
Louisvilles, 12; Washingtons, 6.

AFTERNOON.

Brooklyns, 15; Chicagos, 6.
St. Louis, 3; Baltimores, 1.
New Yorks, 5; Clevelands, 3.
Bostons, 7; Cincinnatis, 3.
Philadelphias, 13; Pittsburgs, 7.
Washingtons, 9; Louisvilles, 7.

Games Scheduled for Today.

Pittsburgs at Philadelphia.
Louisvilles at Washington.

COLTS BADLY BEATEN AT BROOKLYN.

Bridegrooms Find Capt. Anson's Alleged Pennant Chasers Easy.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—This was not Chicago day as far as baseball is concerned, for although the Colts played, to all appearances, as well as they could, the Bridegrooms were in far better form and played a steadier, though at times not as brilliant a game as the visitors. The afternoon game was the poorer of the two, for the Colts were apparently discouraged by their reception in the morning and played a loose game both in the field and at the bat.

Griffith made a bad beginning in the box by giving Griffin a base on balls. Hits by Shindle and Schoch and Corcoran's sacrifice resulted in two runs. A neat pickup by Everitt of Daly's hit and a splendid throw doubled Daly and Schoch and ended the inning.

"Pop" Anson fell at the first fire in the second, but Dahlen singled and Ryan's out, a base on balls, and Kittridge's single brought in Chicago's first run, and that was the last for the inning. Brooklyn failed to score. Daly kindly fumbled Everitt's grounder in the third, but he made the most brilliant play of the game to redeem himself by making a seemingly impossible catch of Wilmot's fly and Chicago took the field. Then came Chicago's Waterloo. Hits by Shindle and Corcoran and a base on balls filled the bases. Daly's hot liner to left center then brought everybody home but himself and he crossed the plate on La Chance's fly out. Dahlen's brilliant stop of Foutz's hit and throw to first ended the inning.

Anson's two-bagger and singles by Truby and Kittridge gave Chicago another in the fourth, but the Brooklyns refrained from scoring. Nobody did anything in the fifth except to retire to the bench. Chicago got in another in the sixth on Ryan's double, Shindle's wild throw, and Griffith's safe fly between short and left center. Two singles, a base on balls, and Truby's wild throw put up the figure 2 on Brooklyn's section of the score board in the seventh and the 4,000 people who were looking on began to go home. Brooklyn piled up three more in the eighth, but the Colts apparently had done enough. At least they had accomplished all they could.

Eight thousand persons saw the afternoon game. The feature of Chicago's half of the first inning was Pop Anson's effort to beat the ball to first, but the Old Man was too slow. Nobody got beyond second. Terry hit the first two of the Brooklyns who faced him. Then Corcoran lined the ball out for three bases, bringing in two runs. Then he collided with Donohue, who was after the throw-in by Lange after a beautiful catch of Daly's long fly. Donohue fell over himself and Corcoran scored. Anson kicked, but the kick didn't go. Brooklyn scored again in the third on Griffin's hit, Shindle's base on balls, Corcoran's sacrifice, and Lange's failure to hold Shoch's fly.

Chicago's first run was made in the fifth on singles by Terry, Everitt, and Decker. Brooklyn got into line, however, and piled up three runs. Griffin hit to center and started to steal second on Corcoran's hit to Everitt. Everitt threw the ball to second, but no one was there to receive it. Griffin came home and Corcoran was safe at first. Corcoran stole second, Shoch got his base on balls. Corcoran stole third. Everitt muffed Anson's throw to catch him, and Corcoran and Shoch both scored. A single by Grim and errors by Decker and Everitt gave Brooklyn two more in the sixth.

In the eighth the Chicagoans rallied. Lange started out with a single and Anson followed it up with a triple, scoring Lange. Then Dahlen hit safely and Anson scored. The Colts retired without further runs. Once more Brooklyn more than got even. Everitt let Kennedy's grounder go through him and Terry gave Griffin and Shindle bases on balls. Corcoran hit to Dahlen, who failed to hold the ball, and two runs resulted. Shoch sacrificed, and Griffin's single sent Shindle and Corcoran across the plate. Then La Chance lined out a home run to right. Two more Brooklynites crossed the plate. Foutz hit safely, but the Bridegrooms were retired without further runs.

Anson's youngsters got together in the ninth and tried hard to pull out. Terry started the inning with a double. Everitt and Decker hit safely, and Terry scored. Lange singled. Anson tried to make first again, and Everitt scored on the play. Dahlen's single brought in Lange and Decker. This was the last of the runs. Chicago's spurt came too late. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicagos.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Everitt, 3b	0	1	0	5	0
Shindle, 3b	2	2	1	3	0	Wilmot, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	3	5	4	0	Lange, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Shoch, lf	2	2	4	0	0	Anson, 1b	1	1	9	0	1
Daly, 2b	2	3	3	3	1	Dahlen, ss	1	1	0	1	1
LaCh'nce, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Ryan, rf	1	1	3	0	1
Foutz, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Truby, 2b	0	2	2	2	1
Grim, c	0	1	3	2	0	Kittridge, c	0	2	5	0	1
Stein, p	1	2	0	1	0	Griffith, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	11	15	27	13	1	Totals	3	10	24	10	5

Brooklyns........2 0 4 0 0 0 2 3 *—11
Chicagos..........0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyns, 6; Chicagos, 0. First base by errors—Brooklyns, 1; Chicagos, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyns, 6; Chicagos, 5. Bases on balls—Off Stein, 4; off Griffith, 3. Struck out—By Stein, 2; by Griffith, 5. Three-base hit—Daly. Two-base hits—Anson, Ryan. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Double plays—Everitt-Truby-Anson, La Chance-Corcoran, Corcoran-Daly-La Chance. Hit by pitcher—Grim, Shoch. Attendance—3,500. Time—2:03. Umpire—McDonald.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicagos.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf	4	1	7	0	0	Everitt, 3b	1	2	2	1	2
Shindle, 3b	2	0	1	2	1	Decker, lf	1	2	1	0	1
Corcoran, ss	3	2	2	5	2	Lange, cf	1	1	2	1	1
Shoch, lf	1	0	3	0	0	Anson, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	4	2
LaCh'nce, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	Ryan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Foutz, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Truby, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Grim, c	1	2	1	0	0	Donohue, c	0	1	6	1	2
Burrell, c	0	0	0	0	0	Terry, p	2	2	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	1	2	0	0	0						
Totals	15	11	27	10	3	Totals	6	12	24	12	8

Brooklyns........3 0 1 0 3 2 0 6 *—15
Chicagos..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3—6

Earned runs—Brooklyns, 4; Chicagos, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyns, 5; Chicagos, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyns, 4; Chicagos, 10. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Terry, 4. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Terry, 4. Home run—La Chance. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Anson. Two-base hit—Terry. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Shoch. Stolen bases—Griffin, Corcoran [2], Shoch [2], Daly, Lange. Double play—Daly, Corcoran, and La Chance. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin, Shindle. Time of game—2:03. Attendance—8,000. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washingtons, 6—9; Louisvilles, 12—7.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Cunningham won this morning's game for the visitors. Besides pitching good ball, he did well with the stick. In the sixth Mercer gave the Colonels eight clean hits in succession, and Purner, a local pitcher, then took his place in the box. Attendance, 1,600. The score:

Wash'gt'ns.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	1	2	3	4	0
Joyce, 3b	1	2	3	0	0	Holmes, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Abbey, rf	1	3	0	0	0	Clarke, lf	1	1	2	0	0
McGuire, c	1	1	4	1	0	Spies, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Cartw'ght, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Collins, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
Sellbach, ss	0	1	2	2	2	Shugart, ss	2	1	3	3	0
Crooks, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	Wright, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Boyd, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Warner, c	1	2	5	2	0
Mercer, p	0	0	0	1	0	Cun'gh'm, p	1	3	0	0	0
Purner, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	6	8	24	8	2	Totals	12	15	27	10	3

Washingtons........2 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—6
Louisvilles..........0 0 2 0 2 5 1 2 *—12

Earned runs—Washingtons, 5; Louisvilles, 10. Two-base hits—McGuire, Holmes. Three-base hits—Cartwright. Home runs—Joyce, Warner. Double play—Shugart-O'Brien-Spies. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3; off Cunningham, 7; off Purner, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Cunningham, 1. Left on bases—Washingtons, 3; Louisvilles, 8. Struck out—By Mercer, 2; by Cunningham, 2. Passed ball—McGuire. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Time—2:47. Umpire—Snyder.

Cunningham got a good lead early in the afternoon game and Louisville could not overcome it. In the second inning with three men on bases Gilroy sent a slow grounder to Shugart, who threw to the plate. The ball passed Warner and went through a small hole in the grand-stand, allowing four runs to score. Attendance, 3,800. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	3	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Joyce, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Holmes, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Abbey, rf	1	4	3	1	0	Clarke, lf	2	1	3	0	1
McGuire, c	0	1	1	0	0	Spies, 1b	2	0	8	0	0
Cartwr't, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	Collins, 3b	1	3	1	1	0
Sellbach, ss	1	0	1	6	0	Shugart, ss	0	0	0	4	2
Crooks, 2b	1	2	3	3	1	Wright, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Boyd, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Warner, c	0	1	6	1	0
Gilroy, p	2	2	1	3	0	M'Farland, p	0	2	0	1	0
Totals	9	11	27	13	2	Totals	7	10	24	9	4

Washingtons........2 4 0 2 0 0 0 1 *—9
Louisvilles..........0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 3—7

Earned runs—Washingtons, 2; Louisvilles, 3. Two-base hits—Abbey, Holmes. Home run—Collins. Stolen bases—Crooks, Warner, Brown. First base on balls—Off Gilroy, 2; off McFarland, 4. Left on bases—Washingtons, 4; Louisvilles, 3. Struck out—By Gilroy, 1; by McFarland, 3. Passed ball—Warner. Time—2:30. Umpire—Snyder.

Baltimores, 6—1; St. Louis, 0—3.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2.—Baltimore had no trouble winning the morning game from St. Louis. Hoffer was in great form and allowed the Browns but one clean hit, Dowd's single coming after McGraw had muffed his easy foul fly. Baltimore hit Breitenstein at opportune times and ran bases daringly. Jennings and Ely played their positions finely. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E	St Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	2	3	2	Dowd, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Cooley, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	2	2	6	0	Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	5	1
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Miller, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Ely, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	2	1	1	Connor, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Clarke, c	1	1	5	1	0	Sheehan, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Carey, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Peitz, c	0	1	1	1	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	0	1	0	Br'te'st'n, p	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	6	9	27	14	3	Totals	0	2	24	13	3

Baltimores........1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 *—6
St. Louis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Baltimores, 4. Two-base hits—Clarke, Jennings, Carey. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Ely. Stolen bases—Brodie [2], McGraw, Kelley, Clarke, Gleason. Double plays—Ely-Quinn, Jennings-Carey. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 4; off Hoffer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Breitenstein, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Hoffer, 3. Wild pitch—Breitenstein. Time—1:50. Umpire—Murray.

St. Louis took the second game from the Baltimores. The "Birds" were unable to hit Ehret effectively and narrowly escaped a shut-out. Attendance, 9,500. The score:

Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	5	0	0	Dowd, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	3	2	0	0	Cooley, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	0	4	2	0	Quinn, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Miller, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Ely, ss	1	1	1	6	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Robinson, c	0	0	4	2	0	Sheehan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Carey, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	Otten, c	1	2	5	0	0
Esper, p	0	1	0	3	0	Ehret, p	0	1	0	0	0
*Reitz	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	1	7	27	14	0	Totals	3	11	27	11	0

Baltimores..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
St Louis..............0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3

Earned runs—Baltimores, 1; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—McGraw, Ely, Ehret, Connor. Three-base hit—Ehret. Sacrifice hit—Ehret. Stolen base—McGraw. Double play—Carey-Jennings. First base on balls—Off Esper, 2; off Ehret, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Ehret, 3. Struck out—By Esper, 1; by Ehret, 4. Passed ball—Robinson. Wild pitch—Esper. Time—1:50. Umpires—Hurst and Murray.

New Yorks, 4—5; Clevelands, 3—3.

New York, Sept. 2.—Tiernan's long drive to right field in the ninth inning, after one was out and Fuller on first base, won this morning's game for the New Yorks. Both Young and Clark pitched fast ball. Clark had a shade the best of the argument, striking out no less than seven of the spiders. The visitors put up a poor game in the field. The giants made nearly all their errors in the fourth inning. Attendance, 4,500. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	1	4	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	3	1	0	0	McKean, ss	0	0	3	1	1
V'nH'lt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	1	0	2	2
Murphy, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	McAleer, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Bannon, 1b	0	0	12	0	2	O. Teb'u, 1b	0	0	7	2	0
Davis, lf	2	1	2	0	0	McGarr, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Stafford, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Blake, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wilson, c	0	1	9	0	2	Zimmer, c	0	0	9	1	0
Clarke, p	0	0	0	4	0	Young, p	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	4	8	27	13	4	Totals	3	6	*25	10	5

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York..........0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—4
Cleveland..........0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—None. First on errors—New Yorks, 5; Clevelands, 2. Left on bases—New Yorks, 9; Clevelands, 5. Bases on balls—Off Clarke, 1; off Young, 2. Struck out—By Clarke, 7; by Young, 3. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Murphy, Wilson. Stolen bases—McGarr, Tiernan. Double play—Fuller-Stafford-Bannon. Umpires—Keefe and O'Day. Time—1:50. Attendance—4,500.

Nearly 16,000 persons saw the afternoon game between the New Yorks and Clevelands. It was another pretty contest and both teams fought tooth and nail for victory. Rusie and Farrell had considerable to do with the victory. Rusie not only pitched pennant ball, but batted well. The hits off Cuppy were made when they were most needed. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	0	2	3	3	Burkett, lf	1	2	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	McKean, ss	0	1	2	5	1
Vanh'tr'n, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Murphy, 3b	0	0	0	1	3	McAleer, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Bannon, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	O.Tebeau, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Davis, lf	0	1	2	0	0	McGarr, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Blake, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Farrell, p. c	2	1	8	5	0	Zimmer, c	0	1	4	1	0
Rusie, p	2	1	0	0	0	Cuppy, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	5	6	27	13	6	Totals	3	8	24	10	1

New Yorks..........0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 *—5
Clevelands..........0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—New Yorks, 2; Clevelands, 0. First base by errors—New Yorks, 1; Clevelands, 4. Left on bases—New Yorks, 5; Clevelands, 7. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Cuppy, 5. Struck out—By Rusie, 8; by Cuppy, 3. Home run—Rusie. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Farrell, Burkett. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, McAleer, Tebeau. Double play—Farrell-Stafford. Passed ball—Zimmer. Time—2:07. Umpires—Keefe and O'Day.

Philadelphias, 13; Pittsburgs, 7.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Phillies used up two of the Pirates' pitchers today and hit them almost equally hard. They won the game in the ninth on four singles, a double, and a base on balls off Moran, and wild throws by Merritt and "Monte" Cross. The fielding of both teams was ragged at times. Attendance, 10,167. The score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	0	2	0	1	Donovan, rf	1	0	4	1	0
Del'h'nty, lf	2	3	2	1	0	Mack, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Merritt, c	0	1	4	0	1
Thomps'n, rf	1	2	4	0	0	Stenzel, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Sullivan, ss	1	1	3	6	0	Genins, 2b	2	1	0	2	0
Grady, c	1	2	3	0	2	M. Cross, ss	3	3	3	1	2
Hallman, 2b	2	3	3	3	1	Smith, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Boyle, 1b	2	0	10	0	1	Clingm'n, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Orth, p	1	4	0	2	1	Hawley, p	0	1	1	3	1
						Moran, p	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	13	17	27	14	6	Totals	7	11	27	10	5

Philadelphias..........1 0 0 0 5 0 0 2 5—13
Pittsburgs..............1 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 0—7

Earned runs—Philadelphias, 5; Pittsburgs, 6. Two-base hits—Thompson, Hallman, Orth, M. Cross [2], Hawley, Stenzel. Home run—Orth. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, Boyle, Orth. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Cross, Thompson. Left on bases—Philadelphias, 15; Pittsburgs, 8. Struck out—Delehanty, Boyle, Orth, Genins. Double plays—Sullivan-Hallman-Boyle, Hawley-Mack. First on errors—Philadelphias, 4; Pittsburgs, 2. First on balls—Off Orth, 3; off Hawley, 10. Wild pitches—Moran [2]. Passed ball—Grady. Time—2:25. Umpire—Jevne.

Bostons, 3—7; Cincinnatis, 4—3.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—Miller's terrific drive over the left field fence won the morning game for Cincinnati in the eleventh inning. Both pitchers were effective, Dwyer having a trifle the better of it. The fielding of McPhee, Ewing, McCarthy, Bannon, Nash, and Long was of the best, and the batting of Long, Miller, McPhee, and Smith was hard and sure. Attendance 2,000. The score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E	Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Tenney, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Latham, 3b	1	2	3	4	3	Long, ss	1	3	0	6	1
McPhee, 2b	0	2	5	6	0	Duffy, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Ewing, 1b	1	1	16	0	0	M'Carthy, 2b	0	1	4	0	0
Miller, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Smith, ss	0	2	2	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	13	0	1
Hoy, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Bannon, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Vaughn, c	0	0	4	2	0	Ryan, c	1	1	4	0	0
Dwyer, p	0	0	0	2	0	Dolan, p	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	4	9	33	16	3	Totals	3	7	33	14	2

Cincinnatis..........0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—4
Bostons..............0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnatis, 3; Bostons, 3. Two-base hits—Tenny, Nash, McPhee, Smith. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Long [2], Duffy, McPhee. Double play—Long-McCarthy-Tucker. First base on balls—Nash, Ewing. Struck out—Duffy, Dolan, McPhee, Dwyer. Time—2:05. Umpire—Emslie.

In spite of the fact that Nichol was the puzzler to them the Cincinnatis managed to keep ahead of the Bostons in the afternoon game until the seventh inning. In that inning four singles, a base on balls, a bad miss of an easy grounder by Smith, and a home run by Nash gave the home team six runs and the game. Attendance, 8,000. The score:

Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Tenney, lf	1	1	2	1	1	Burke, lf	0	0	2	1	1
Long, ss	1	0	2	4	1	Latham, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Duffy, cf	1	1	4	0	0	McPhee, 2b	1	1	3	0	0
M'C'rthy, 2b	1	1	3	3	0	Ewing, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	Miller, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Smith, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Bannon, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Hoy, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	1	6	0	0	Vaughn, c	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, p	1	4	0	1	0	Parrott, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	7	10	27	10	2	Totals	3	5	24	9	5

Bostons..............0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1 *—7
Cincinnatis..........0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Bostons, 1; Cincinnatis, 2. Two-base hit—McPhee. Home runs—Parrott, Nash. First base on balls—Duffy, Bannon, McPhee. Struck out—Miller. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis and Kansas City and Detroit and St. Paul Break Even.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indi'nap'lis	69	37	.650	Milwaukee	53	57	.481
Kansas City	65	42	.608	Detroits	50	59	.458
St. Pauls	61	46	.570	Ter'e Ha'te	50	60	.450
Minnea'p'lis	54	55	.496	Gr. Rapids	38	75	.324

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—The Kaws won the first game, but were woefully walloped in the second. Thirteen thousand persons saw the games. The scores:

Indianapolis..0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 1—6 8 2
Kansas Citys..0 0 5 3 0 0 0 0 *—8 7 5
Second game—
Indianapolis.2 5 4 1 4 4 7 1—28 26 0
Kansas Citys.0 0 1 2 2 3 0 1— 9 16 12

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—Terre Hautes won both games here today. The score:

Milwaukees.0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 10 4
T. Hautes....3 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 *—8 12 2
Second game—
Milwaukees.0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0—5 11 5
T. Hautes....0 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 *—6 13 2

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2.—Detroit and St. Paul broke even. The scores:

Detroits....4 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0— 9 11 5
St. Pauls...1 0 3 1 0 3 0 3 *—11 16 5
Second game—
Detroits....0 0 3 3 1 2 1 0 2—12 13 5
St. Pauls...1 0 2 0 0 3 1 1 2—10 13 3

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 2—Grand Rapids took the morning and Minneapolis the afternoon game. The score:

Minneapolis........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 2 6 6
Grand Rapids.....1 0 0 2 1 4 1 4 0—13 13 2
Second game—
Grand Rapids......0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1— 5 11 4
Minneapolis........2 7 0 0 0 3 4 0 *—16 21 3

THORNTON AND M'GREEVY GOOD ONES

Former Strikes Out Fourteen Men and Latter Pitches Twenty-three Innings.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lincolns	60	39	.606	Dubuques	49	50	.494
Des Moines	62	43	.590	Rockfords	52	54	.490
Peorias	58	44	.568	St. Josephs	38	68	.358
Quincys	57	47	.548	Burlington	34	65	.343

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 2.—Thornton broke the record today, striking out fourteen men in seven innings. Rockford won both games. The scores:

Rockford....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—5 10 5
Dubuque....0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0—4 5 2
Second game—
Rockford....1 0 6 3 2 0 2 0 4—18 25 4
Dubuque....1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0— 5 7 6

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 2.—McGreevey pitched twenty-three innings today without a rest and won both games, holding the Lincolns down to only thirteen hits. The scores:

Lincolns...0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 7 2
Quincys....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 10 4
Second game:
Quincys....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—4 10 2
Lincolns...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 1

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 2.—Peoria won both games today from Des Moines. The score:

Peorias.....6 1 2 1 4 0 3 2 3—22 20 0
DesMoines0 0 1 1 0 0 5 0 0— 7 11 12
Second game:
Peorias.....1 2 0 6 0 0 0 1 0—10 11 2
Des Moines.0 0 0 6 0 1 0 1 0— 8 8 3

Burlington, Ia., Sept. 2.—Burlington managed to win the afternoon game, but lost in the morning. The score:

Burlingtons 0 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 0— 7 8 6
St. Joe.......1 2 3 3 5 3 0 0 *—17 13 8
Second game:
Burlington..1 0 0 2 0 1 1 4 0— 9 15 6
St. Josephs..0 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 0— 7 12 2

RESULTS IN THE MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Kalamazoo and Jackson and Port Huron and Adrian Break Even.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jacksons	12	6	.666	Kala'azoos	8	8	.470
Lansings	9	7	.562	Adrians	7	8	.466
Owossos	8	8	.500	P't Hurons	4	10	.285

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The first game between the Jackson and Kalamazoo League teams resulted disastrously for the "Convicts." Every ball Reidy pitched over the plate was rapidly made into a single, a double, or a triple. The score:

Kalamazoos....3 0 2 4 0 1 1 9—20 22 3
Jacksons........0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0— 3 6 5

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Today's game was the sharpest played here this season. The score:

Jackson........2 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 2—8 11 4
Kalamazoo....3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—5 8 5

Owosso, Mich., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Owosso won one and tied another today, the second game being called on account of darkness. The score:

Owosso......1 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0—7 10 3
Lansing......1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—5 8 3
Second game:
Owosso........1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1—6 11 4
Lansing.......1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1—6 6 4

Adrian, Mich., Sept. 2—[Special.]—Honors were even today, each club winning a game. The scores:

Port Huron.0 0 2 0 1 4 2 2 0—11 15 5
Adrian........0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2— 6 14 5
Second game—
Adrian........0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—9 15 5
Port Huron..1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 4

OAK PARKS THRASH THE MAYWOODS.

Western Suburban League Champions Are Treated to a Surprise.

The Maywoods, champions of the Western Suburban League, who have been proclaiming all summer how easily they would dispose of Oak Park, met their Waterloo yesterday, the Oak-Parkers winning as they pleased, knocking two pitchers out of the box and getting seventeen hits. Sickles held the visitors at his mercy, allowing them but three hits. There were some pretty plays during the game, Johnson coming in for his share by catching a hot line drive, touching Brown just off second, and completing a double play unassisted. Both Andrews and Johnson hammered out three-baggers with the bases full. Field held down first base for the first time in his life and took everything in sight. For Maywood Purdy put up a good game in the field. Brown made a running catch of Andrews' high foul, and Riley and Newton made a pretty double play. The score:

Oak Parks.	R	B	P	A	E	Maywoods	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, lf	2	1	0	0	1	Kelly, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Sanford, c	0	0	3	1	3
Barlow, cf	2	1	2	0	0	R.Newt'n, 1b	0	0	12	0	1
Alward, 2b	4	6	2	0	0	Brown, 3b	1	1	2	3	0
Field, 1b	5	3	11	0	0	Riley, cf	1	0	2	2	1
Adams, c	2	3	9	0	1	Purdy, p, if	1	1	3	4	0
Sickles, p	1	1	0	4	2	Martin, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Johnson, ss	1	2	2	3	1	Fox, if, p	0	0	1	0	0
Dart, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	L.Newt'n, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	18	17	27	8	6	Totals	3	3	27	14	6

Oak Parks..........1 1 5 1 0 2 5 0 3—18
Maywoods..........0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Sickles and Adams, Purdy, Fox, and Sanford. Struck out—By Sickles, 7; by Fox, 3. Left on bases—Oak Parks, 9; Maywoods, 5. Double plays—Johnson unassisted, Riley-Newton. Earned runs—Oak Parks, 6. Three-base hits—Andrews, Johnson. Two-base hit—Alward. Time 1:55. Umpires—Tindall and Kane. Attendance—2,000.

PILLSBURY WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPION

American Wins the Great Tournament at Hastings—The Last Games.

Hastings, Eng., Sept. 2.—At 10 o'clock this evening 229 games of the international chess masters' tournament had been decided. Two games were left unfinished. Pillsbury, the American, takes the first prize. The second and third prizes will be taken by Tschigorin and Lasker in the order named, or the amount of both prizes will be divided by these players according to the issue of the game left unfinished between Tschigorin and Schlechter. Tarrasch wins the fourth prize. Steinitz wins the fifth prize. Bardeleben, Schlechter, and Teichmann are the candidates for the sixth and seventh prizes. The results of play today were as follows:

Pillsbury beat Gunsberg after forty moves in a queen's gambit declined.

Lasker beat Burn in a queen's gambit declined after thirty moves.

Steinitz beat Walbrodt in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-two moves.

Albin beat Janowski in a queen's gambit declined after twenty-nine moves.

Blackburne beat Tinsley in a French defense after twenty-four moves.

Bird and Mieses drew a Giuoco piano after seventy-two moves.

Tarrasch beat Vergani in a Vienna game after fifty-two moves, and Steinitz in a P—Q4 opening in the game left unfinished Saturday after seventy-two moves.

Schiffers beat Pollock in a two knights defense after forty-five moves.

Bardeleben beat Marco in a king's fianchetto after fifty-six moves.

The games between Schlechter and Tschigorin and Teichmann and Mason were adjourned, to be resumed tomorrow.

MUSSEY LEADS HELM NINE POINTS.

Result of the First Night's Play for the Three Cushion Carrom Emblem.

The first half of the final series in the contest for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company's roomkeepers' three-cushion carrom emblem took place last night between Helm and Mussey at the former's rooms, No. 108 Randolph street. The score:

Mussey—0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 0, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0—50. Innings, 92; high run, 8.

Helm—0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0—41. Innings, 91; high run, 4.

Mr. M. Bensinger received a letter from New York City yesterday saying J. Randolph Heiser has had a relapse and the attending physicians fear Heiser will become hopelessly insane.

Finish of the North Edgewater Tourney.

The North Edgewater Tennis club completed its postponed tournament of Aug. 10 yesterday. Ed Lapham and Miss Edith Hunt won the club championship in doubles, defeating Walter Heidlen and Miss Edna Lapham 6—4. This gives Mr. Lapham the Thorson gold medal for the third consecutive time and Miss Hunt the club medal. R. R. Morley and Miss Ida Morley won the consolation doubles by default from Ernest Dalton and Miss Lizzie Dalton. The fifth tournament will be played Saturday, Sept. 14.

O'BRIEN WINS EASILY

DEFEATS A GOOD FIELD IN THE POSTOFFICE ROAD RACE.

Joe Bumba, Who Finishes First in the Cycling Club's Annual Event, Is Disqualified for Not Riding the Full Course—C. J. Johnson Carries Off the First Time Prize—The Race Run Over the Garfield Boulevard Course—Winners in the Other Labor Day Cycle Events.

The first annual ten-mile bicycle road race of the Postoffice Cycling club was run over the Garfield boulevard course yesterday afternoon. The start was made at 2 o'clock in the presence of a large crowd, which lined Fifty-fifth street boulevard for fully half a mile. Forty-three of the fifty-four riders entered were starters. The first man to cross the tape was Joseph Bumba, who was closely followed by M. H. O'Brien, but it was proved Bumba had not ridden the full course. Consequently he was disqualified and O'Brien awarded first prize. He also secured third time prize in 27:31. This was O'Brien's first race and he was allowed a handicap of five minutes, which enabled him to win easily. C. G. Johnson walked away with time prize from scratch in 26:52, while H. W. Shaw secured the second time in 27:30. E. V. Bohman, who rode from scratch, fell on Western avenue and did not finish. F. J. Hinkley, another scratch man, was also badly scraped up, but finished in twenty-fourth position. Eberling, the last man in, met with a bad fall, injuring himself severely, but he pluckily finished the race. The summary:

	Handicap.	Time.
M. H. O'Brien	5:00	27:31
E. Eckland	5:30	30:14
J. Grogan	4:00	29:17
F. W. Martin	3:30	28:25
W. Hortsman	3:00	30:26
J. L. Vincent	3:00	28:36
Le Roy Owen	3:00	28:43
C. Eichen Jr.	4:00	29:49
J. M. Padgett	4:00	29:54
J. E. Koons	3:30	29:30
W. L. Crook	3:30	31:39
H. Trieb	2:00	28:11
L. C. Whitaker	3:00	30:42
H. W. Shaw	1:00	27:30
J. Plywaczky	3:00	32:15
H. F. Palmer	1:00	27:46
C. G. Johnson	Scratch	26:52
George Neff	2:00	32:54
W. B. Deady	3:00	32:01
C. E. Fitzgerald	3:00	30:07
A. Ryerson	3:00	30:45
R. C. Drewes	4:30	32:04
F. R. Whitmarsh	3:30	30:40
F. J. Hinkley	Scratch	27:43
John P. Gates	5:30	33:17
Charles Dockering	6:00	33:49
O. D. Pederson	2:00	29:51
E. O. Stead	5:30	33:32
A. L. Isberg	4:00	32:15
G. H. Stone	3:00	32:44
J. H. Siebert	4:00	33:30
W. A. Falls	:30	29:48
F. L. Dayton	5:30	35:55
B. J. Yartes	:30	31:09
H. Ball	2:30	33:13
G. Eberling	6:00	37:16

Considering the high winds the racing yesterday at Dymond's track in Ravenswood was good. The Irving Park Cycling club gave its third annual tournament and the events provided were hotly contested. After the one mile handicap had been run off and the result showed there had been no chance for the scratch men a plea was made to Referee Jaquish to change the handicap in the three mile event. He decided the handicaps could not be changed on the day of the race. Several of the scratch men then withdrew, declining to ride at such odds as 500 yards in a three mile race. The summaries:

Mile novice—S. J. McCormack won, H. S. Bullock second, A. J. Devos third. Time, 2:37.

Quarter-mile open—R. R. Ropp won, D. Bruno second, Frank Mates third, J. B. Woolas fourth. Time, :34 3-5.

Mile, 3:10 class—A. J. Fisher won, Fred L. Hallis second, Joseph Huscher third, F. Collhan fourth. Time, 2:44 1-5.

220-yard run—Ed Harman won. Time, :26 3-5.

Half-mile handicap—Hollis won, Driesbach second, Kellogg third, Peterson fourth. Time, 1:06 1-5.

Mile club championship—Bruno won, Ropp second, Fred Mates third, Ness fourth.

Mile handicap—A. J. Fisher won, Driesbach second, Klemm third. Time, 2:26. Hollis came in first, but was disqualified on account of wide riding.

Half-mile [married men] handicap—Driesbach won, C. E. Mee second, Kellogg third, Fisher fourth. Time, 1:12 2-5.

Quarter-mile exhibition walk, Henry West running ¾ of a mile against him—West won. Wallace's time was 1:49 4-5.

100-yard slow race—Barrett won. Time, 2:30.

Three-mile handicap—Ropp won, Woolas second, Fred Mates third, Devos fourth. Time, 7:57 1-5.

Quarter-mile unpaced—J. B. Woolas, 1:11 2-5; Joseph Ness, 1:14 2-5; R. R. Ropp, 1:09 3-5; S. J. McCormick, 1:11 2-5; G. E. Peterson, 1:19; G. P. Fellbreck, 1:21; W. H. Calkins, 1:23 3-5; Frank Mates, 1:16 3-5. Ropp was declared winner.

Fred De Cardy rode a half mile in 1:06 3-5, paced, and J. D. Farmer rode one mile in 2:25 3-5, paced.

The Chicago Public Library Cycling club held its first annual five-mile road race over the Garfield Park course yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The race was run off without any trouble, except from the timekeepers, who, from lack of experience in handling races of this kind, failed to catch the time of some of the riders. The summaries:

	Handicap.	Time.
Frank Pettit	Scratch	14:12
E. W. McGrew	Scratch	14:24
John Hansen	Scratch	14:42
J. R. Patterson	Scratch	No time
John A. Barron	1:00	15:53
John F. Vaughn	1:00	14:48
John E. Mullen	1:30	16:22
L. Higginbotham	1:30	16:24
H. G. Wilson	1:30	No time
A. L. Hager	2:00	16:23
J. G. Vaughn	2:00	No time
J. C. Arnold	2:00	No time
Walter L. Hickey	2:30	No time
J. J. McCarthy	2:30	No time
O. W. Rosenthal	2:30	15:45
John Homan	2:30	14:57
C. A. Anderson	5:00	No time
S. Dowlatt	5:00	No time
J. N. P. Gauss	3:00	17:00
A. W. Taylor	3:00	No time
George H. Dunkle	4:00	No time
John E. Dvorak	4:00	No time
T. B. Martens	4:00	No time
J. E. Kostka	4:00	No time
J. A. Waska	4:00	No time

The Norwegian Turners Cycling club held its second five-mile handicap road race yesterday morning. First time and first place were taken by J. B. Brekke, starting from the thirty-second mark. The summary:

	Handicap.	Time.
J. B. Brekke	:30	12:36
Gus G. Martin	1:00	13:50
Henry Tolsien	1:00	14:10
August Nelson	1:30	14:59
Haakon Larson	2:00	15:32
Henry Meyer	1:30	15:30
T. Huseby	1:00	14:55

BALD AGAIN IN FRONT AT WALTHAM.

Unpaced Quad Mile Record Is Lowered to 1:48—Sims Wins.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The national circuit meet of the consolidated cycling clubs of Boston at Waltham track today was attended by the usual large Boston crowd. Bald had everything his own way, Murphy being notified he was under suspension from St. Louis. Gardiner could not ride owing to lameness still holding him. Bald won two firsts and tied with Cooper in wins of the season. Murphy could give no explanation of the trouble at St. Louis and says he is unaware of the charges. Callahan, Barnett, McDuffie, and Haggerty on a quad lowered the world's unpaced record for that class of machine, going in 1:48. Bald rode an exhibition paced mile in 1:57 4-5. Sims won his first win of the season in the mile handicap, in which he started from the scratch mark, being brought back. The time was 2:15 3-5, and the finish the finest of the day. The summaries:

Mile open, Class B—Bald won, Jenney second, Sims third. Time, 2:33 4-5.

Half mile open, Class B—Bald won, Jenney second, Sims third. Time, 1:04 4-5.

Mile handicap, Class B—Sims, scratch, won; Haggerty, 60 yards, second; McDuffie, 5 yards, third. Time, 2:15 3-5.

KENYON WINS DANVILLE OPEN RACES.

Chicago Man Also Attempts to Lower a Record but Fails.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The bicycle races at the fair grounds here today resulted as follows:

One mile novice—Will Stuebe, Danville, won; H. Hatton, Attica, Ind., second; George Niccum, Danville, third. Time, 2:33.

Half mile, boys under 16—Owen Burton won; Roswell Allen, Covington, Ind., second; Bart Bushnell, Danville, third. Time, 3:01.

Mile open—W. E. Kenyon, Chicago, won; Samuel S. Singleton, Attica, second; H. Hatton, third. Time, 2:18, paced by tandem.

Half mile open—W. E. Kenyon, Chicago, won; John Learnard, Danville, second; Bert Thompson, Danville, third. Time, 1:08.

Mile green race, Vermillion County riders—George Niccum won, George Brown second, Bart Bushnell third. Time, 2:42.

Half mile, Vermillion County riders—A. J. Banta won, Bert Thompson second, John Learnard third. Time, 1:10.

Two-mile handicap—John Learnard, Danville, 8 yards, won; Samuel Singleton, Attica, 100 yards, second; H. Hatton, Attica, 80 yards, third; Elmer Hatton, Attica, 80 yards, fourth. Time, 4:57.

W. E. Kenyon of Chicago went against the unpaced record of the State for a mile, flying start, but only succeeded in making it in 2:26.

TWENTY-FIVE-MILE RECORD BROKEN.

Denver Man's Road Race Is Won in Remarkable Time.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 2.—O. B. Hackenberger won the twenty-five mile labor day road race ridden today under the auspices of the Associated Cycling clubs of Denver, and lowered the world's record of 1:05:21 4-5 to 1:04:47. Hackenberger is an unattached rider and had made no record until today. His handicap was eight minutes and thirty seconds. There were 126 starters. W. W. Hamilton was the only one starting from scratch, making the race in 1:05:12. In the one minute class were H. R. Renshaw, J. D. Park, and L. C. Wahl. None of these was among the first twenty-four men at the finish. The riders had the benefit of a wind at their backs.

Carroll Goody of the eight minute class finished second in 1:08:26, H. E. Whitcomb of the seven minute class third in 1:07:56.

LANGE LOWERS AN INDIANA RECORD.

Cuts the Half-Mile Mark to :59½ at the La Porte Meet.

La Porte, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The first race meeting of the Crown Cycle club of this city took place at the fair grounds track this afternoon. The feature of the meet was the reduction of the State half-mile record, flying start, paced, from 1:01 to :59½ by L. E. Lange of Chicago. He was paced by Hope E. McNiven and G. E. Bicker on a tandem. The summaries:

Mile, novice—A. Lindgren won, A. Schadowsky second, Joseph Barker third, C. L. Peterson fourth, all of this city. Time, 2:54.

Mile, open, Class B—A. E. Lumsden, Chicago, won; Marinus Nelson, second; Fred Rau, third. Joseph Schulter, fourth; Joseph B. Bowles, fifth. Time, 2:12.

Quarter-mile, open, Class A—L. E. Lange, won; Hope E. McNiven, Chicago, second; Robert Reece, La Porte, third; G. E. Bicker, Chicago, fourth. Time, :35.

Half mile, open, Class B—A. E. Lumsden, won; Joseph B. Bowles, second; Joseph Schutler, third; Fred A. Weage, Chicago, fourth. Time, 1:12.

Mile open, Class A—G. E. Bicker, won; L. E. Lange, second; Hope E. McNiven, third; A. H. Stewart, Chicago, fourth. Time, 3:04.

Half mile, boys under 16—A. H. Stowe, won; Lawrence Osborn, La Porte, second; Howard Vincent, La Porte, third; C. L. Peterson, fourth. Time, 1:18.

Two-mile tandem, Class B—Fred Rau and Joseph B. Bowles won, E. W. Twyman and F. A. Weage second. Time, 4:33.

Two-mile open, Class A—G. E. Bicker won, L. E. Lange second, Hope E. McNiven third, A. H. Stewart fourth. Time, 5:16.

Quarter mile, La Porte kids—Arthur Lonn won, L. E. Mayhew second, Howard Cutler third. Time, :49.

Half mile, for members Crown Cycling club—J. H. Carter, La Porte, won; Ed Jonas, La Porte, second; J. Halliday, Hanna, third. Time, 1:14.

LEONERT WINS GLOBE ROAD RACE.

Tom Eck Is Requested to Leave the Race Track by the Management.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—E. F. Leonert of the Press Cycling club covered the twenty-five miles in the Globe road race in one hour seven minutes and seven seconds, breaking the record of 1:10:10 made July 4. The first and last miles of the road race were ridden on the driving park track. Before the third heat in the match race Tom Eck, who was starting Johnson, was ruled off the track under the L. A. W. suspension declared by Chairman Gideon two months ago. This was the first time any track had tried to enforce the suspension. Handicapper A. G. Batchelder notified Eck that the track authorities desired him to withdraw and he did so. The summaries:

Match race, purse $1,000 in gold—John S. Johnson, 1, 2, 1; W. C. Sanger, 2, 1, 3; H. C. Tyler, 3, 3, 2. Time, 2:14 4-5; 2:12 1-5; 2:12 1-5.

One mile, open—C. H. Werick, first; F. W. Julier, second; J. McFarland, third.

One mile open, professional—Watson Coleman, Springfield, first; Patrick O'Connell [Wild Irishman], second; H. R. Steensen, Ilion, O., third. Time, 4:43 3-5.

One mile handicap, professional—A. E. Weinig, Buffalo, first; H. A. Seavey, Waltham, second; Fred St. Onge, Boston, third. Time, 2:13 3-5.

Two mile handicap, professional—H. C. Tyler first, W. C. Sanger second, A. T. Crooks third. Time, 4:55.

GREAT CROWD AT THE OTTAWA RACES

Events Are Well Divided Among the Men Taking Part.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Ottawa Cycling club held its annual meet today at the driving park and fully 7,000 people witnessed the events. Frank Wing of Ottawa rode a mile paced by Maxwell and Levy in 1:59¾. The summaries:

Mile, novice—Henry Senski, Aurora, won; Amos Stevenson, Ottawa, second; Frank Vezain, Ottawa, third. Time, 2:53¼.

Half-mile, open, Class B—Frank Wing, Ottawa, won; T. Colbin, Syracuse, second; G. A. Maxwell, St. Louis, third. Time, 1:09¾.

Half-mile, open, Class A—A. A. McLain, Aurora, won; S. C. Cox, Chicago, second; W. C. Bode, Chicago, third. Time, 1:12¼.

Mile, tandem, Class B—W. Evans, Lansing, Mich., and Jim Levy, Chicago, won; Colbin brothers, Syracuse, N. Y., second; Ed S. Church and A. E. Wood, Chicago, third. Time, 2:20¼.

Mile handicap, Class A—S. C. Cox, Chicago, won; Frank Shaw, Joliet, second; G. W. Mitchell, Hinsdale, third. Time, 2:14.

Two-mile handicap, Class B—W. Colburn, Syracuse, won; Frank Wing, Ottawa, second; G. A. Maxwell, St. Louis, third. Time, 4:51.

Half-mile, open—Amos Stevenson, Ottawa, won; George Raymond, Ottawa, second; Robert Martin, Ottawa, third. Time, 1:18¼.

Five-mile handicap, Class A—S. C. Cox, Chicago, won; A. A. McLain, Chicago, second; Bert Repine, Galesburg, third. Time, 12:25.

CHICAGO WHEELMEN LOSE IN INDIANA

Hoosier Racing Men Carry Off the Prizes at Huntington.

Huntington, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Fully 3,000 people witnessed the bicycle races here this afternoon held under the auspices of the Huntington Bicycle club. The summaries:

One mile novice—F. J. Zimmerman, Disko, Ind., won; Albert Appel, Chicago, second; Ed Kriegbaum, Huntington, third; H. C. Eckenroad, Huntington, fourth. Time, 3:35.

Half mile open—W. H. Peltier, Fort Wayne, Ind., won; John B. Harrison, Lebanon, Ind., second; C. B. Gorhy, Marion, Ind., third; P. W. Klinger, Greenville, O., fourth. Time, 1:05.

One mile handicap—C. B. Gorhy won; B. N. Lukins, Anderson, Ind., second; Thomas L. Heller, Fort Wayne, Ind., third; J. F. Knepper, Bourbon, Ind., fourth. Time, 2:12 4-5.

One mile open—P. W. Klinger won; C. B. Gorhy second; Charles S. Ferguson, Logansport, Ind., third; Chris Bayler, Huntington, fourth.

Two mile lap—P. W. Klinger won; Joseph J. Bezenek, Chicago, second; O. H. Bartley, Wolf Lake, Ind., third; C. B. Gorhy fourth.

Five mile handicap—P. W. Klinger won; Joseph J. Bezerek second; Charles Kalh, Goshen, Ind., third; J. F. Knepper fourth. Time, 13:56 4-5.

W. H. Peltier lowered the track record by riding a half mile in 1:03.

Kennedy Wins at Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—A large crowd today witnessed the first bicycle races participated in by outside wheelmen. The mile open, Class A, was won by Walter Schrader of Milwaukee, in 2:23¾. The two-mile open, Class A, was won by Schrader in 5:13¾. The two-mile open, Class B, was won by Kennedy of Chicago; Steele of Chicago, second; Schrader, third; Wright of Chicago, fourth. Time—5:07½.

FIELD DAY SPORTS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Winners in the Bicycle Races and Athletic Events That Are Decided.

The second annual field day of the Athletic Union of the Y. M. C. A. at the Chicago Athletic Association track yesterday did not draw as large a crowd as the character of the sports deserved. Wind interfered with the bicycle races and made the racing much slower than it would have been otherwise. The Pentathlon events were called at intervals during the races. As the name indicates each department team of athletes was entered in five events, the 100 yards dash, the 12-pound hammer throw, the running high jump, the pole vault, and the mile run. The team and individual contestants as well were graded on their performances in these events.

The mile novice was run in three heats and brought out a good field of starters. The best time was made in the first heat by E. E. Tricke of the Garfield Boulevard Department. The finish of the third heat was a hot one in which C. E. Barnard of the West Side Department succeeded in finishing first.

The mile handicap had a large number of starters in both heats. In the second heat R. E. Gentzel fell at the turn of the first lap and some five other men were piled in a heap with him. No one was injured.

The two-mile handicap was the most interesting race of the day. There were fourteen starters, and the finish was closely contested by Spoerer, P. J. Dasey, and J. A. Weiblinger.

In the one mile unpaced race H. R. Upp of the West Side Department lowered the Chicago association record of 2:33 held by A. V. Jackson to 2:22.

The finish of the five-mile handicap was a close one. At the finish C. Bates with a handicap of 400 yards jumped to the front and won with plenty to spare.

The bicycle races detracted from the interest in the Pentathlon events, yet the work done was good. Everingham raised the State association record of 5 feet 4 inches in the high jump, which he made last fall, to 5 feet 6 inches. The best performance in the field events was the vaulting of C. C. Adams of the Central Department, who cleared the pole at 9 feet 10 inches. The score by points in the Pentathlon events:

WEST SIDE DEPARTMENT.			
W. Everingham	354.9	G. Tillers	191.3
B. Gruzalski	229.2	Total	1244.5
C. Helme	235.3		
W. Scott	233.8		
MILLARD AVENUE DEPARTMENT.			
N. C. Nicholson	263.2	R. M. Kinder	199.6
E. V. Crouse	123.5		
O. Bammucker	192.6	Total	985.0
E. Alyon	206.1		
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.			
C. C. Adams	338.3	R. H. Scholes	259.1
P. W. Seyle	261.0		
A. Patterson	276.9	Total	1401.1
M. R. Banon	265.8		

The Central Department thus obtaining the championship easily.

The summaries of the bicycle races:

Mile novice, first heat—E. E. Fricke won, Dahlgren second, Roffen third, Johnson fourth. Time, 2:34 4-5. Second heat—A. Newborg won, G. W. Spoerer second, O. Ogden third, H. Wichman fourth. Time, 2:41 1-5. Third heat—C. E. Barnard won, H. Miller second, R. E. Gentzel third, J. E. Adkins fourth. Time, 2:43 1-5. Final heat—G. W. Spoerer won, E. E. Fricke second, A. Newborg third. Time, 2:33 1-5.

One-half mile open, four starters—H. R. Upp won, P. J. Dacey second, G. W. Noble third, J. A. Weiblinger fourth. Time, 1:14.

One mile handicap, first heat—S. Collins [125 yards] won, T. E. Tilley [100 yards] second, O. Spielmon [125 yards] third, T. T. Haynes [130 yards] fourth, M. L. Roberts [150 yards] fifth. Time, 2:25 4-5. Second heat—E. E. Fricke [120 yards] won, J. Adkins [130 yards] second, C. Bates [140 yards] third, J. W. Johnson [75 yards] fourth, J. A. Weiblinger [25 yards] fifth. Time, 2:26 2-5. Final heat—E. E. Fricke [120 yards] won, S. Collins [125 yards] second, J. Adkins [130 yards] third, T. T. Haynes [130 yards] fourth. Time, 2:25.

Five mile handicap—C. Bates [400 yards] won, A. Newborg [275 yards] second, T. E. Tilley [200 yards] third, P. Dickey [200 yards] fourth. Time, 14:20 1-5.

Two mile handicap—G. W. Spoerer [40 yards] won, P. J. Dacey [scratch] second, J. W. Johnson [90 yards] third, C. Barnard [285 yards] fourth. Time, 5:16 4-5.

One mile unpaced—H. R. Upp, West Side, 2:22; T. E. Tilley, Ravenswood, 2:34 4-5; G. W. Noble, West Side, 2:35 2-5; previous record held by A. V. Jackson, 2:33.

Two mile team race—The West Side team, Upp and P. J. Dacey, won, 25 points; German team second, 11 points. Time, 5:27 2-5.

CLEVELAND YACHT CLUB'S REGATTA.

Commodore Gardner and the Ida K. Are the Winners.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The fall regatta of the Cleveland Yacht club took place today. The race was seven miles out of Cleveland to the leeward and return. The Commodore Gardner won the race for the large yachts and the Ida K. won the contest between the small sized boats. Following is the list of entries, the time of starting, and the finish:

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.	Sailing.
Com. Gardner	11:07:07	12:31:56	2:49:57	3:42:50
Anona	11:07:10	12:34:17	3:13:37	4:06:27
Alert	11:08:47	12:30:47	2:57:31	3:48:44
Clipper	11:09:12	12:31:42	did not finish.	
Gypsy	11:10:19	12:41:35	4:12:05	5:01:16
Corsair	11:10:52	12:43:38	3:24:37	4:13:45
Ida K.	11:12:24	12:43:45	3:33:52	4:21:28
Petrel	11:12:35	12:44:44	3:52:30	4:46:04

Montgomery Wins the Highland Shoot.

Moline, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—At the Highland Gun club shoot today, blue-rock targets, James Montgomery scored 21 and G. Benson 20 out of a possible 25. There were twenty-three contestants.

FOR BRAIN-FAG

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. S. Parke, Franklin, Tenn., says: "Have always found very satisfactory results from it in nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, and prostration of various kinds."

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois, slightly warmer and fair, with increasing south winds.

For Ohio, Indiana, and Lower Michigan, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, followed by local showers Tuesday night, increasing southwesterly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

For Wisconsin, fair, warmer Tuesday, probably showers Tuesday night or Wednesday, increasing southerly winds.

For Iowa, fair and warmer Tuesday, followed by local showers and cooler weather Tuesday night or Wednesday, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

For Nebraska, fair, winds shifting to northwesterly, cooler Tuesday night.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.84	82	86	S. W.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.32	88	96	N. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	66	70	S. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.96	64	70	W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	29.86	78	82	S.	Clear	
Charleston, S.C.	29.98	76		E.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.62	76	82	W.	Clear	
Chicago	29.52	74	78	S.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	74	78	S. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	29.94	68	74	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport	29.91	72	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.64	80	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Des Moines, Ia.	29.68	74	78	S.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	68	74	S.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	29.64	82	94	S.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.52	76	84	S. W.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.	29.80	86	90	E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.96	64	70	N. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	82	86	S.	Clear	.01
Grand Haven	29.80	70	72	S.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.72	74	80	S.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.74	62	72	N. W.	Fair	Trace
Huron, S. D.	29.40	82	94	S. E.	Clear	
Indianapolis	29.90	72	80	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	29.90	76	84	E.	Cl'udy	.34
Kansas City, Mo	29.72	80	84	S. W.	Clear	
Knoxville	29.92	78	82		Fair	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.72	80	82	S. E.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	29.88	80	86	S. W.	Fair	
Louisville	29.92	76	80	S.	Clear	
Marquette, Mch	29.58	78	84	S. W.	Fair	
Memphis, Tenn	29.88	80	86	W.	Fair	
Miles City	29.34	84	94	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Milwaukee	29.78	72	80	S.	Clear	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	29.88	56	66	S. W.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.38	82	90	S. E.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La	29.96	76	92	N. W.	Rain	.10
New York City	30.02	70	72	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha	29.60	82	84	S. E.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	62	70	S.	Clear	
Palestine	29.88	84	90	S.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.36	92	98	N. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg	29.98	68	74	S.	Clear	
Port Huron	29.88	66	74	S.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.66	84	88	W.	Fair	
Rapid City	29.40	88	92	S.	Clear	
St. Louis	29.88	78	84	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.60	74	82	S. E.	Fair	
Salt Lake City	29.70	78	82	S. E.	Fair	
Santa Fe	29.80	74	80	S. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.54	76	80	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	72	80	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	74	82	S. E.	Fair	.10
Toledo	29.42	72	80	S. W.	Clear	
Washington	30.02	68	78	E.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 64 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 71; 11 a. m., 72; 12 m., 74; 1 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 78; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.46; 6 p. m., 29.32.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Werra, Naples; American, Rotterdam; Trave, Bremen. Arrived—Bovic, Liverpool.

LISBON—Arrived, Tuscan Prince, New Orleans.

BREMEN—Arrived, Ems, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived, Standard, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BAES—Mrs. Elizabeth Baes, the wife of Henry Baes, also wife of William Roth, deceased, and John Shoettner, deceased, maiden name Elizabeth Apple, Monday, Sept. 2, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Grimley, 2217 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., at the age of 80 years. Born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Has resided in America forty-eight years. She leaves the following family: W. C. Roth, J. H. Roth, Mrs. Mary Porter, Mrs. Marguerite Grimley. Funeral at 2217 Dearborn-st. at 2 o'clock p. m. Sept. 4. Carriages to Oakwoods. Belleville and St. Louis papers please copy.

BABER—Joseph Baber, aged 76 years. Funeral from residence, 505 Marshfield-av., Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 1 p. m., to Forest Home.

BLAKESLEE—At La Grange, Sept. 1, Levi Blakeslee, aged 77 years.

HAYES—Mabel, beloved wife of Frederick Hayes and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall, Sept. 1, at 7844 Chauncey-av., aged 22 years. Funeral Wednesday, 10 a. m., at Grand Crossing Episcopal Church; from there she will be taken to 623 Park-av., then to Rosehill by carriages.

HOFFMAN—In Clinton, Ia., Aug. 13, Carrie Frances, wife of C. A. Hoffman and youngest daughter of William B. Hibbard of this city, aged 32 years.

LYON—Sept. 2, at 2680 Evanston-av., George P. Lyon. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 p. m., from Church of the Atonement, Edgewater.

McDONALD—At the residence of his mother, 1107 Wilcox-av., Sept. 1, Albert McDonald. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m.

RENICH—Saturday, Aug. 31, at 8:30 p. m., Emil Renich, at his residence, 96 Clybourn-av., aged 56 years 6 months 9 days. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m., from residence. Interment at Graceland. P. P. C. Lyon Post No. 9, G. A. R. Recorder Concordia Lodge No. 41, A. O. U. W. Secretary Ammonia Lodge No. 51, O. M. P.

STANNARD—Dr. Frank Drake entered into rest Sunday evening, Sept. 1, aged 32 years. Funeral from the family residence, 354 W. Adams-st., Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock. Burial private.

VEHMEYER—Sept. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Vehmeyer, aged 75. Funeral at late residence, 406 W. Adams-st., Wednesday, 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

WILLIAMS—Sept. 1, at Mercy Hospital, Charles F. Williams of Newtonville, Mass. Burial at Newtonville. Boston papers please copy.

WELLER—Sept. 1, at his home, 3139 Forest-av., Dr. Fayette Montrose Weller, aged 70. Services at house Wednesday, 10 a. m. Train to Rosehill.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
GEO. A. FAIR........Manager
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.
Observatory Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tickets, 25c.
FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE.
JOHN A. COLEMAN,
ANNABELLE,
JOHN E. M'WADE,
THE GOLDEN TRIO,
BORELLI AND ZELNA,
AMELIA EPSTEIN, & others.
ADMISSION........50 CENTS.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATER CO.
Every Evening Except Sunday.
in The Masqueraders.
The Theatrical Topic.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Next play—JOHN-A-DREAMS.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis
Every Evening. Regular Matinees.
The "Old Drury" of the West reopens gloriously with C T Dazey's latest melodramatic success, THE
OLD LIME KILN
KATIE PUTNAM and Star Cast.
Coming Next Sunday—THE COTTON KING.

TENNIS THEATER—Clark and Kinzie-sts.
VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.
Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Fortesque & Gorman, Frank Cushman, Nellie Maguire, Les Remondes, Albini, Emilie Kaiser, Bert Gognon, Maxwell, Warren, John Traynor, and many others.
The Play—STREETS OF NEW YORK.
10, 20, 30 CENTS.

SOUTH SIDE—24th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW on EARTH
24th-st., near Cottage Grove-av. SOUTH SIDE.
TAKE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CARS.
Indiana-av., 22d-st. and 26th-st. cars and Alley "L" (22d-st. station), and Illinois Central conveniently near.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
DOORS OPEN AN HOUR EARLIER.
Performances at Same Hours Every Day This Week.
24 ELEPHANTS, 2 MENAGERIES,
ETHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS OF STRANGE PEOPLE,
GRAND WATER CARNIVAL
3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track,
ANIMAL ARENA, LAKE OF WATERS,
100 Acts, 300 Performers,
26 Races, 20 Clowns, 1,000 Novelties.
Admission to All, 50c.
RESERVED SEATS, $1. SINGLE BOX SEATS, $2.
CHILDREN UNDER 9 YEARS, HALF PRICE.
RESERVED SEATS at regular price and admission tickets at usual advance at ESTEY & CAMP'S PIANO STORE, 233 State-st.
Next Week will exhibit on the West Side, at Harrison and Loomis-sts.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Season Ticket Sale
....AT....
LYON & HEALY'S.
Tickets for TWENTY-TWO CONCERTS from $5.00 up, according to location.
Associate memberships $100.00, giving two reserved seats each evening and rehearsal, and ten option tickets.
Subscribers for season tickets receive benefit of two additional weeks.
Diagram and price list mailed on application.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side.
HOPKINS
SOUTH SIDE — MARLO & DUNHAM, Undisputed Monarchs of the Horizontal Bar.
Fialkowski, De Forrests, the Healys, Gehrue Sisters, Hanley, Logan & Hanley, Bertha Wager, &c., &c.
The Celebrated Case — D'Ennery's Masterpiece. HOPKINS STOCK CO. Magnificent Revival.
WEST SIDE — Formerly Standard. 1 to 11 p. m. UNAPPROACHABLE BILL.
Four Goldsmith Sisters, the English Dancing Phenomenons, Smith & Fuller, Juno, Tom Mack, Palmer & West, Anna Caldwell, Dean & Jose, &c., &c.
McKee Rankin's Greatest of Western Dramas. 15 years of success — THE GOLDEN GIANT — Hopkins Stock Co. All the Star Players. Special Scenery and Realistic Ensemble.
UNDER BOTH REVOLVING STARS AT 10c, 20c, 30c.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Tonight.
WINSOME GLADYS WALLIS
Supported by —FREDERICK PAULDING— In the New —FANCHON—
A picture of Miss Wallis will be presented to every lady attending the Wednesday Matinee. Farewell Matinee Saturday. Monday, Sept. 9—Wm. H. Crane in "His Wife's Father."

McVICKER'S—EXTRA. Beginning Monday,.. SEPT. 9.
WM. H. CRANE IN
HIS WIFE'S FATHER.
Seats on sale Thursday.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
Matinee Wednesday | In Old Kentucky
Next Sunday—A BOWERY GIRL.

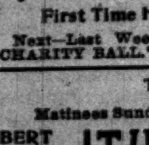
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinee Wednesday | Shenandoah
(Direction of Gustave Frohman.)
Next Sunday—TONY PASTOR.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE FROM 12 O'CLOCK NOON UNTIL 11 P. M.
ALCIDE CAPITAINE, Papinta, A. W. MacCollin and Fanny D. Hall, Seid Alfarabi, Crawford Bros., Mons. de Bersell, Campbell and Shepp, M'lle Alberti, Three Rackett Bros., May Templeton, Wm. Bryant and Lillian Cleaver, Eugene Ward, Master Bob Reilly, McRobie & Evans, and Cloud & Kershaw.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c—no higher.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
H. L. HAMLIN........Manager
Instantaneous Success. | OTIS SKINNER
Producing for the first time on any stage
VILLON the VAGABOND
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HOOLEY'S—Every Evening at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater Co. First Time Here of
AN IDEAL HUSBAND By Oscar Wilde.
Next—Last Week—"THE WIFE" and "THE CHARITY BALL."

THE LINCOLN.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
BERT COOTE in the title role | THE NEW BOY
Next Sunday Matinee—"IN OLD KENTUCKY."



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE
Madison-st., near State.
Tel. Main 2198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
Two big Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
Sam T. Jack's Extravaganza Co.
IN THE BULLFIGHTER.

COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 63D-ST.
Shoot the Chutes.
Admission (ride included)........25c
Afternoons (except Sunday)—Ladies........10c
Children, 5c—ride included.
"Most popular out-door attraction of the day."

THE SCHILLER—Tel. Main Express 235.
Evenings at 8:15—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE'S MEXICO. A Distinct Popular Success.
NEW SCENERY—A SPLENDID CAST.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
DAVID HENDERSON, Mgr.
A Realistic Scenic Spectacle.
Popular Wednesday Matinee Tomorrow. 50c for Best Seat.
The Silver Lining
100 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE—100
Monday Next—THE GLOBE TROTTER.

DAILY TO MILWAUKEE.
The Great Whaleback Steamship
...CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS...
LEAVES NORTH END RUSH-ST. BRIDGE AT 9:30 A. M. SHARP EVERY MORNING.
FARE $1.00 FOR ROUND TRIP. Children under 12 years, 50c.
First-class Cafe and Restaurant. A fine Orchestra on board.
Street cars for all parts of Milwaukee run within a half block of our landing.

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN DAILY ON THE GOODRICH LINE. $1
FAST TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA"
Leaves CHICAGO at 9 a. m. sharp on week days and at 9:30 a. m. on Sundays.
Office and Docks, Foot of Michigan-av.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY........................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID
Daily Edition, one year..................$6.00
For two months.................................1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year..................8.00
Sunday Edition, one year......................2.25
Saturday Edition..................................1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered.................12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc..........17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

"The Chicago Tribune" will always be found on sale at the news-stands of the Astor House, Holland House, Gilsey House, and Imperial Hotel in New York City, Willard's Hotel in Washington, Young's Hotel in Boston, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	Domestic	With art supplement.	Foreign	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	-	2	-
16, 20	2 cents	-	3	-
24	2 cents	-	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Tribune yesterday was compelled to omit three columns of display advertisements in order to make room for news. There was room enough in the first sheets to go to press for all the advertising offered, but a number of customers held back their copy until a late hour and did not get in the paper at all. The Tribune cannot guarantee the insertion in Sunday's edition of any display advertisements the copy for which shall be furnished later than Saturday noon. In order to insure a desirable position and the best display space should be reserved early in the week and when possible the page and column desired should be indicated.

THE firm seems to have been Altgeld, Hopkins, Debs & Co.

BUCK HINRICHSEN's mouth certainly must be in a plaster cast.

DEBS' cell does not seem to be that room for improvement we read about.

AT this distance Chris Magee can hardly be distinguished from a case of bicycle face.

THE Democratic outlook in Kentucky—but there is no Democratic outlook in Kentucky.

BROTHER WANAMAKER is still at the bargain counter vainly hunting for that Senatorship.

OR possibly the cracks in the earth in New York may have been due to a succession of dry Sundays.

IT is now perfectly clear that Young Thurman should confine his attention to the baseball business.

THE two most effective arguments against the free silver agitation are the corn crop and cotton at seven cents a pound.

SENATOR PEFFER's Presidential candidacy can never hope to amount to much so long as it has the opposition of the barbers' union.

ONE of the most cheering signs of the times is observable in the circumstance that Tommy Morgan is not nearly so prevalent as he used to be.

AND now, of course, those corrupt and wicked Philadelphia men who were going to be Lexowed a week or so ago are breathing much easier.

WASHINGTON is entirely welcome to the national convention of Broker Benedict's new party. It has ample accommodations for both the delegates.

THE sound of a melancholy voice not humming "Grover, Grover, four years more of Grover," when the wind is southwest is the only clew to the present whereabouts of the Hon. Billmorrison.

CANDIDATE CAMPBELL walks up to that 137,000 majority as if he intended to knock it over the ropes in the first round, but it is reported that he has ordered a supply of arnica at his house.

GOV. ALTGELD, it is rumored, is now preparing a letter calling attention to the fact that sea water is not palatable to the laboring classes and asserting Cleveland and the capitalists put the salt in.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that during this year the Argentine Republic will send to Europe about 200,000 head of beef cattle. Tremendous crops of wheat are being raised in the virgin lands in the interior far from the sea, but accessible by the great rivers, so that the cost of transportation to foreign markets is less than that of American wheat, which has to stand the heavy expenses of land transportation. And yet while the wheat-growers and cattle-raisers of the United States are confronted by this sharp competition they are expected to send abroad meat and breadstuffs enough to pay for the enormous quantities of foreign competitive goods that are now flowing into the country. How they are to do it and yet make any money for themselves is a mystery. But if they do not do it, and the balance of trade is against the United States, then gold will have to be exported in order to make good the deficiency. It will be necessary to send gold because there seems to be no inclination to take pay in American securities. But with this steady outflow of the yellow metal the government will find the protection of the gold reserve, on which depends the integrity of its currency, a difficult and worrying task.

TODAY the public schools open with an enrollment of over 175,000, while the parochial and private schools will have more than 80,000. And yet, in spite of these large figures, there are many children who are receiving no education whatever. Of the 175,000 boys and girls in the public schools 124,000 are in the first, second, third, and fourth grades. From 24,000 in the latter the numbers drop off to 22,000 in the fifth, 13,500 in the sixth, 9,000 in the seventh, and 7,000 in the eighth. So it appears that what education most of the Chicago boys and girls get—especially the boys—is in the lower grades, and for that reason special attention should be paid to them by the Board of Education. When there is money to be expended it should be expended there rather than in the high schools. But it should not be spent on fads, or in giving children who are in school only three or four years little dabs of instruction about a score of things, including the physiological effects of whisky and tobacco on the human system, but in giving the pupils the rudiments of a good common school education. The greatest good of the greatest number is what should be kept in mind, and that is not secured when the system of instruction is such that most of those who can be in the schools but a short time leave there unable to read, write, or cipher well, because so much of their time has been taken up with other and less useful studies.

CHOLERA is now at Hawaii and other points in the Sandwich Islands. It is within easy distance of San Francisco. It may enter the Golden Gate by any steamer unless the quarantine regulations are strictly enforced, and once there the mild California winters will be no bar to its progress. Cholera has always been expected to enter our Eastern doors and for this reason unusual vigilance has been exercised there. For the opposite reason our principal Western gateway to the ocean has been overlooked. It has never been anticipated that cholera would come in at that door. All the more reason there is, therefore, that precautions should be taken in time. There is infinitely more danger at San Francisco than there would be at New York were cholera approaching across the Atlantic. The fight has been made at the latter port many times and usually with success, and the authorities are always ready for it. They should bestir themselves on the Pacific coast and set their house in order.

LABOR DAY.

From the weather point of view the workingmen of Chicago could not have asked for a more auspicious day for their annual pageant. The sky was clear, the air cool, and the streets were crowded with thousands of interested spectators and sympathizers. Chicago was literally ablaze with banners and ablare with music, North, South, East, and West. It was a double treat, for the handsome circus parade, which was made early in the forenoon, had prepared the way for the march of the toilers.

Fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, the industrial pageant was divided. The Building Trades Council was much the larger of the two factions. It turned out over 20,000 men who were genuine workers and who have no sympathy with socialism, anarchism, or its red flag. They were heartily greeted all along their line of march, were reviewed in Lincoln Park by a large number of prominent citizens who sympathize with their organized movement, and in the evening they were most appropriately addressed by members of the State Board of Arbitration. They marched under the Stars and Stripes to the strains of patriotic music and they had no desire to march under any other flag. The recent order of Mayor Swift was not directed at them.

The other faction, the Chicago Labor Congress, which more or less has fallen under the blight of socialism, turned out 10,000 or 12,000 men. It is not unlikely that the red flag would have been carried by some organization in their ranks had it been safe to have done so. They had to obey police orders and march under the American flag. Their procession was reviewed, not by municipal authorities or by well-known citizens, but by two socialistic aliens, Keir Hardie of Great Britain and John Swinton of New York, neither of whom has a constituency behind him and both of whom are engaged in a malignant crusade against employers and against society, and these two men were also the orators of the day.

As between these two factions the sympathies of law-abiding citizens of Chicago are with the former. They represent workingmen who are contending for their rights through their organizations, as they have the right to do, but who recognize the majesty of law, realize that they have duties to perform as citizens, are in favor of peaceable methods of reform, and are willing to march behind the American flag. The future prospects of labor are in their hands, and so long as they keep within the law their rights will be respected. So long as they keep themselves free from the domination of agitators and demagogues of the Swinton-Hardie sort their movement will gain in dignity and general recognition and the road to reconciliation between labor and capital will be easier for both sides to travel.

LET IT BE A SHORT CAMPAIGN.

Of the forty-nine members of the Republican National committee twenty have thus far put themselves on record as favoring a short campaign and one as against it. One refuses to commit himself. The twenty-two others have not been heard from. Of the twenty-five Democratic committeemen who have said their say thirteen are for a short campaign, seven are against it, and five are non-committal. Thus it appears that the Republicans are more decidedly in favor of the new departure than the Democrats, but that it is not unlikely that a majoity of the latter will decide for a short campaign.

The Democratic committeemen who want an early convention represent Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Tennessee, Florida, and New Hampshire. The Republican ones represent Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Florida, and Mississippi. With one exception these are not communities noted for their industrial activity. Therefore the evils of a protracted political contest are not as keenly felt there as in great commercial and manufacturing States like New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois. The people of Florida do not have much to amuse them, and perhaps they would not care if a campaign were going on about all the time. Another reason perhaps why the representatives of some of the Western and Southern States favor a long campaign is that the people do not read as many papers as they do in other sections, and that therefore more time is needed in which to stir them up and get them to the polls.

Some of the committeemen, while favoring a short campaign because the business interests of the country are so likely to be affected in the event of a long drawn out Presidential contest, yet seem to be afraid that if the conventions are held in August there will not be time enough to instruct the voters. Mr. Fessenden, the Republican member for Connecticut, says:

> It is to be borne in mind, however, that the great result to be attained is a Republican victory in 1896, in order to insure an increase of the business prosperity which has followed the recent successes of our party. It appears to me to be rather early to decide whether a long or short campaign would best conduce to the accomplishment of that result. In brief, I believe it should be our policy to give the people a full opportunity to examine, discuss, and decide the all-important questions that are involved in the campaign, so that they may avoid the mistake of 1892 and reach the conclusion, which I am sure will be arrived at by the thoughtful and intelligent voters of our country, that its future and material growth will largely depend upon the success of the Republican party in 1896.

The people began examining and discussing a year ago the questions which will be involved in next year's campaign, and they will continue to examine and discuss them, with the assistance of the papers, until a year from next November. The silver question has been gone into as thoroughly as if a Presidential campaign were in progress and the tariff question has been under constant discussion ever since the consequences of the Democratic tariff policy began to manifest themselves. That question has been discussed more understandingly than for many years, because the people have a great many more facts before them than they had in 1892, when the conventions were held in June, and when, after a long campaign, in which the people were given a "full opportunity" to inform themselves, they voted in favor of a Democratic tariff policy, which they are anxious now to get rid of, as they showed by their votes last fall.

It cannot be assumed that the people are going suddenly to forget the great issues of the day or banish them from their minds until Presidential candidates have been nominated. They will keep on thinking them over and reading what the papers have to say about them. There will be abundant time, therefore, if the conventions are held in August to inform the voters concerning the special merits of the candidates, if they need information, and also to call their attention to the new issues of the day if any appear in the party platforms.

As for the work of party organization, that can be going on quietly all the time. National, State, and county committees can begin working now and keep it up steadily till the close of next year. But that work can be carried on without turmoil or uproar and without insisting that business-men and voters generally shall be thrown into a state of protracted nervous excitement. There is not one valid argument to be made against a short campaign next year. That is the kind of campaign the people want and the National committees should give it to them.

QUINCY WANTS TO DODGE.

Josiah Quincy, who was in Washington last week, complained to a reporter of the dearth of Democratic candidates for Governor in Massachusetts; nobody was anxious to run, knowing he would be beaten. But while having so poor an opinion of the prospects of Democratic success in his own State, Mr. Quincy said he thought his party would elect the next President. When he was asked what the issue would be—tariff or silver—his reply was: "Unless the Republicans make an issue of it I do not think it will be the tariff."

The Democrats are in power and would like to remain where they are. They ought in accordance with precedents to hold their convention first. Probably they will. And in the platform they adopt and in which they set forth the reasons why they think they should be retained in power they should force issues on their opponents and not wait to have issues forced on them.

There are, however, some excellent reasons why Mr. Quincy would like to have the tariff question left out of next year's campaign and why he would prefer to have the Democrats ignore it if they could. There will be some difficulties attending the framing of a Democratic tariff plank in 1896. The natural course would be to indorse the Wilson-Gorman law, but Mr. Cleveland has denounced that law as "violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith" and as containing "outrageous discriminations and violations of principle." For the convention to laud it would be to censure him. But to condemn it as he has done, to readopt the free trade plank of 1892, and to promise the people solemnly that the free trade pledges shall be kept more faithfully than in 1894 would be a dangerous experiment.

For the voters have not forgotten what happened after it was known that the Democrats had elected their President and were in the majority in both Houses of Congress, but before it was known that they would not live up to their platform and would not give the country the dose of free trade they had promised them. There was a frightful industrial panic from which the country has not recovered yet. It began to recover only when last fall's election made it certain that there could be no more destructive tariff legislation for two years at least. Therefore, while consistency demands that the Democrats readopt the platform of three years ago, the Neals, Wattersons, etc., will not be as conspicuous as they were in 1892.

Coming as he does from the manufacturing East, where the apprehensions of Democratic tariff-tinkering and the tinkering itself did so much mischief, naturally Mr. Quincy would like to have the next campaign fought out without a word being said about Democratic tariff policies and their consequences, but he will not be accommodated. The Democrats cannot dodge that great issue.

THEIR LION BRAYS.

Chicago's Socialists have been sufficiently punished for their lack of caution in receiving a man of whom they knew practically nothing more than that he claimed to be an advocate of socialism. They were compelled to listen to vapid, incoherent, and ridiculous speeches from the mouth of a man who, before he had uttered twenty words, demonstrated that he had no clear ideas upon any subject and was particularly hazy upon the subject in which they are specially interested. And this was the man whom one of them had described as "the greatest labor exponent of the world!"

A more pitiable and preposterous exhibition has seldom been seen. In all his lumbering procession of unrelated sentences there was nowhere any hint that Hardie has ever begun to comprehend even one side of the problem he has volunteered to solve. The only thing he has said that means anything—"a society in which there would be active work for everybody and overwork for nobody would be infinitely preferable to the conditions under which we live today"—is merely a glittering generalization that has been made a hundred times a year since Plato wrote the "Republic." But generalities never healed a wound. The world is a very Gradgrind. Facts are what it wants.

How disappointed the auditors have been may be guessed from the fact that though Tommy Morgan was among them at the reception banquet he did not have the courage to make a speech. When Tommy's tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth it may be known, by the same token, that the case is hard indeed. The local Socialists have welcomed a braying lion. Perhaps they will know better next time than to purchase notoriety for themselves at a cost so great as Hardie has made them pay.

ENGLISH RAILROAD RACING.

England is just now agitated over the question of railroad racing. Protests based upon the ground of public safety have been made to Parliament, but without avail, as the President of the Board of Trade replies that he has no power to interfere in the matter and that the public must rely upon the common sense of the railway companies. The offenders against whom complaints are made are the London and Northwestern and the London and Great Northern companies. Both run their trains between London and Aberdeen. At the time competition first began the Great Northern ran its train over the route in 11 hours and 35 minutes, while the Northwestern occupied 11 hours and 50 minutes, and both times were considered fast. Since then, however, both trains have been gaining on their own time. Wednesday last the Northwestern made its run into Aberdeen, 540 miles, in 538 minutes. The next day the Great Northern, which has a shorter route, made its 527-mile run in 520 minutes. On the same day the Northwestern made 540 miles in 535 minutes and then followed this up by running the same distance in 512 minutes, which beats the record the world over.

Thus far no American train on a long run has made any such time. It disposes of the world's record claimed by the New York Central flyer, which made the trip from the Grand Central Depot in New York City to Buffalo, 440 miles, in 520 minutes. But, as the New York Sun remarks, both these English roads have great advantages over the American, so far as fast running is concerned. There is not a grade crossing on either of the English lines, so that they do not have to reduce their speed going through cities and towns. The New York Central, on the other hand, can only run through cities at the rate of eight miles an hour. Again the American trains are much heavier than the English. Still, all this does not interfere with the fact that the English companies have broken the records, and as the two trains in question are still racing, notwithstanding parliamentary inquiry, they may still further reduce time. So far as the question of safety is concerned it would probably never occur to an American. If he could go 540 miles in 512 minutes he would ask for nothing more. John Bull, however, is more conservative.

SOCIALISTS SEE A LIGHT.

A blind man can see plenty of evidences that the Socialists and Anarchists and other avowed enemies of society are learning wisdom. At the Socialist picnic in Ludwig's Grove there was nothing red but the flag, though such inflammable persons as Lucy Parsons, Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab, and Michael Britzius were there in plenty; and though the flag was red the speeches made during the ceremony of presenting it to the Socialist Labor party were colorless.

Schwab and Britzius, the speakers, both took pains to assert that the hue of the banner was not chosen because it is also the hue of blood, but that the choice was accidental. "This color," said Britzius, in apparent earnest, "has been adopted by working people the world over as an emblem of unity. It is an emblem of peace."

Still more significant was the plan of campaign outlined by this same Britzius. In most respects it is exactly like the plan Debs has devised since his miserable failure to carry out another more militant plan last year.

> It is our purpose [Britzius said] to organize all the laborers of the world into one grand political party, so powerful that it will enable us as citizens and within the law to make better conditions for all. You are facing conditions in which your manhood and womanhood are debased. A plan has been inaugurated to do away with competition, so that a good, fair living will be guaranteed to every man who is willing to work, and to the child, when born, that equal opportunities shall be guaranteed him as long as he lives. We will organize to stop strikes at the polls. Instead of striking and quitting work go into the Legislatures and enact laws to protect the people.

Not bullets but ballots, not dynamite but education—these are the mild and gentle agencies upon which the socialistic labor leaders have come to depend. What a change since those angry days in the spring of 1886 and the wagon load of curses surrounded by a frantic mob where now the Haymarket statue stands serene among the potatoes and the pumpkins of the market gardener! No longer now the secret "groups" clustered in reeking cellars with beer on the tables and bombs heaped underneath them and the atmosphere foul with tobacco smoke and imprecations; no longer hordes of hungry men assembled sullen and fierce around the works they had quitted, they hardly knew why; no longer the clandestine circular instructing the disaffected to arm themselves; but education and the ballot. Thus the revolution, they hope, is to be accomplished.

It may be possible, of course, that they have formed a conspiracy of insincerity, and that all these soft words are but a disguise for the old malevolence. But it is much more likely that they have at last had some sense knocked into their heads by the events of the last eight years.

THAT NEW YORK EARTHQUAKE.

There was an earthquake in the East Sunday, and from Philadelphia to New York the dwellers by the sea were more or less seismically shaken up. The New-Yorkers are so wrapped up in their inordinate self-conceit that even an earthquake cannot shake them out of it; but in Brooklyn, which is more modest, the people were excited to that extent that some women screamed; some other women fainted, and several men even prayed, while at Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, and other wicked places the Sabbath-breakers were convinced that the day of judgment was at hand. For miles along that dangerous coast dishes rattled, vases were smashed, windows were cracked, plastering fell, beds rocked, houses swayed, and boats at anchor tossed in a tumultuous manner. The latest intelligence does not indicate that any of these places were swallowed up, though most of the people have been scared out of more than a year's growth. The seismic disturbance, however, leaves the well-founded impression that that portion of the East is in the midst of dangerous environments. It has long been known that New York has rested over a moral volcano, of which Teddy Roosevelt is one of the warning agents, liable to erupt any day, but it has not been generally supposed that underneath that wicked city there is an actual conspiracy of fire and gases tending to its destruction. It is possible to understand a Quay-ker at Philadelphia after what has recently occurred in Pennsylvania politics. It may be that Sunday was so dry in New York the very earth cracked, but it is more likely that this seismic disturbance, which came so suddenly, is only a sign of a still greater shake-up to come, which may result in the destruction of New York and Brooklyn, the Sodom and Gomorrah of that particular section of the country.

While all this Sunday tribulation was going on in the wicked and degenerate East Sunday in Chicago was a beatitude. The sun never shone so beautifully by day, the moon never rode through such cloud splendors by night. The cool breezes that swept down the lake might have come from Araby the Blest, so laden were they with fragrance and tonic. The lake itself was a thing of ideal beauty, with its little white-capped waves and opaline tints. The broad avenues were crowded with the handsome turnouts of the rich, the merry picnic wagons of the tradesmen, and bicyclers, knickerbockered and bloomered, in bewildering profusion. The great parks were thronged with hundreds of thousands of happy people, and yet the churches were never more crowded. The laboringmen were preparing for their demonstration, the German veterans were celebrating Deutschland über alles in memory of the overthrow of France at Sedan and the unification of the powerful German Empire. Even the ultra-Socialists, overcome by the beauty of this matchless Chicago Sunday, forgot to rant and roar. All over the great city there was the spectacle of a vast population, simple and quiet in its habits, pleasure-loving, orderly, well behaved, out for the day to enjoy the beauty and natural luxury of the great place of summer resort. It was a dream of Arcady, and at the close of the delightful day every one of the happy thousands was thankful that fate had made him a citizen of such a city, freed from such dreadful manifestations of wrath as tornadoes, cyclones, and earthquakes.

HAVING disposed of the Lake-Front question and secured a new park for the city, Mayor Swift proposes after his vacation is over to put through a much needed improvement, which some of his predecessors have tried their hands at without success. That is to connect the North and South Side park systems by a driveway extending from Michigan boulevard to the Lake Shore drive. Then the circuit will be complete. Some years ago it was proposed to have a driveway for pleasure vehicles crossing the river on top of Rush street bridge with viaducts at each end. Subsequently it was suggested that a tunnel be constructed for the use of such vehicles. The difficulties were such that both plans were dropped in spite of the urgent demand for a connection of the parks along the Lake-Front and also for some device by which light carriages might get from the North to the South Side via Rush street bridge, the only one free from railroad tracks, without having to run the risk of being smashed by the heavy teams which generally fill up Michigan avenue from the bridge to Randolph street. The Mayor says that "the main difficulty we will have to overcome will be the objections of the corporations whose lands we will infringe upon." From this it appears he contemplates carrying the elevated structure he has in mind over some of the railroad property. So great has been his success in dealing with the Illinois Central as regards the Lake-Front that he may be able to secure from it and other corporations the privileges he desires. If he does he will earn the thanks of all who have ever tried to get across the river in a light team and have spent many unhappy minutes in the attempt.

IT is due to Mr. J. Keir Hardie to explain that many of the persons who thronged curiously about him yesterday had really turned out to see the circus parade.

THE esteemed Atlanta Journal is putting up a brave fight for five-cent fares to the Exposition grounds. The people are with it, but the street car company is against it, and the street car company constitutes a majority.

SAVE your money and buy a gun.—Hopkins, per Debs.

ON the day appointed for opening the Atlanta Exposition President Cleveland will not go fishing. He has a pressing engagement with a button.

THY oyster now is on our shore, Maryland, my Maryland. Li-tum-ti-tum-ti as before, Maryland, my Maryland. Ri-tooral-looral o'er and o'er, tra-la-la-la abundant store, hi-umpty bumpty send some more, Maryland, my Maryland.

ALL the national banks, so far as we can learn, expect to open for business today as usual.

GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER sends out the statement that Texas will "cast its vote by an immense majority for the Populist ticket" in 1896. The General is doing his thinking with the same old ganglion.

ANARCHIST MOST says the people have not spunk enough to cast off the yoke that oppresses them. He is not altogether wrong. Observe with what meekness they endure the tyranny of the sprinkling-cart despot.

THOSE who could not enjoy Labor day on account of having to labor may read all about it in this morning's TRIBUNE.

THE ex-Hon. John P. Hopkins is the logical candidate of the To-hell-with-the-government party for anything he wants.

HOPKINS, it seems, instigated it and Debs went to jail for it.

I CANNOT tell a lie. It was Hopkins.—Debs.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not Hard to Suit.

"I want you to remember, Banks," said Rivers, "that I have to pay 50 cents a pound for that tobacco."

"I'd just as as lief smoke a cheaper kind, Rivers," cheerfully replied Banks, as he went ahead filling his big meerschaum.

Just Like Him.

Percy (in Washington Park)—"I've noticed a great many more bloomer girls without leggings than with leggings."

Harold—"I should think you would."

Conveying Also a Moral Lesson.

"Hello, Jagway! I am told you have taken to riding a bicycle."

"I have."

"Like it?"

"Pretty well."

"What's the name of the machine you ride?"

"I call it the 'Total Abstinence.'"

"What do you call it that for?"

"It's my only safety."

Written Up Previously.

"There isn't anything new in this Quay fight," said Whimsicus, with a yawn. "If I remember rightly I used to read a poem when I was a boy that had these lines in it:

"'"Matt Quay for liberty!" he cried.
"'"Matt Quay for liberty!" and died.'"

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

The success of the rowdies at Eminence in keeping Col. Bradley from speaking will make him thousands of votes.—Louisville Commercial.

It is now intended to have Carlisle stump Kentucky in order to save the Democratic office-seekers—not the Democratic party. That is past saving.—Louisville Commercial.

It is not really a question whether Mr. Cleveland shall have a third term, but only of whether he shall have a fourth nomination and a second licking.—New York Recorder.

Mr. Bissell denies that a place has been offered him on the Supreme bench. And really it is doubtful if a place big enough could be made without crowding somebody off the ends.—Kansas City Journal.

The Democratic party deliberately determined to run the government on tick by making revenue smaller than appropriations. If the revenue were large enough the gold reserve would take care of itself. Our currency rests on government credit. Credit rests on paying as you go. There is no other way to maintain credit.—Philadelphia Press.

The Philadelphia Mint under its present management has no use for an old soldier when a young Democrat can be got for the same money to do his work. The First Defenders and all soldiers will be justly indignant at the treatment which Capt. Russel has received, but the claims of old soldiers, whatever form they take, are at a serious discount under the present administration.—Philadelphia Press.

What the Naval Activity Means.

New York Tribune: For two years past the navy-yards, especially the great one in Brooklyn, have been watched with longing eyes by myriads of the faithful, who wish to enter into the promised land at the best current wages. But there was a difficulty. The force already at work was sufficient to do all that was to be done. True, it contained many Republicans and army and navy veterans, obnoxious to the faithful. But these could not, under the law, be turned out so long as there was work for them to do. So the faithful watched and waited and grew leaner day by day.

Not many weeks ago there was need for a great lot of work to be done about the Brooklyn yard. A big new gateway was to be constructed and the fences, buildings, and grounds were generally to be overhauled. On the ships there was little or nothing to do. There was opportunity then for the workmen in the yard to be set at these things and thus kept busy. But the powers that be decided otherwise. The principal work was let out to outside contractors. That left the navy-yard force with nothing to do. Since the men were idle they could be suspended and accordingly they were, especially Republicans and veterans, to the great hardship of many.

Now, all on a sudden, the powers that be discover that there is a great lot of work to be done. The force must be increased. A lot of new men must be taken on at once. "Adeste fideles" is sounded. The weary waiters flock into the coveted places and are at peace. That is all there is in it. Great is the navy-yard and McAdoo is its boss!

The Wisdom of Youth.

New York Sun: Controller Eckels is mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Illinois. He seems to be a sage and prudent young man. Recently questioned about Mr. Cleveland's sentiments on the subject of third terms, Mr. Eckels produced, after some reflection, the subjoined masterpiece:

> There is one thing in connection with the talk of a third term for Mr. Cleveland that has struck me forcibly. It is certainly a great tribute to him that the people of the United States are discussing seriously the advisability of tendering him a nomination for a third term. I don't know anything about the third term. The people are discussing it, and they will settle it.

Mr. Eckels says the people will settle it. If he were as old as one of the minor patriarchs, or if he were as old as Methuselah himself, he could hardly have uttered a wiser remark.

The Controller also remarks that he himself does not know anything about third terms. He ought to go and sit awhile at the feet of the Hon. William McKendree Springer, his senior and superior in the councils of Illinois Democracy. Mr. Springer is a storehouse of learning on the subject of third terms.

Notwithstanding this modest denial, it appears to us that Mr. Eckels is a very wise young man; although, perhaps, neither wiser nor younger than Billy Russell was at the same age.

SEEN AT THE SEASIDE.

GOWNS OF THE NOTABLES AT FASHIONABLE FRENCH RESORTS.

Descriptions of Fetching Costumes for Morning, Afternoon, or Evening Wear as Seen by a Writer in the London Queen—Gowns Worn by Princesse Katchoubey, Comtesse Soltyk, Princesse Murat, Princesse de Lucinge, and Others—Little Variety in Costumes in General.

Nearly all our élégantes are at the seaside. Trouville and Deauville are the favorite resorts, and many are installed there ready for the great race week, writes Elaine de Morsy in a recent number of the London Queen. Pretty toilettes are to be seen at the Casino and also at the morning promenade.

Princesse Katchoubey wore one evening a white crépon skirt with mousseline de soie bodice, made with a wide, flat plait in front, large Louis XVI. hat, with white plumes mixed with lace, and turned up at the back with roses. Comtesse Soltyk had a black chiffon skirt, fully gathered over white silk, blouse bodice of white chiffon with a satin yoke embroidered in jet; over this a small pointed stole of black net embroidered with jet; small capote composed of a wreath of roses and aigrette of Parma violets. Princesse Murat one morning had on a simple dress of white linen with lavender silk blouse; and a pretty batiste dress was that of Princesse de Lucinge, blue striped with white; blouse to match, with embroidered insertion; rice straw hat, the Maintenon shape, ornamented with sky blue feathers. Comtesse Boni de Castellane in plain soft white flannel, trimmed with cream guipure, and Mme Porgès in black and white batiste, long black sash with bouquet of roses at the waist; large black rice straw hat, with feathers and ribbon. Mme. Hervé wore mauve batiste, over silk the same color, and white hat.

A goodly number of people returned to Paris for a day or so in order to be present at the grand wedding of Mr. H. de Legge with Mlle. de Barros, and some of the toilettes merit description. The bride was in white satin with a profusion of lace, the back of the skirt trailing about a yard on the ground, as is the mode now. An elegant dress was that of the Marquise de Frondeville, pink and white Pompadour silk, the bodice cut open to show a guimpe of spangled gauze, vieux-rose velvet sleeves to the elbow, and long white gloves. Comtesse Albert de Nivác had a handsome toilette of silver gray moiré, ornamented in front with white mousseline de soie and old point d'Angleterre; the sleeves were not full and came down over the hand, cut out in square tabs. Comtesse de Breuilpont was in amber taffetas glacé; the bodice was embroidered amber batiste over silk and finished with short bows of sky blue and black satin on the shoulders, at the neck, and in the fullness of the batiste.

It is really embarrassing to describe the fashions without seeming monotonous; there is so little variety, the skirts all plain and short with plaits at the back and the blouses more or less tight, covered with lace or chiffon.

I saw a rather elaborate black dress in the Louis XIV. style at a wedding in the neighborhood of Paris. The skirt was black satin, opening over rich jet embroidery, placed over mauve taffetas. The bodice was slightly pointed, made of black brocade, with just a little postilion basque at the back, and over this a short, full fichu of mauve silk, veiled with white net and edged round with a frilling of point d'Angleterre. This fichu only began at the shoulder seams; at the back was a large mauve bow near the neck. Very handsome old-fashioned paste buttons were placed on the shoulders, on the front of the bodice, and on the elbow sleeves, from which fell lace ruffles; necklet of black chiffon, rosette on the sides, with a button in each center; a small capote of pearl beads, and a white aigrette completed this stylish costume.

placed on the elbow sleeves, from which fell lace ruffles; necklet of black chiffon, rosette on the sides, with a button in each center; a small capote of pearl beads, and a white aigrette completed this stylish costume.

In the way of bathing costumes there is little novelty. They are made of woolen or serge, dark blue, red, or black, the drawers long or short, with skirt and bodice either in one or separate, large falling collar, woolen sash, or waistband. The waterproof caps are often hidden with some gay-colored foulard handkerchief tied coquettishly over them. Some wear wide-brimmed hats (these are the bathers who do not put their heads under water). I must state that others adopt an eccentric style, wearing tight maillots of red silk with black silk legs and garters with silver buckles, white shoes, and a foulard round the head with points standing up. Of course this is not good style or taste, and savors rather of the Opéra Comique.

To Laundry Lace Capes.

The new fashionable white lace circular capes would prove rather expensive wear to the woman of average income if not home-washed. They are mostly made of Nottingham lace. Some few are Honiton, Maltese, or foreign, but those are rare. However costly, it is quite possible, with the time to spare and the apparatus at hand, to "dress" or wash them at home. The first thing to do is to soap the neck and front of the cape with Titan soap. Let the lace lie all night without wetting; then put it into cold water sufficient to cover it. Work it gently about in the water, and in six hours pour it off, pressing the lace gently to get it as dry as possible. Cover again with cold water and leave all night. This removes the gum dressing. Now, if it is not clean, put it into an old pillow case, with one ounce of the soap, shaved very thin; tie it up, immerse it in cold water in an enameled pan, and stew very gently for a couple of hours. It must not boil. The Guinea Torrent Washer suits the purpose admirably. An inverted plate at the bottom of the pan prevents the cloth from burning. Lift out the pillow case and plunge it into a large tub of clear, cold water. Work the bag up and down in the water, squeeze as dry as possible, and turn the lace cape into another pan of water. Let the tap run over it for half an hour, squeeze dry, and lay it on a sheet. Look well over it and see that all stains are out.

Mend at this stage any breaks with lace thread, slightly damped.

After this have the stiffening rinse ready. This all depends on the character of the lace—Honiton requires a soft finish, so does silk Spanish, whether of Notts manufacture or foreign make, and sugar is the proper ingredient to use. Ordinary net laces will take a stronger material, and gelatine or a very weak preparation of Cannson's glue size may be used. I certainly advocate the use of "amber gelatine," that is, the clear, loose gelatine one buys for aspics and soups in packets. For the sugar starch—if I may so call it—use two ounces of lump sugar to a quart of boiling water. When cold, use. Blue is not needed. The Titan soap turns the lace a dead white, as if it had been sent from the professional dressing-rooms. For the gelatine dressing use a quarter of an ounce of gelatine soaked in half a pint of cold water (a tumblerful) for two hours and then dissolved in a quart of boiling water.

Cream and écru laces will require to have the stiffening rinse colored to the required shade. Annatto is sometimes used for this purpose, and "butter color," a dye prepared from either saffron or picric acid. Of course there are colored starches, but they are only fit for curtains and decorative lace used for rooms, as when they become limp or soft the powder forms a white dust and is untidy-looking. Now stitch a white sheet firmly on a mattress or tack it on a table or even on a floor, pin the cape on it, pull out the pearled edge very carefully. There must be no puckers or gathers. Let it dry in the shade.

Next take it up and turn it, with the right side down, on a dress board. Take a coolish box iron and press the lace carefully. Have two thicknesses of pure white tissue paper between the lace and the iron. If the iron is hot it will spoil the appearance of the lace. I have been very minute in giving the directions, but, as these capes cost from two shillings and six pence to ten shillings to clean, the value of being able to successfully clean them at home will be obvious to many readers.—The Housewife.

Armenian Weddings.

In that much-oppressed land, Armenia, marriages, weddings, and baptisms are occasions of great festivity and ceremony.

"By reason of the dangers attending the 'taking home of the bride,' or the returning escort from village or town, it is the custom to have a large company, including young men mounted on horseback, perform that office. Wedding festivities are therefore first observed at the bride's house for days, and then when she is 'taken' not one person from her home accompanies her. She is received with great rejoicings at the home of the bridegroom, where again days are devoted to hilarious gayeties following the wedding ceremony performed after the elaborate liturgy of the Armenian Church.

"Many are the awful stories of young brides 'taken' in other ways—when the Kurdish Bey who has been waiting in his mountain home for the coming of age of a fair Armenian maiden will come with his band of cutthroat followers on the eve of the wedding, and, defying resistance, by actual or threatened murder will carry away the wretched girl. It is not possible for an Armenian to speak calmly of this. There are hundreds of such unfortunate Christian girls in the possession today of these godless ruffians. These heroic girls refuse to give up their faith, asking rather to be killed, and they are dragging out terrible lives and enduring miseries that cannot be expressed. Can there lack in all Christian lands multitudes of true-hearted men and women who will not cease to plead and protest with all the resources at their command that a speedy end be put to these dreadful deeds and the homes of a martyr nation be delivered from utter destruction?—New York Times.

What Some Women Are Doing.

Miss Clara Montalba has been invited to send her portrait to the Uffizzi Gallery in Florence. She is the first Englishwoman who has received this invitation and the seventh English artist.

Over 1,000 catboats and yachts are owned and sailed by young women on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. They vary as much as men in their management, some being slow and cautious and others swift and reckless.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Miss Elizabeth Cady Stanton are interesting themselves in a movement to erect a monument at Seneca Falls, N. Y., to Mrs. Bloomer, the lady who first had the courage to don the garment that now bears her name.

Queen Margaret of Italy, an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of the scenery in the vicinity of Monte Rosa, has fixed upon Gressonay, in the valley of Aosta, near the Lysthal, for her summer residence. Her Majesty will remain there until the middle of September.

Miss Nellie Murphy is room clerk in a large hotel at Colorado Springs. She is said to be the only woman who holds such a position in a large hotel in this country, though in England similar positions are frequently held by women.

Miss Alma-Tadema has translated two of Maeterlinck's plays, and they will be published by Mr. Walter Scott in the Scott Library. The plays are "Pelleas and Melisande" and "The Sightless," both of which are regarded as representing some of Maeterlinck's best work.

Mme. Casimir-Perier has followed the example of her husband, the ex-President of France, and learned to ride on the bicycle. She practices daily with Mme. de Bourqueney, wife of the former "introducer of Ambassadors."

Princess Maud of Wales has led the fashionable world of England in the matter of cycling. When on her wheel she is generally dressed in some neat tailor-made costume with a plain skirt, somewhat similar to a riding habit.

Miss Emmeline Marie Stuart received at the graduation ceremony in the University of Glasgow the 25th ult. the degree of M. B. C. M., "with commendation." She stood fifteenth on a list of over 100 graduants. She has pursued her medical studies in Queen Margaret College, University of Glasgow. Her future work will lie in Persia as a medical missionary there.

Miss Agnes Briggs, daughter of Prof. C. A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary, is serving as a nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. At the end of her term of service she is to be ordained a Deaconess. She devoted two years to study preparatory to her experience in nursing.

Lady Spencer Clifford of England has just passed with first honors the first examination for a sea Captain's license, and if she desires to do so she can now serve as master of any ship on the high seas; but her immediate purpose is to be qualified as Captain of her own yacht.

For Sweet Charity.

Here is sweet charity again, clad in modish robes and with an all-sufficient excuse for the originating of what promises to become an amazingly popular custom. The last half-score of smart brides who blushingly took their stately way altarwards, paced through churches thronged to the doors with whosoever, of all ages, sexes, and colors, chose to attend the always charming ceremony, and these read first a bit of printed notice pasted up at the door. In so many words the notice stated that all were free to enter, subject to the levying of a small contribution. Curiosity brought, in consequence, a goodly congregation, which was vastly interested in observing that at the conclusion of the solemn benediction up rose six bridemaids, or six pretty feminine relatives of the groom, and at the head of the aisle they were met by six kinsmen of the bride, or six ushers. Every young woman bore in her left hand a bit of lace and satin reticule matching her gown, and giving her right hand to her masculine escort was led down the aisle holding out her reticule for pennies. Three girls with their swains levied the wedding tax on one side of the church, three on the other; and as the fair collectors passed in pretty procession the spectators dropped sums of money into the bags, in proportion to their means or appreciation of the scene. All the while the bride and groom were walking very slowly down the aisle, and at the door the outgoing crowd saw that the bags of dimes and pennies were emptied into church plates held by rosy-faced choir boys, and the poor of the parish profited by one more wedding.—Demorest's Magazine.

To Help Civil Service Reform.

We need criticism by those who are unable to do their part in action; but the criticism, to be useful, must be both honest and intelligent, and the critics must remember that the system has its stanch friends and bitter foes among both party men and men of no party—among Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. Each Congressman should be made to feel that it is his duty to support the law, and that he will be held to account if he fails to support it. Especially is it necessary to concentrate effort in working for each step of reform.

In legislative matters, for instance, there is need of increase of appropriations for the commission, and there is a chance of putting through the bill to reform the Consular service. This has received a substantial backing in the Senate, and has the support of the majority of the Foreign Affairs committee. Instead of wasting efforts by a diffuse support of eight or ten bills, it would be well to bend every energy to securing the passage of the Consular bill; and to do this it is necessary to arouse not only the civil service reform associations, but the Boards of Trade throughout the country, and to make the Congressmen and Senators feel individually the pressure from those of their constituents who are resolved no longer to tolerate the peculiarly gross manifestation of the spoils system which now obtains in the Consular service, with its attendant discredit to the national honor abroad.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

Boon to Mothers.

The newest electric household appliance, and in future no nursery will be complete without it, is the "baby alarm." It often happens that in a large house, where the infant is sleeping in a room on an upper story, the nurse cannot retire to the servants' room, which may be on a different floor and too far distant for any one to hear the child's signal that it is awake. The intention of the baby alarm is to give warning to any required distance when the child crys. A sensitive microphone placed near the cot is connected to a battery and induction coil and thence by wires to a small electro-magnet at the end where the sound is to be received. When the child cries the microphone will set up an undulatory circuit, the electro-magnet will be actuated, its oscillation will close a bell circuit, and a bell will continue to ring as long as the sound of the baby's voice is sustained. As the device is at present constructed the adjustment of the balance lever which is set in motion by the electro-magnet is so delicate that the apparatus has to be handled with extreme care and any bungling by an inexperienced person is apt to derange it. Suggestions have been made for lessening the complexity of the instrument and making of it a practical and durable means of enabling infants to unconsciously signal to a distance and thus save much anxious watching on the part of those in charge.—New York Times.

Kissing Hygienically Unhealthy.

In Hungary it used to be customary for children to kiss the hands of their teachers on arriving and on leaving school. This practice has, however, recently been forbidden by the Board of Education, because it is held by the Sanitary Council that kissing is a dangerous proceeding from a hygienic point of view, and should only be resorted to when absolutely necessary.

That it is unnecessary in this particular case will be granted by most people, but it is to be feared that whatever terrors lie in the way of infection and disease may lurk in a kiss, where Cupid holds sway, Boards of Education, and even acts of Parliament, will be powerless to abolish it.—Home Notes.

DOG SCARES A CROWD.

RABID ANIMAL CREATES A SCENE IN DESPLAINES STREET.

While Hundreds of People Are Gathered Around the Police Station to See the Labor Parade It Appears Among Them Frothing at the Mouth and Snapping—Excitement Follows Its Arrival and It Takes Refuge Under a Sidewalk—It Is Taken Out and Mr. Heeney Kills It.

Considerable excitement was caused in the vicinity of the Desplaines Street Police Station yesterday morning about 10 o'clock by the appearance of a mad dog. A crowd of people had gathered about the station to see the preparations of the police there for the parade. When the crowd was largest the dog came running down Waldo place by the station.

Its tongue was hanging out and it was frothing at the mouth and snapping at people who were near it.

The cry of "mad dog" was raised and almost a panic occurred. The people scattered in all directions. The men ran and the women and children screamed.

A number of the policemen ran towards it with clubs and revolvers drawn, but before they could make use of them the beast ran under the sidewalk in front of a saloon in Desplaines street. John Heeney, a bartender, soon tore the planks from the walk. The dog stood there snarling and snapping at any one who came near it.

Paul Semonatte, No. 10 Waldo place, reached down and grabbed it by the leg. He held the dog up, and as he did so it tried to bite him, but Semonatte held it securely. He carried it thus into the yard at the rear of the saloon and there dropped it on the ground. Heeney quickly came up and ended the dog's existence with an ax.

In all the excitement attendant on the discovery of the mad dog no one was bitten.

In the early morning the dog had crawled underneath a pile of lumber in the rear of John Broderick's saloon, No. 23 South Desplaines street, and it soon began to make its presence known by a series of yells and howls. The policemen from the stations near Desplaines street met there and formed for the parade, and their appearance drew forth a crowd. A little after 10 o'clock the dog was seen on Waldo place, and, without wasting much time, it ran towards the crowd.

The dog had been seen in the neighborhood for several days. It was a small black one—a common street cur.

LINCOLN PARK BOARD COMMITTEES.

They Are Reorganized When the New Members Take Their Seats.

Hereafter all the flowers culled by the gardener at Lincoln Park will be given to the sick and to hospitals. This was agreed upon yesterday afternoon by the Lincoln Park Board. The board meeting yesterday was the first one attended by the new members—Commissioners Jamieson and Henrici—and the committees of the board were reorganized. President Crawford appointed Commissioner Becker to succeed ex-Commissioner Weber as Auditor of the board. The new standing committees are as follows:

Finance—Commissioners Henrici and Winston.
Horticulture—Commissioners Winston and Becker.
Service—Commissioners Becker and Jamieson.
Boulevard Extension—Commissioners Jamieson and Henrici.

Attorney Brown submitted an opinion saying the Park Board was not empowered to levy either special assessments or special taxes for improvements.

A communication was received from Thomas J. Elderkin, Chairman of the American Federation of Labor, calling for the enforcement of the eight-hour law for park employés.

The Secretary was also directed to advise the property-owners on Garfield and Webster avenues who desire these streets converted into boulevards that the board is not prepared to accept any more boulevards on account of the expense.

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

It Will Be First to Put a Ticket in the Field.

The People's party will be the first to get its ticket in the field this fall. It will hold its convention Saturday afternoon to nominate a candidate for Judge to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court bench and five candidates for Drainage Trustees. The Republican and Democratic leaders are apparently unconcerned as to what the People's party does, but it may cut more of a figure than is expected.

The convention will also select a new County Central committee. F. T. Colby, the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, is mentioned among the judicial candidates. Lucian Wilson of the Thirty-fourth Ward is another possibility, and so is Thomas J. Morgan. C. I. Burdick's name will also be presented to the convention. He lives in the Twelfth Ward.

Candidates for Drainage Trustees seem to be less numerous. Adial Sateledzki of the Ninth Ward is mentioned. He was a candidate for State Senator a year ago and is President of the Polish Alliance. The leaders are talking of nominating Trustee J. J. Altpeter. He went in six years ago on the citizens' movement. Seth Turner, a real estate man in the Twelfth Ward, is another one mentioned.

CENTRAL COMMITTEES TO MEET.

Republican and Democrats Preparing to Name Candidates.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Central committee this evening to consider the matter of calling a convention to nominate Drainage Trustees and also a county convention to nominate a Judge. The two conventions will be held at once, probably Sept. 27 or Oct. 1. The primaries will be held the day before the convention.

The Executive committee will meet this afternoon, and will probably determine the dates to be recommended to the full committee.

The Republican County committee will probably not meet before Sept. 15. There is more or less discussion arising over the retirement from the committee of members who have accepted appointive offices. The indications are there will be several contests to settle when the committee meets.

Ex-United States District Attorney Thomas E. Milchrist is the latest name mentioned in connection with the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Since leaving the Federal service Capt. Milchrist has been practicing law. He lives in the Fourth Ward.

PEDDLERS ARRESTED FOR CHEATING

Fifteen of Them Are Fined for Giving Short Weight.

Fifteen peddlers of vegetables were brought before Justice Severson yesterday morning charged with giving short measure. They were arrested Saturday afternoon.

They offered no defense and said they had neglected securing seals from the City Clerk. They were fined in sums ranging from $5 to $50.

Searching for Salesman W. F. Slater.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. began work yesterday on the story that W. F. Slater, their missing traveling salesman, was seen in Chicago last Wednesday.

Items.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Albert McDonald returned a verdict yesterday to the effect that he committed suicide. His mother thinks the shooting was accidental.

The ceremonies in connection with the corner-stone laying of the Presbyterian church of Berwyn, which were to have been conducted tomorrow, have been postponed until the latter part of this week.

Charles Torrey and Henry Kurz, two boys, were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Bonnefoi, charged with burglary at the residence of E. S. Dreyer, the banker, No. 2001 [illegible] street. They were caught with stolen property in their possession.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Evanston will be held tomorrow at the First Baptist Church. Mrs. McCulloch will give an address and a paper will be read by Mrs. Wesley Knox. Mrs. H. A. Delano, assisted by Mrs. Franklin, will receive the guests.

[illegible] W. Magedely, No. 741 Loomis street, viewed at the Evanston morgue yesterday and identified the man who shot himself in Evanston Friday as Joseph Hovorka. Hovorka was [illegible] years old and a painter. Recently he had been boarding at No. 1866 West Twenty-second

Talks with Travelers.

One of the direct results of the World's Fair was the establishment of an archæological department by the Government of Guatemala, and the Krupp Building at Jackson Park was purchased and transported to the capital of the republic and set up as a part of the national museum. The newly created office of Government Archæologist was the highest that could be given a foreigner and was proffered to and accepted by J. R. Chandler, formerly a New York newspaper man, and under President Harrison Vice-Consul-General to Guatemala. Mr. Chandler, accompanied by his wife, was at the Palmer yesterday, enjoying a vacation.

"There is a general belief that Central Americans are always at war or on the eve of a revolution," said Mr. Chandler. "In truth, four out of the five republics are today apparently quiet. The fifth, Salvador, has had some riots recently, due to the connivance of Gen. Antonio Ezeta, who is now in San Francisco trying to organize a filibustering party with American capital in the Californian city. Nevertheless the party in power, with Gen. Guttierez at its head, has the good will of the majority of the people, and it may be difficult to oust him.

"The other republics are doing their best to build up their national credit and keep all turbulent elements in their places. But Guatemala has been without revolutions for twenty years, and there has been absolute peace during this period, with the exception of a war in 1890 with Salvador, which lasted two months.

"The government under Gen. Barrios, ably seconded by his Minister of War, Gen. Morales, is all for peace. Government buildings are being erected all over the capital. Three new banks have been started within the last two months with an aggregate capital of $6,000,000. Business generally is promising, and in general life and property are safe. The country has one railroad finished and two in course of construction.

"Most of the trade of Central America goes to San Francisco and New York, but there is no reason why Memphis, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities on the Mississippi, also Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities that are practically tributary to the Mississippi River could not get a large share.

"One of the vital questions in Central America is naturally the Monroe doctrine, and the course the American Government may pursue in sustaining it. The Central Americans thoroughly believe that no other nation but the United States can and should build the Nicaraguan Canal, and that the $100,000,000 which it may cost will be amply paid for by the obtaining of a majority of South American commerce."

⁂

"Guatemala is filled with archæological treasures," said Mr. Chandler, "the development of which will prove immensely valuable to modern science. Within the borders of Guatemala are the ruins of twenty buried cities, and it may be safely said no country other than Peru contains so many interesting ancient ruins. Some sections are now being explored under the direction of Prof. Holmes of the University of Chicago, and the scientific world will be benefited by the results of his investigation. Prof. Putnam of Harvard has also been working for several years among the ruins of Copan, on the border of Honduras, but it is an unhealthy region and the work was interrupted recently by the death of one of the party. At Copan are huge monoliths covered with hieroglyphics, which none of the scholars of Europe or America has yet deciphered.

"The people of Guatemala are friendly toward Americans and are desirous of increasing the commercial relations with the United States, but feel they have not been treated right by the withdrawal of the reciprocity treaty. They hope the United States will inaugurate a vigorous foreign policy, not only as a protection against the aggressiveness of other nations, but to ultimately secure the building of the Nicaraguan Canal. The contracts have lapsed many times over, but the government refuses to cancel, in the hope the people of this country will go on with the work.

"A crop failure is unknown, although high grade coffees and other crops are profuse. The government also pays $100,000 annually to an Italian opera company that plays engagements at the capital and in the beautiful new theater just opened in Quezaltenango, the next largest city in the republic. The better classes travel a great deal, and English is a familiar language there."

⁂

"There is no doubt of the superiority of American iron and steel in ship plates," said John Corrigan of Cleveland, O., at the Richelieu yesterday. Mr. Corrigan is one of the owners of the Aurania, the largest tow barge afloat, which was launched at South Chicago Saturday.

"In drilling one of the Aurania plates the other day the thread came out in one long piece, which would have been an impossibility with an English plate, which is invariably hard and brittle. The softer American metal offers greater resistance and the records show that in tests of plates on a warship the American plates of the same thickness as those of British make stand much more punishment. American pipes are also far superior to the English make, being provided with a thread and a strength far greater than the brittle English pipe.

"In building an oil refinery in Austria I found the German method was superior, but they could not make their pipes round, and we could not caulk the joints so as to prevent leakage."

⁂

Among the arrivals at the Leland yesterday was Col. John W. Clous, Professor of Law at West Point, who comes to Chicago to relieve Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri, transferred to the Department of California.

⁂

Gov. John P. Altgeld arrived in Chicago last night and went to the Auditorium Annex. He retired to his room and refused to see any one, saying he was tired and needed rest.

SAVINGS OF A LIFETIME ARE LOST.

John Roberts Drops on the Street a Package Containing $3,000.

John Roberts was greatly agitated at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday as he attempted to tell Lieut. Smith he had lost the savings of a lifetime. Roberts finally quieted down enough to tell his story.

"I have lost $3,000—every cent I had in the world," he said. "I dropped it somewhere on the street. O, help me to find it; the loss will break my mother's heart."

The man was almost wild with excitement. "Mother," he explained later, is his wife.

For years Roberts has been a janitor. Roberts' wife assisted her husband in his work, and together they saved their small earnings until they had accumulated $3,000. For some time Roberts has suffered from inflammatory rheumatism, and the disease has made him a cripple. He therefore gave up his work and he and his wife concluded to go back to England.

With that object in view Roberts and his wife packed their belongings to leave for Europe. Yesterday they were to have started. In the morning Mrs. Roberts was ill. Her husband thought brandy would relieve her. Before going after it he placed the $3,000 in a large leather pocketbook, wrapped this in a newspaper, and placed the bundle inside his vest, but not into a pocket. Then he went over to L. W. Hedrick's saloon, No. 169 Chicago avenue, and procured the brandy. Later he went to Erhardt's flour store and paid a bill.

Roberts said he did not disturb nor exhibit the money at these places, and still had it when he went home. Later he walked down to No. 217 North Clark street to engage an expressman. There he discovered his money was missing.

"There was no one near me. I was not robbed," said he. "I lost the money on the street."

The police were unable during the day to find any trace of the lost money.

CONEY ISLAND AND NEW YORK.

Excursion Via the Wabash, $18—Round Trip—$18.

Tickets now on sale, good going Sept. 4 and 5; good returning fifteen days. Stop-over privileges at Niagara Falls. Full information, 97 Adams street. F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A.

B. J. Peck Dies of Blood Poisoning.

B. J. Peck of Elsdon died yesterday morning at No. 31 Calumet avenue from blood poisoning. An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock today. Peck fell while getting off a cable car on Thirty-first street and Calumet avenue last Saturday and injured himself with a screw driver which he was carrying. This produced blood poisoning.

WANTS A MAN CHEAP.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS CHICAGO BUILDING ARCHITECT.

The Government Apparently Would Like to Get a First-Class Architect to Design and Supervise the New Structure, but Wants to Get Him at a Small Price—Views of Architects on the Situation Ewen and Atwood Hold One Opinion and Warren and Jenney Another.

There is a strong feeling in Chicago that the United States Government is endeavoring to secure a first-class architect to design and supervise its new building in Chicago, and yet is unwilling to pay properly for the work. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called on some of the Chicago architects and builders yesterday to learn how they viewed the matter.

J. M. Ewen of the George A. Fuller company said:

"I am not sure what the amount is that Congress has allowed for draftsmen and skilled service in connection with the new government building. I have heard it was $30,000 and I have heard it was more, but I think $30,000 is right. Of course the amount is ridiculously inadequate, as the drawings alone will cost more than $20,000. The fee of an architect for a work like this is 5 per cent on the cost of the building for the first $500,000, 4 per cent for the second $500,000, 3 per cent for the third, and 2 per cent on all over that. The honor of designing the building would be great, but I do not know any competent architect who would take his pay in honor. As to the statement that Supervising Architect Aiken was appointed because the salary would not satisfy any first-class architect I only know that his salary is something like $5,000 and that he is a young man who has done no great work.

Prefers Honor to Money.

Clinton J. Warren, who it was for some time supposed would be selected for this responsible position, holds views that vary widely. He said:

"I doubt the truth of the statement that the appropriation for draftsmen and skilled service is only $30,000. My impression is that it is $80,000. But even if it be only $30,000 that does not indicate what the Secretary intends to pay the assistant architect. The provisions of the bill are elastic and the Secretary can pay pretty much any salary he chooses. Moreover the $30,000 is not a finality, but a mere starter, designed to tide the Supervising Architect over until the meeting of the next Congress. Of course the regular fees for such services are 5 per cent on the cost of the building. If the building costs $4,000,000 the architect's fees should be $200,000, and I should say $100,000 would be the least the government could offer.

"So far as I am concerned I am indifferent about the pay. It would not matter with me if I did not make $4 out of it. I have ideas about the design of a great public building that I desire to see realized, and the honor and glory of designing this building would be my reward. I have no grievance against Secretary Carlisle, I am still an applicant for the position, and may yet be appointed. I wish you to understand, therefore, that I take no stock in the statement that the appointment is delayed on account of the small salary. I believe the Secretary means to pay the man well when he finds one to suit him."

W. L. B. Jenney said:

"It is true the appropriation for the erection of the new Government Building sets apart only $30,000 for draftsmen and skilled service, but it is plain enough to my mind that this sum is intended simply to defray the expense of a preliminary study, and that additional appropriations will be made from time to time for the architect and draftsmen. The proper fees for the architect of this building are 5 per cent of the entire cost, but the architect is then required to furnish his own draftsmen and pay the office expenses. The idea that the Government is trying to get some architect to do it for $2,500 and is delaying the appointment because no reputable architect will accept the terms is preposterous. I happen to have received a call today from a man whom I know to be in the confidence of Secretary Carlisle, and he conversed with me freely concerning the Secretary's feelings and purposes. From what he said and from other sources of information I know the Secretary himself does not yet know what he will do in regard to this matter. I also know he is giving the subject the most careful and conscientious consideration. The problem he has to solve is to select a competent man who will satisfy the people in Chicago whose judgment he ought to meet and yet to act within the requirements and conditions of his department. His slowness is simply the result of his extreme conscientiousness and his desire to please the people of Chicago and do the best possible thing for the city.

"In corroboration of what my friend told me today I may say that I have more than once discovered men quietly making inquiries around the city who thought they were successfully concealing their business, but who, I am satisfied, were the agents of Secretary Carlisle, who, through them, was making the most far-reaching and judicious investigation, not with reference to saving money, but with the view of doing the best thing possible for Chicago."

Atwood Opposed to Parsimony.

C. B. Atwood said: "I have always understood that $30,000 was the amount allowed in the appropriation for draftsmen and architect for the new government building. Of course no self-respecting architect would ever come to such terms. At the same time I am not sure this amount is a finality. I am inclined to think the public should be patient with Secretary Carlisle, who I am ready to believe is doing what he thinks is best for the city and best for the new building. I am strongly opposed to parsimony in a case like this. When a great building like this is to be erected the government should secure the best talent it can regardless of expense."

REDUCED RATES SOUTH.

Homeseekers' Excursions via the Illinois Central.

CENTRAL I. C. R.R. ROUTE

Reduced rate tickets to points south on the lines of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads, including New Orleans and Memphis, on sale from Chicago Sept. 3 and 4 and Oct. 1 and 2; also to certain other points south on connecting lines. Particulars at Illinois Central railroad city ticket office, No. 99 Adams street.

ONLY $18 TO CONEY ISLAND

And Return via New York City.

Via Chicago and Grand Trunk railway. Sell Sept. 4 and 5, good returning fifteen days.

Through solid trains to New York City.

Great international yacht race at New York Sept. 7.

Ticket office, No. 103 South Clark street.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

SAY! MISTER! YOU'VE DROPPED YOUR

Battle Ax

PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

World's Fair Highest Award

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is Universally Acknowledged

The STANDARD and the BEST prepared

FOOD

For INVALIDS & Convalescents, for Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm, & Aged persons. PURE, delicious nourishing FOOD for Nursing-mothers, Infants and CHILDREN. It is recommended by eminent physicians and endorsed by all who use it. Often it is the only FOOD the stomach will tolerate when LIFE seems depending on its retention. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Shipping Depot, John Carle & Sons, New York.

Gunther's

FINE CONFECTIONS. Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,

82 STATE-ST.,

Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR

RUPTURE

is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Established over 20 years. Send for treatise. [illegible] TRUSS CO., 58 State St., CHICAGO.

Positively Cured.

Not by medicines, but by electricity, which is the greatest and most scientific curative element in the world.

The value of electricity in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and similar ailments is now a recognized fact. Dr. Sanden's system of Electric Self-Treatment supplies an element in the cure of these complaints wholly beyond the reach of medicines. Every leading physician and hospital use it, and it cures in thousands of cases where medicines and drugs are of no avail.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS place this great boon within the reach of every man. No doctor is needed, the methods of using being greatly simplified and easily learned.

These belts are worn next to the skin and are so constructed that a mild but continuous current of electricity passes through the body; and this warms the blood, invigorates the system, tones up the nerves, and rapidly drives out the complaint.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS were invented more than 20 years ago and have been constantly improved, keeping pace with the other great scientific developments in the electrical world.

These Belts cure at once Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c., &c.

None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining; therefore, if you can, call at our office and see and test one, and examine the thousands of testimonials on file; if not, our illustrated book will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application to inventor and manufacturer.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 58 State-st., Chicago.

Remington-Sholes

TYPEWRITER

The Latest and Most Perfect Typewriter in the World.

RIGID CARRIAGE.
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.
ADJUSTABLE TYPE-BAR.
PERFECT ALIGNMENT.

Entire machine made of finest quality of steel, and all parts are copper or nickel-plated.

Illustrated circular giving points of superiority mailed free to those who cannot call.

Salesroom, 138 Monroe Street.

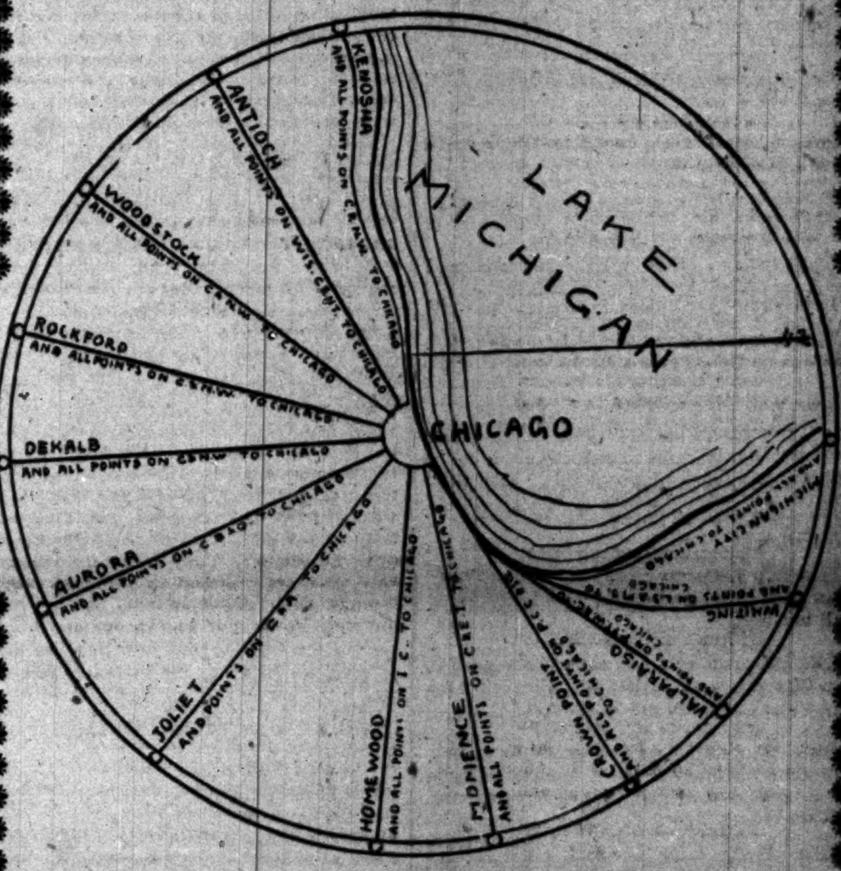
KNOX HATS....

Absolutely Perfect.
Fall Styles Are Ready.
193 State-st.
LYON'S UMBRELLAS.
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES.

Railroad Tickets

For Subscriptions.

Yearly, half yearly, quarterly, monthly, or twenty-five ride family or individual railroad tickets between Chicago and all points covered by the following map will be given to any one bringing to TRIBUNE office within the next thirty days as many new subscriptions to the Daily or Daily and Sunday Tribune for two months as there are half dollars in the price of the ticket.


LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
KENOSHA AND ALL POINTS ON C. & N.W. TO CHICAGO
ANTIOCH AND ALL POINTS ON WIS. CENT. TO CHICAGO
WOODSTOCK AND ALL POINTS ON C. & N.W. TO CHICAGO
ROCKFORD AND ALL POINTS ON C. & N.W. TO CHICAGO
DEKALB AND ALL POINTS ON C. & N.W. TO CHICAGO
AURORA AND ALL POINTS ON C. B. & Q. TO CHICAGO
JOLIET AND POINTS ON C. & A. TO CHICAGO
HOMEWOOD AND ALL POINTS ON I. C. TO CHICAGO
MOMENCE AND ALL POINTS ON C. & E. I. TO CHICAGO
CROWN POINT AND ALL POINTS ON P. C. C. & St. L. TO CHICAGO
VALPARAISO AND POINTS ON P. FT. W. & C. TO CHICAGO
WHITING AND POINTS ON L. S. & M. S. TO CHICAGO
MICHIGAN CITY AND ALL POINTS ON M. C. TO CHICAGO

Terms of Subscription.

Daily only—one month	52c
Daily and Sunday—one month	75c

Conditions of This Offer.

NO TICKET will be issued for less than ten subscriptions.

NO subscriptions for paper to be delivered outside of the territory included within the above map will be counted.

NO subscription for Sunday only will be counted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS must be paid in advance.

ORDERS must be taken on blanks furnished by TRIBUNE CO. and must be signed by the subscriber.

TICKETS will be delivered as soon as each list of subscriptions has been verified and checked. Only new subscribers will be counted.

DON'T DELAY.

Send in your subscriptions as fast as you get them. The work of verification goes on all the time and when you have completed your list you will not have to wait so long for your ticket.

For blanks and further information apply by letter or in person to Room 17 Tribune Building.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

EMPEROR WILLIAM EXTOLS HIS GRANDFATHER'S MEMORY.

Execrates the Words of the Socialists in His Speech in the White Hall—Reviews the Visitors from America in Person and Converses with Each One of Them—People Cheer the Youthful Monarch and Pelt Him with Flowers as He Leads the Regiments.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—At the state dinner in the White Hall of the royal castle Emperor William, in toasting the guards, said:

If today I propose a toast to my guards I do so with a joyful heart, for it is a day of exceptional rejoicing and brilliancy. A whole people inflamed with enthusiasm provided the frame for today's review.

The reason for their enthusiasm was the remembrance of the figure and the personality of the great Emperor now dead. He who today and yesterday gazed upon the colors bedecked with oak leaves cannot have done so without his heart being stirred with sorrow for the spirit and the tongue which spoke to us in their rustling. These tattered trophies told of the events twenty-five years since, of the great hour, of the great day when the German Empire rose again. Great was the battle, not the turmoil, and mighty the forces that dashed against each other. Bravely fought the enemy for his laurels, for his past, and for his Emperor. With the courge of despair fought the gallant French army. The Germans fought for their lands, their hearts, and for future unity.

Therefore our feelings are so deeply stirred that every one who has worn or who wears the Emperor's uniform is especially honored by the people. Let our gratitude flame forth in one united voice to Emperor William I., and let it be our task, especially those of the younger among us, to maintain that which the Emp ror founded.

One Discordant Note.

Yet, in the noble joy of the celebration, a note has been struck which assuredly has no place there. A rabble unworthy to bear the name of Germans has dared to revile the German people, and has dared to drag in the dust the person of the universally honored Emperor, which to us is sacred.

May the whole people find in themselves strength and power to repel these monstrous attacks. If they do not, I now call upon you to resist the treasonable band and to wage a war which will free us from such elements.

I cannot, however, drink the health of my guards without mentioning him under whom they fought twenty-five years ago. Today the future commander of the Army of the Meuse stands before you. For twenty-five years his Majesty, the King of Saxony, has faithfully shared with us in all the joy and all the sorrows which have befallen our house and the country. So also has the King of Wurtemberg, whose highest joy it is to have stood in the ranks of the regiment of hussars of the guard and to have served with Emperor William, and who has hastened hither to celebrate this day in comradeship.

We Germans have only one obligation—namely, to retain that which our leaders have conquered for us.

I therefore include in my toast to the guards corps, the health of the two noble Princes, and especially of the Commander of the Army of the Meuse.

Hurrah for his Majesty, the King of Saxony! Again and a third time hurrah!

Drink a Counter Toast.

The toast was drank with enthusiasm and the King of Saxony then arose and said:

In thanking your Majesty in my own name and in behalf of the King of Wurtemburg for your gracious words permit me, myself, again today, to take over the command of the guards corps and in its name to empty my glass to its august chief, his Majesty, Emperor William II.

Hurrah for his Majesty, hurrah, hurrah!

About 7:30 o'clock this evening the whole city was brilliantly illuminated, even to the smallest and most remote streets. The castle was covered with innumerable electric lights and Bengal fire was burned on the tower of the Rathhaus. Search lights illuminated the Brandenburg gate and the Frederick the Great memorial. Colored fairy lamps covered all the public buildings and large business houses.

The grand tattoo began at 7:30 o'clock by all the bands of the guards corps in the Lustgarten. The Generals and officers of the corps and a number of guests were present on the terrace of the castle, while the Lustgarten was crowded with thousands of people. Emperor William and the Empress Augusta, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemburg, and other royalties and Princes listened to the music from the balcony. At its conclusion the national anthem was demanded and performed amid cheers by the people.

At 9:20 o'clock the King of Saxony bid farewell and embraced Emperor William, after which he departed amid cheers.

Began the Day Early.

Emperor William was astir early today and inaugurated the second day of the festivities in connection with the celebration of the battle of 1870-'71 by personally decorating with oak leaves the four corps standards.

The first regiment of the guards were drawn up in front of the castle to witness the ceremony. At 8:30 o'clock the Emperor set out for the parade ground to review the German-American veterans. The weather was beautiful and the city had put on its gayest attire. Large crowds thronged the streets, which were most elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. Leading manufacturers and merchants had vied with each other in contributing to the brilliancy of the display. All the public buildings in the city were decked in the most elaborate manner. The decorations of Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse were especially profuse. The Brandenburg gate was covered with laurel wreaths, hanging from which were streamers of dark crimson velvet bearing the inscription in gold letters:

> HOW EVENTS HAVE SHAPED THEMSELVES UNDER GOD'S GUIDANCE.

Among the specially magnificent decorations were those of the Column of Victory and the monument of Frederick the Great.

The German-American veterans were drawn up on the Tempelhof field to be inspected by the Emperor. Their flags were flying as his Majesty saluted and rode down in front of them. He asked each man the place of his nativity, his regiment, the battles in which he took part, how long he has been in America, and if he was prospering in business there. The Emperor said he was gratified that the veterans had not forgotten their old home. Emperor William remained on the ground fifteen minutes.

After the parade was finished the King of Wurtemburg rode up and saluted the veterans from America and asked if there were any Wurtemburgers among them. Mr. Schlenker responded.

The King expressed his pleasure at seeing the Americans.

A short time afterward, when Emperor William was riding past the veterans, a member of the Berlin committee called for cheers for the Emperor, who, gratified at the exhibition of friendliness, returned his thanks. Many officers of high rank saluted the Americans, and had Mr. Schlenker and others presented to them.

Several Chicago veterans who had just arrived in Berlin joined in the procession today. The veterans saw the tattoo ceremonies from the castle terrace.

The Emperor and Empress were enthusiastically cheered along the route from the palace to the parade ground. After saluting the Americans the Emperor and Empress reviewed the entire bodyguard, and at the conclusion the Emperor took his place at the head of the colors and led the regiments back to the city. He was received with enthusiastic applause along the entire route, which was thronged with people who pelted him with flowers.

The review was attended by the Emperor's four sons, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and many others of princely rank. Emperor William has received large numbers of telegrams of felicitation from abroad, and especially from clubs of German veterans.

Emperor William early this morning telegraphed to Prince Bismarck as follows:

Today, when the whole of Germany is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic capitulation of Sedan I feel impelled to assure your Highness that I shall always think with deep gratitude of the services which, during that great time, you rendered to my grandfather, the Fatherland, and the German cause.

Prince Bismarck telegraphed the following reply:

I lay at the feet of your Majesty my respectful thanks for the gracious telegraphic greeting this day, and for your Majesty's kind recognition of my coöperation in the national work of the late Emperor William.

Munich, Sept. 2.—At the celebration yesterday of the battle of Sedan, Prince Leopold, second son of Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, delivered a speech, in the course of which he thanked his hearers in the name of his father for the patriotism they had evinced. Prince Leopold said that in every town and village throughout the empire German hearts were filled with joy at the remembrance of the great and memorable period in the nation which was concluded on the battlefield of Sedan. The episode of this celebration, the Prince continued, was unparalleled in the military history of Germany since the empire was born. If God so willed it, he said, the army would again, as it was a quarter of a century ago, be prepared to wage war unto the last breath in a combat of life and death against any who dared lay hands upon the most sacred possessions of the fatherland.

The Germans of London celebrated Sedan day with an excursion to Epping Forest Sunday and with a fest and a commers at the German Athenæum tonight.

In a leading article published today the Globe expresses the opinion that the German celebrations endanger the peace of Europe. The tone of the Berlin papers, says the Globe, has been offensive and such as to needlessly wound the feelings of the French people.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says that the press praises the moderation and reserve shown by the majority of the German papers in dealing with the Sedan anniversary.

The Daily News' Berlin dispatch says:

The Emperor's speech shows that the Socialists have almost brought matters to a head. Never before has he so energetically and plainly appealed to the army as a final arbiter in the struggle against social democracy. It is, of course, difficult to discern how far, if at all, the admonitions of the Socialist press have influenced the workmen in keeping aloof from the fêtes. It is stated that the Minister of the Interior at the eleventh hour prohibited Socialist mass-meetings.

RIOTING OVER BULL-FIGHTING.

Mob in Bayonne Attacks Officials and Is Dispersed.

Bayonne, Sept. 2.—Serious disturbances followed the police interference yesterday with bull-fighting here. An angry mob assembled about the subprefecture. A detachment of mounted police was summoned which charged and dispersed the crowd. The mob reassembled in greater numbers and proceeded to the house of the Mayor and police officials, which they pelted with stones. Troops were called out to protect the officials.

The crowd continued to noisily parade the streets until 2 o'clock this morning. Quite a number of persons were injured during the night. Others arrested were released later.

M'CARTHY ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

Action May Result in the Breaking Up of the Party.

London, Sept. 2.—Justin McCarthy, M. P., leader of the Home Rule party, has issued a manifesto denouncing the nomination of a Healyite candidate for Parliament in Kerry in opposition to the McCarthyite candidate which is causing a sensation in the lobby in the House of Commons. Mr. McCarthy says that the course of the Healyites is an act of treason, and that the revolt forces issues whether it be maintained or not. The manifesto was issued without consultation with other members of the Home Rule party or with the consultative committee. It is thought John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor alone were consulted by Mr. McCarthy.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that one of the most respected members of the Irish Home Rule party, who has not been mixed up with any of the party's personal disputes, says that it looks like a final breaking up of the party.

In a long letter from Andrew Carnegie, published in the Times today, Mr. Carnegie urges that the paper exert its influence to bring about a pacific solution of the Irish question. Such a course, Mr. Carnegie says, would probably command support in Canada, Australia, and in every large city populated by Anglo-Saxons in the world. Mr. Carnegie says that the language of the call for the convention of Irish-Americans at Pittsburg, Pa., shows the despair and disappointment of men who see in the advent of the Conservative party of Great Britain to power no hope for justice for Ireland. The letter then gives Mr. Carnegie's views in favor of home rule at considerable length, and concludes by saying:

"The question is not only a British one, but, unfortunately, an American one as well, casting its baneful influence over our politics."

An editorial in the Times on the Irish quarrel says:

American donations will be probably diminished, not on account of anything Mr. Healy has done or said, but because the American Irish do not take an interest in the dull and torpid home rule business. It is quite possible that they would allow their money to flow more freely for Healy than for the pledge-bound politician.

The Chicago convention may not intrust its movement or its money to Mr. McCarthy. We doubt whether the convention will come to much. Mr. Healy is not quite a Parnell.

We are more than willing to respond to Mr. Carnegie's appeal to promote Ireland's true interests. Without claiming all the influence he generously ascribes to our advocacy we may perhaps be permitted to believe that we have done and are doing something to convince the American people that there is no real analogy between local control of local affairs as they understand it and Mr. Gladstone's disruptive home rule.

In an interview Mr. Healy said that the manifesto was clearly the work of T. P. O'Connor and John Dillon, and he did not believe that Mr. McCarthy was personally responsible for a single statement that it contained.

American Armor in Russia.

Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Bethlehem Iron company was advised by cable today of another successful armor-plate test in Russia. The plate tested represented a lot of seven-inch armor made by the company for the Russian battleships Seniavin and Oushakoff. The test took place at St. Petersburg and was very satisfactory to the Russian ordnance officers. The Russian Government has now accepted all the armor-plate made here for these vessels.

Washouts on the Mexican Central.

Mexico City, Sept. 2.—All rail communication with the American cities of the Mississippi Valley and eastward has been stopped owing to extensive washouts and the destruction of bridges on the Mexican National railway. Wires are also down, but it is hoped to reëstablish communication tomorrow.

Cable Flashes.

There is a project to establish a government bank at Buenos Ayres with a capital of $5,000,000.

Brazil is contemplating the purchase of several high-speed seagoing torpedo boats in Genoa, Italy.

An official from Argentina will visit the United States to visit factories where war material is made.

In the House of Commons today the bill reënacting clause XIII. of the land bill has been read a second time.

The government at Rio de Janeiro has received information of an alarming outbreak in Rio Grande do Sul.

The Government of Uruguay is to raise $2,000,000 for an armament fund by imposing small additional duties on tobacco, wire, and agricultural machines.

The promised imperial decree proclaiming general reforms throughout the Turkish Empire, did not appear upon the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, as was expected. The Ambassadors of the powers interested are now insisting upon the appointment of a mixed committee of control.

PUBLISHING NO NEWS.

SHARP FIGHTING IN CUBA, BUT ALL REPORTS SUPPRESSED.

Two and Perhaps Three Armed Expeditions Have Landed on the Island—Heavy Fighting Going On in Las Villas—Spanish Bank of Havana Refuses to Lend the Government Money to Pay the Mora Claim—Troops Being Imported to Crush the Revolutionists.

Havana, Cuba, Aug. 27.—[Special Correspondence of the New York World.]—A good deal of sharp fighting is going on in Las Villas. All the trains coming from there bring scores of badly wounded and crippled soldiers. But no news in regard to it is published. The government has official news of the landing of two large filibustering expeditions in the east, but will not give it to the public.

One of the expeditions is supposed to have been organized by Gen. Quesada and is said to have landed near Manzanillo. There are different reports about the other. Some say it is Gen. Carillo's expedition. Not a few are convinced that three expeditions have landed in Eastern Cuba.

The Spanish Bank of Havana could not lend the government $1,000,000 in gold with which to pay the Mora claim.

Thousands of troops are being sent from Spain to Cuba. The exact number will be published when the steamers arrive here.

The political parties in Spain have tried in vain to send a Lieutenant-General to divide honors with Gen. Campos. The latter has sternly refused, it is reported, to accept a partner in this business.

Havana, Sept. 2.—The command of Lieut.-Col. Zubia surprised the insurgent bands led by Suarez and Zayas in Quernada, near Grande Remedios, and after a sharp engagement routed them. The insurgents left eight of their number dead on the field, but carried their wounded with them in their retreat. Of Lieut.-Col. Zubia's command three were killed and five wounded.

Insurgents Take Flight.

A company of civil guards encountered a mounted band of insurgents under Arce at Macauga. At the first fire of the volunteers the insurgents took flight, leaving forty saddle horses and 2,000 cartridges in the hands of the guards.

The column of Gen. Canellas routed the band headed by Maceo to the south of Ramon de las Yaguas Saturday. The insurgents much outnumbered the Spaniards, but were driven from their positions and encampment, leaving thirty-six killed and sixty wounded. The Spanish lost one officer and twelve soldiers killed and nine officers and thirty-nine soldiers wounded.

At Hatillo the insurgents burned the store of Bufino Diaz, the Dolores mansion, and the farmhouse of José Prieto, together with $10,000 worth of plantation property.

At Tunicos four insurgents have surrendered, and nine gave themselves up at Santo Esperito.

The planters of the province of Santa Clara have been compelled to pay heavy contributions for the maintenance of the insurgent cause. For each bale of tobacco produced $2 has been demanded, and for each 1,000 cars of corn 50 cents.

Lieut. Gonzales Moro, with 300 troops, has had an engagement with the insurgents under Reun near Naronjal and Cabarien, province of Santiago de Cuba, in which four of the latter were killed.

A train carrying troops was attacked by insurgents between Boniale and San Vincent. Col. Zebleskeski, who commanded was slightly wounded, as were also a sergeant and a carpenter.

Dominican Takes Charge.

Dionisio Gil, the Dominican General, has taken command of the insurgent band recently under the leadership of Goulet, who was killed at Perabjo.

The railroad bridge near Yabo Cifuentos has been destroyed by insurgents.

Upon the arrival here of a steamer bringing the Christina Battalion of forty officers and 1,160 men the newcomers were met by a committee of citizens and bands of music. The sum of $1 was given to each soldier. Such is the reception of every steamer which arrives with soldiers from Spain.

José Pujols, Chief Engineer of the harbor, leaves this city Thursday for New York by the steamer Havana to contract for the erection of a large dry dock here.

Madrid, Sept. 2.—The Polish Count Hobkirk, whose statements regarding the action of the American steamer Allianca in Cuban waters some months ago have created considerable excitement here, declares that Capt. Crossman of the Allianca confessed to him that his vessel carried contraband of war, but as he was in Cuban waters he must depend upon the superior speed of the steamer to avoid being overhauled.

ASKS RECOGNITION FROM PERU.

Cuban Commission Reaches Lima and Is Enthusiastically Welcomed.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 2.—The Cuban commission which seeks the recognition of the Peruvian Government for the provisional government of the Cuban insurgents arrived here yesterday and was welcomed at a public reception by a committee of Cubans and 500 Peruvians.

Councilor Gamero delivered an address of welcome, speaking in the name of Peru. Dr. Aguero replied on behalf of the Cuban commission, speaking from the balcony of the Callao Bank. He thanked Councilor Gamero and the Peruvian people for their welcome and reminded his hearers that Peru was the first to recognize the independence of Cuba in 1868.

Great sympathy was manifested for the purpose of the commission and there were many vivas given for "Cuba free."

BRECKINRIDGE CASE IN DOUBT.

Letter Expected from Central America Within a Day or Two.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Nothing additional has been received at the State Department in the Breckinridge case in Guatemala since the accused was liberated on bail. Details were furnished yesterday in answer to request for them. State Department officials said this afternoon nothing had been heard since the report made by Chargé d'Affaires Pringle.

Danville, Ky., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—There are no fresh developments regarding the arrest of Bob Breckinridge of this city in Guatemala in connection with the Brooks murder mystery. His father, Judge R. J. Breckinridge, said this afternoon he expected a letter from his son on the mail boat from Central America due at New Orleans tonight or tomorrow. Judge Breckinridge has no fears for his son's safety so far as any guilty connection with the murder is concerned, but peculiar conditions of the case might lead to unfortunate results.

GEN. ALFARO'S VICTORY COMPLETE.

Province of Lojap Surrenders and the War Practically Closes.

Panama, Colombia, Sept. 2.—The Province of Lojap, Ecuador, has surrendered to Gen. Alfaro's forces without resistance. It is also reported that Alfaro's victory is practically complete and that the war in Ecuador may be regarded as drawing to a close. It is possible, however, that some of the forces of the Quito Government now massed in the Province of Carchi may try, as a last resort, to attack Alfaro in Quito. Defeat, in this event, would be inevitable unless Colombia should act as an ally of the Quito faction.

President Caro of Colombia has officially stated, however, that he will remain neutral unless Gen. Alfaro should commit any acts tending to weaken the government of the President.

Denies Reports of Foo Chow Riots.

London, Sept. 2.—Archdeacon Wolf has sent a dispatch to this city stating that the reports of riots at Foo Chow, China, are untrue. The Archdeacon is believed to refer to the reports of rioting at Foo Chow, published Aug. 22, stating that a mob had attacked the American mission, injured four native scholars, and forced the American teacher to take flight.

HOW HE TIES KNOTS.

[Continued from first page.]

generous minister always added reluctantly: "There is no regular charge, you know, only what you wish."

With the next arrivals a hack-driver came in in search of a couple whom, he said, he had driven up to the house. He was after his pay. Either the $5 given to the minister had left them "broke" and they had sneaked away in the crowd and walked back to the boat, or, as the minister said, some couple, perhaps, had become frightened at the mob and had bolted, never coming into the house at all.

The possibility of any of them getting away seemed to rouse the Rev. Mr. Hunsburger as nothing else had.

"Mrs. Hunsburger," he called peremptorily. "You go over to the drug store and telephone to the Chief of Police and ask him to come over and disperse the crowd. It's a burning shame, such ill-mannered curiosity. I expect couple after couple have been scared away on account of them."

He was getting Nathan Thompson and Miss Lottie Johnson seated on the little red sofa. Mrs. Hunsburger was just disappearing down the front steps to do her spouse's bidding when a thought seemed to strike him.

"Stop! Come back!" he cried, running frantically to the door. "That would be as good a thing as those reporters would want. No, we must manage some other way."

Wants a Policeman.

"Would you mind," he said to the sympathetic artist for The Tribune, "would you mind sauntering quietly around the corner and if you see a policeman just ask him to drive this crowd away."

Certainly, The Tribune artist would be glad to get out to make some notes. He went. After that he made regular trips out to look for his imaginary friends. Between times, he sat with his companion frantically spelling over names so as not to forget them until he could get them correctly transferred to paper.

It was a bit of misconceived journalistic intuition which made the Milwaukee reporter say yesterday morning in his paper that the numerous trips outside were made to stir up the sensation. There was a big enough sensation already inside if he had only been in there.

The Tribune artist failed to find a policeman. The crowd was growing larger and more boisterous. It cracked rude, unfeeling jokes at the newly wedded couples as they came out. The time was getting short and those inside who had not been tied were getting anxious.

"The crowd outside makes me nervous," said the minister, "and I am not as rapid as usual." Then he was visited by one of those flashes of genius which sometimes comes in times of great perplexity. He sent the servant girl after a policeman. If he had thought of this in the first place he would have saved himself a good deal of worry and some trouble.

The preacher saw the policeman coming up his doorsteps. Over at the church where he presides, the Grand Avenue Methodist, his little knot of followers was waiting to get in. No one had come for the key and the minister had not time to take it over. He was too busy marrying couples at $5 a marry. Finally his wife went over and took it, giving the report when she returned that the people could not get in.

"Didn't anyone know enough to come after the key?" asked the minister in disgust.

Policeman Does His Act.

The policeman and Mrs. Hunsberger came in almost together. The minister pulled vigorously at his own beard, which only a little while before he had stroked with such gentle suavity. Policeman No. 105 had a beard also. But it didn't trouble him. He let it dangle as he toyed with his club. The policeman got his instructions from the minister, went out, and by a vigorous crusade up and down both sides of the street thinned the crowd out so there was comparative quiet.

The next couple were Charles A. Braun and Miss Sarah J. Tyer. He gave his occupation as a manufacturer. The bride wore a street costume of brown cloth.

The minister changed this couple over from the little red sofa near the window to a blue one just big enough for two in the far corner of the room. He seemed calm now, the only signs of his recent disturbance being a little lock of hair which was perched like a plume on the crown of his head. This ceremony was longer, as it was performed with the ring. And as the minister said, "repeat after me, 'I thee wed,'" he glanced back over his shoulder to see if there was any sign of more to follow. The usual allusion to the $5 was followed by the groom sticking the bill into the minister's hand.

Five couples had been united in less than an hour and two had been previously joined, making seven that day.

"I feel sure," said the minister, "that many have been scared away by the crowd. They are shy, you know. There, stand back from the window," he cried excitedly. "There comes two couples and if they see you they may not come in."

But the couples passed on.

She Knows Them All.

"I feel sure they intended to come in," said the minister's wife. "But are afraid of the lingering crowd. I know them as far as I can see them. I have seen so many of them."

The time was getting late and as no bicycle couple hove in sight The Tribune representatives bade the minister good-by, he with many fond hopes that if the affair hob been a failure this Sunday they would try it again the next.

As The Tribune people were wheeling down the avenue a tall young man came sprinting down the street and overhauled them. He was the reporter from a Milwaukee paper. He was certain the bicyclists were bride and groom and he wanted to know all about it. He was allowed to draw his own conclusions in the case, however, as the bicyclists sped on and boarded the whaleback for home.

A large crowd was at the wharf to see the Chicago boats leave. In the excitement and hurry of getting on board a man was shoved into the water. A man was held over the dock by two men taking hold of his hands. The man in the water grabbed hold of his feet, sustaining himself on top of the water until a policeman brought a rope, when he was hauled in. Aside from the wetting and the scare he did not seem to be injured.

Two of the bridal couples wedded by Hunsberger were on the whaleback—Mr. and Mrs. Keeler and Mr. and Mrs. Braun. Mr. and Mrs. Keeler said it was as much the trip as the marriage which had induced them to come. Mrs. Braun explained for her husband and herself:

"He is so busy week days that he has no time to go after a license and get married, and Sunday in Chicago the license place is closed. So we thought of this."

JAPAN AND RUSSIA WILL FIGHT.

Chester Holcomb Says a Conflict Is Bound to Come Soon.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.—Chester Holcomb, for twenty-one years in the diplomatic service of the United States in China, says that the most interesting question in the Orient at the present outside of the missionary massacres and the cholera is the approaching conflict between Russia and Japan.

"That Japan and Russia will become mixed up in a dispute which will result in war goes without saying," said he, "and the commencement of actual hostilities is not far off.

"No one knows better than I how narrowly Japan escaped a war with Russia when it got through with its war with China. The Japanese were so incensed at Russia's attitude in the matter of the cession of Liao Tung Peninsula that the Japanese officials talked seriously of engaging in a squabble with Russia. I was in Japan at the time and heard it all."

Mr. Holcomb says the recent massacre is traceable to the result of the recent China-Japanese war.

"At the commencement of the recent war between China and Japan," said he, "it was generally feared that the lives of foreigners in China would be in great danger as long as the war lasted. As a matter of fact there was practically no danger while the war was on. It is only since hostilities ceased that the danger commenced. We have had proof of the fact in the recent massacres, and I think I can explain the reason.

"In the first place the great mass of Chinese are disappointed with the result of the war and are taking revenge on all the foreigners whom they can kill with impunity.

"In the second place the killing and pillaging receives great encouragement by reason of the depredations committed by hordes of disbanded soldiers all over the country."

DASHES INTO A TRAIN.

ENGINE RUNS AWAY AND SIXTY-EIGHT PERSONS ARE HURT.

Locomotive on Sea Beach Road, Deserted by the Engineer and Fireman, Runs Into an Excursion Train—Four Cars Wrecked and Set on Fire—Many Narrowly Escape Death by Burning—Both Men Who Left the Engine Under Arrest.

[Continued from first page.]

of both feet and fracture of several ribs; condition serious.

Roa, Mrs. Capt. Jacob, Newark: contusion of body.

Roa, Carrie, child of Capt. and Mrs. Roa; injuries of legs.

Roa, Russell, son of Capt. Roa; slightly injured about the body.

Rosenberg, Bertha, New York; contused wounds of body.

Rosenberg, Edward, New York; compound fracture of right leg.

Stevenson, Emma, New York; slight injuries.

Stpek, E. M., New York; injuries slight.

Scholler, Margaret, Newark; dislocation of hip, condition serious.

Substrom, August, brother-in-law of Capt. Roa, New York; compound fracture of legs; will probably lose them.

Walsh, Maggie, 18 years, Newark; scalp wound.

Weilung, Augustus, New York; slight injuries.

Wood, Charles H., fracture of nose and compound fracture of leg.

Wood, Mrs. Charles H., New York; fracture of legs and sprained ankle.

The fatal train left the Sea Beach railroad station at 3:40 p. m. It was made up of a locomotive and seventeen cars, and it is estimated that it carried nearly a thousand passengers. There had been great crowding into the train on the arrival of the ferryboat from New York, for Labor day had brought by the Sea Beach road more than its complement of excursionists.

There were Knights of Labor by the hundred on their way, with their wives and families, to attend the annual picnic of the Central Labor Union at Sea Beach Place, Coney Island. Added to these were hundreds of others going to Woodlawn Park to the festival of the Catholic Knights of America. It was one of the greatest throngs known in the company's history.

It was a merry company that crowded into the ill-fated train. They crowded and jammed into every car until there was room for not another passenger. Families were separated in the crush, fathers and mothers and children elsewhere.

The railroad officials found it impossible to keep the great crowd in order and all they tried to do was to get the trains filled and send them away as quickly as possible. With all the crowding into the cars there were many left on the platform when the bell rang.

To Help the Stalled Train.

The yardmaster at Bay Ridge, seeing that the train with its weight of human freight would inevitably be stalled before it reached the top of the hill, sent out engine No. 6, in charge of Frank Jansen, to help it over the grade. Boosting a train over a hill is a simple expedient, and in this instance was easily accomplished.

Engine No. 6 pushed up behind the train and Engine No. 3 pulled from ahead, and in a minute the first of the long string of cars had reached the top of the grade and was over it. None of the Sea Beach locomotives is very large, but any one of them can manage a big train except up that grade from Bay Ridge.

Just before reaching Woodlawn Park the Sea Beach railroad, which from Bay Ridge runs almost due east, turns abruptly to the southward. The curve is sharp, but as it is through the open country there is ordinarily no danger.

The excursion train stopped at Woodlawn Park for several minutes and Conductor Charles Pettys was urging them to hasten, as he knew he was already behind time. Finally the passengers were all off and the brakeman signaled to Engineer Mallon. There was a ring of the bell and the engine heaved slowly forward.

On the rear platform of the last car of the train there stood a colored man. None knew his name, for he was not a member of any of the excursion parties; a simple passenger on his way to Coney Island. He was the first to know of impending disaster, for from his position on the rear platform he saw that which made him shriek with terror, his shriek resounding the whole length of the train.

The Runaway Engine.

Round the sharp curve came a blazing locomotive, swaying from side to side as it thundered along. From its stack it belched great sparks of fire. The cab where the engineer and firemen usually stand was empty and ablaze. Live coals from the fire-box had been thrown into the coal-box, and it was shooting forth flames. In its wake the blazing engine left a train of fire and lurid smoke. It was Engine No. 6, the same that had helped to push one excursion train over the hill from Bay Ridge. When it had backed down grade after its mission was accomplished it had run into a train that was backing out of the Bay Ridge yard.

Too late Engineer Jansen had thrown his lever over, and when the shock came Fireman Arthur Ross was thrown out of the cab and badly injured. Engineer Jansen stuck to his post and tried to close the throttle, which had been thrown open in the collision. Either he was too nervous, or else the throttle was blocked in some way, for he was unable to shut off the flow of steam into the cylinder.

The driving wheels flew round, and in a moment the engine started up the hill again, dashing forward with fast increasing speed.

Leaped for His Life.

Unable to control his maddened engine, heretofore so docile in his hands, Jansen gathered himself on the side step of the cab, and leaped far out across the ditch that skirts the track. His ankle was wrenched and his legs badly bruised.

When he was able to lift his head the engine was just disappearing over the top of the hill, and with no weight of cars behind it was going at a tremendous rate of speed. An aged flagman at the crossing saw it coming and thought to stop it.

He placed his danger signals in the center of the track, a puny staff, with little dawdling pieces of red bunting. He had scarcely time to put them in position and leap from the track when the runaway was upon them, sweeping them from its path as though they were mere wisps of straw.

On and on the engine sped along, now a mass of flames, for the coals of the fire-box swept out by a mighty draught had set fire to everything combustible in the cab and coal-box behind. When the unknown colored man on the rear platform first saw it the engine must have attained a speed of at least sixty miles an hour. The colored man jumped and was not injured. Its striking force was terrific.

By the force of the collision the rear car was telescoped into the one in front of it. The third car, seemingly more stoutly built than the others, retained its shape, but the fourth car was almost as badly wrecked upon the fifth as were the last two.

It was all over in a few seconds, but during that brief time the blazing runaway had cut almost all the way through the last car. Luckily for the passengers in it, its frail construction had permitted easy tearing of the timbers, and many of them had been thrown out of the side door to the ground. Those that had not escaped in that way found themselves pinned down among the injured.

But there were added horrors to come. The blazing locomotive sent forth a cloud of scalding steam among the injured and the coals from its firebox set fire to the wreckage. A hundred men from the cars ahead were soon helping the police drag the victims from the wreck.

The injured were carried out on stretchers and stretched upon the grass and under the trees alongside the railroad track. In five minutes the adjoining fields had all the semblance of a battle field after a bloody encounter.

RUN DOWN AT LAST.

[Continued from first page.]

putting the duty on Smith whenever possible. Many think Smith knows more of the case than he pretends, but this is given little credence by the officers, who say Smith is one of those strange characters who prefer the solitude of the woods and a wandering life to mingling with their fellow-men.

The warrant on which Fraker was arrested charged him with defrauding the following companies out of the following sums: Kansas Mutual Life of Topeka, Kas., $10,000; Hartford Life and Annuity of Hartford, Conn., $15,000; Providence Savings Life of New York, $15,000; benevolent societies, $8,000; making a total of $48,000. After his disappearance it was learned that for three or four months previous he had been loading up with life insurance. The men who swore to his death are said to be men of bad character, and some of them are now declared to be imprisoned in various penitentiaries.

Before the officers left here today they telegraphed to Kansas City police officials to institute suit against Fraker's executor for the full amount of money he had obtained through settlement with the insurance companies, as they had the supposed dead man alive and well.

HOW SEARCH FOR FRAKER WAS MADE

Story of the Swindle and Capture as Told at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The news of the capture of Dr. George W. Fraker of Excelsior Springs, Mo., at Tower, Minn., was not a surprise to J. P. Davis, President of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company of this city. Mr. Davis has had charge of the pool formed by the companies that hed insurance on the life of Fraker and has conducted the legal fights in the courts. He has directed all the movements made in searching for the great swindler and, while he has not until now been able to locate the man, he has been certain from the first that Fraker was still in the land of the living and that his capture was only a matter of time. To R. A. Herrick, a young lawyer of this city in the employ of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, he gives all the credit for running Fraker down. He will not tell how the clew to his whereabouts was obtained and in answer to all questions on that subject has replied simply, "That is Mr. Herrick's secret."

"It was last Wednesday," said Mr. Davis, "that Mr. Herrick asked me to come to Kansas City, in a conversation held with him over the telephone. I went and then he told me what he had and I agreed with him that he was at last probably on the right track. He said he only wanted the assistance of a good man, who could be depended on, and he would soon bring Fraker to Kansas City. I immediately returned to Topeka and engaged John Wilkinson, Chief of Police. The two at once started for Minnesota. Yesterday afternoon I received a telegram from Herrick announcing he had the man and that he had confessed everything."

From the day after the alleged drowning of Fraker Mr. Herrick has been certain the doctor was alive, and has always said he would eventually find the swindler. A clew came in his way accidentally and he has followed it industriously ever since, with the result that Fraker is now safely in the hands of the law.

Dr. George W. Fraker was a young physician at Excelsior Springs, most of his practice being obtained from the guests of the Elms Hotel. His income was not much in excess of $100 a month. He was a widower and somewhat eccentric in his habits. In 1893 he began taking out life insurance on a large scale, and at the time of his disappearance, July 10, 1893, he held $58,000 in policies, as follows: Lloyds Accident, $5,000; Equitable Life, $10,000; Hartford Life, $15,000; Provident Savings of New York, $10,000; Kansas Mutual, $10,000; Knights of Pythias Endowment of Chicago, $3,000; Modern Woodmen, $3,000; Ancient Order United Workmen, $2,000.

Fraker's known limited income and the mystery attending his disappearance, coupled with the unusually large amount of insurance which he carried, caused the insurance companies to be suspicious that all was not right. An investigation was set on foot, which convinced them his body had never found a resting place in the Missouri River. The fraternal societies of which he was a member dragged the river day after day, but could not find the body. When sufficient time had elapsed after his disappearance to have caused his body to float a systematic search was made of the river for a distance of 100 miles by Mr. Herrick with boating crews without result. So thoroughly was the search made that Mr. Herrick was positive Fraker had not been drowned.

Then all of the insurance companies, with the exception of the Lloyds, formed a pool to fight the claims on the policies. Lloyds settled, it is claimed, for $1,100, and afterward the Equitable Life weakened and effected a compromise on its $10,000 policy for $8,500. It was with this money the legal battle was fought and won for the Fraker heirs.

The case came to trial in the United States Circuit Court in Kansas City last December before Judge Phillips. Early in the hearing of the case Judge Phillips became convinced Fraker was dead, and he instructed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, and judgment was rendered in the full amount. Error was claimed, and on this ground a new trial was asked. In granting it Judge Phillips scored the attorneys for the insurance companies roundly. A change of venue was demanded and refused. The trial was set for Feb. 14, which was during the same term of court as the first trial. Efforts to secure a continuance were of no avail.

On the day of the trial representatives of the companies held a meeting, and, one or two of them weakening, it was decided to effect a compromise. It was agreed judgment should be entered against the companies for the full amount claimed less about $500, with the understanding it was not to be paid for six months, which time was given the companies to produce Fraker alive.

A reward of $20,000 was offered for him, and every detective agency in the country at once opened correspondence with Mr. Davis in regard to him. He was reported found in a dozen places in this country and Europe, but whenever an attempt was made to identify him it was invariably discovered the wrong man had been caught.

Aug. 12 last Mr. Davis, representing the insurance pool, paid the full amount of the claim to the Metropolitan Bank in Kansas City for the executor of Dr. Fraker, and it was shortly thereafter transferred to a bank at Liberty, Mo., where most of it now lies on deposit, a division of it never having been made. Mr. Davis expects to recover nearly if not all of it. There is no reward now for finding Dr. Fraker, the limit having expired Aug. 10, two days before the time fixed for the payment of the judgments.

Last week George Harvey, one of the men who were with Fraker at the time he was supposed to have drowned, was arrested at Moberly, Mo., charged with burglary in New Mexico. He testified he had seen Fraker fall in the river. Shortly after his arrest he offered to furnish Mr. Davis with absolute information as to Fraker's whereabouts for $10,000. The offer came too late to be considered. It was then certain that Fraker would be apprehended within a few days.

Fraker's will pointed to a conspiracy. He gave $5,000 each to his two sisters and the balance he left to four minor children of an uncle who had reared him. He named his brother-in-law, George Magruder, as trustee without bonds to care for the money of the minors. The litigation has cost the insurance companies, over and above the judgment, about $8,000. Much money has also been expended in following up alleged clews and in attempting to identify men arrested and supposed to be Fraker.

MAY END LIFE IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Possible Penalty of Fraker's Crimes May Be Thirty-five Years' Imprisonment.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—Attorneys for the insurance companies interested this afternoon drew up the information that will be lodged against Dr. Fraker, the insurance swindler arrested near Duluth, when he reaches here Wednesday morning. He will be arrested under special Sec. 3,826 of the revised statutes of Missouri, which makes it a crime to attempt to defraud by "a trick, a cheat, fraud, and deception, false and fraudulent representations, and false pretenses." The penalty is seven years in the penitentiary on each count, and Mr. Haff said today there would be five counts in the indictments which will be brought against Fraker.

Dr. Fraker, when he reaches here, will be taken direct to Ray County and lodged in jail there, and it is in the Criminal Court of that county that he will be prosecuted. Mr. Haff said Uncle Jake Crowley, James Triplet, and George Harvey, who swore they saw Dr. Fraker drowned, will be arrested on the charge of perjury.

MAY BE A HITCH IN IT.

INKLING OF TROUBLE IN THE LAKE-FRONT CONFERENCE.

Commissioner Kent, After an All-Day Session with Illinois Central Officials Regarding the Drawing Up of the Ordinance to Ratify the Deal, Calls Up New York by Telephone and Tries to Get in Communication with Mayor Swift—Refuses to Say What He Wanted.

There may be a hitch in the conference which is framing the Lake-Front track depression ordinance.

Commissioner Kent and Special Counsel John S. Miller, representing the city, and President Fish and General Counsel Ayer met yesterday to agree upon the provisions of the measure. When Mr. Kent left the conference he hastened to a long-distance telephone and for an hour had the bellboys of the Holland House in New York looking for Mayor Swift. He could not get in telephonic communication with him because the Mayor could not be found and he had to give it up.

What it was sent Mr. Kent skurrying from the conference to a telephone could not be learned. That there was a hitch in arriving at an agreement he would not say. He would make no further admission than to say ambiguously there was some argument about the wording of some of the provisions of the measure.

The work of getting the ordinance in shape for the Council was pursued in the Illinois Central offices, the railroad company being represented by President Fish, General Counsel Ayer, and Chief Engineer Wallace. During negotiations which took place in the Mayor's office last week the parties at interest kept notes on the various points and the settlement is now being framed in an ordinance. It will probably be completed today and sent to Mayor Swift for inspection and approval.

"There was no controversy over any of the features except as to the wording," said Commissioner Kent. "It is important, of course, that all the features and provisions of the agreement be clearly stated in the ordinance so there will be no room for a misunderstanding hereafter. After we have completed the work the ordinance will be sent to the Mayor for his approval and to give him an opportunity to look it over and determine if it has been drawn according to his understanding. The work, of course, must be carefully done, and since our conference last week maps have been prepared in accordance with our agreement. We made certain demands and the company made concessions, and these, of course, must all be put in black and white."

The ordinance will be ready to introduce in the Council Sept. 16 and also to submit to the Illinois Central directors Sept. 20.

The features of the ordinance will be briefly as follows:

The depression of the company's tracks between Park row and Randolph street. The building of the sea walls around the proposed park by the company. The granting to the Illinois Central of 6.67 acres at the foot of Randolph street, and also 1.26 acres. The ceding to the city by the company of .17 of an acre at the foot of Harrison street and .17 acres at the foot of Peck court, 7.46 acres submerged land for a yacht basin between the south line of the proposed park and the company's Twelfth street pier, and .25 of an acre along the company's right of way, making 7.93 acres the company gets and 8.05 acres the city gets. The company is to extend the Randolph street viaduct, build four viaducts across its right of way and as many foot passages as the city may direct. The company also agrees to build the retaining walls along its right of way and do the filling west of its tracks. It will also build a pier at the entrance of the harbor, 50x350 feet.

STILL SEARCHING FOR HIDDEN PIPES

Civic Federation and City Trying to Unearth Stock-Yards Irregularities.

Some new and important features of the Stock-Yards water supply investigation will be discussed today by Commissioner Kent, City Engineer Jackson, and Assistant Superintendent Porter of the Water Department. Just what they are, however, could not be learned, as Mr. Kent declines to discuss the matter before he gets a chance to consult the other officials.

It is believed the report submitted by Mr. Porter of what he found in the basement of Nelson Morris & Co.'s packing-house Saturday will be the subject of whatever consultation they have. Mr. Porter placed his story in the hands of City Engineer Jackson yesterday and the latter turned it over to Commissioner Kent, but the Commissioner's time was so taken up with "Labor day" and other matters that he did not get an opportunity to examine it. For this reason he refused to let the contents of the report be made public.

Mr. Porter's efforts Saturday were devoted to tracing the six-inch pipe that passes into Morris & Co.'s establishment from the fire hydrant at Forty-second and Loomis streets, but as regards the results in detail he refused to say anything other than they had been made to the Commissioner and which would have to be learned through him. Nevertheless, it is known the six-inch pipe was traced to a large reservoir or tank located under and somewhere near the center of the building. When Mr. Porter found the connection the pipe was not in use conveying water from the city main to the reservoir, a valve in the street having been closed. He said, however, there was plenty of evidence to show the pipe had been used recently. An explanation given by representatives of the Morris concern as to the real object of having this pipe was that they used it in case of fire.

"Water stealing," said a Civic Federation man, "is such an open secret about the Stock-Yards district that the moment anybody goes there and commences to dig in the streets it is generally conceded they are searching for secret pipings.

"Of course," he continued, "operatives in the big packing-houses are always on the lookout, and whenever they note anything of a suspicious character going on it only requires a moment's time for them to send their trusted men out and shut off the free sources of supply. Then when one of these pipes, the existence of which the city never had any knowledge, is found the packers come up smiling with an explanation that it belongs to the fire department of their business and is only used to fill the fire engine tanks. That may be true, but if I am not mistaken we shall find that there are lead pipes running from every fire hydrant in the neighborhood. There is no means of ascertaining whether they are used exclusively for fire purposes. The hydrant pipes connect directly with the street mains and have no meters on them."

Commissioner Kent not only declined to make any statement regarding Assistant Superintendent Porter's report, but refused also to say what he intends to do in the matter of further investigation. It has not been determined whether the evidence now in hand is sufficient to go ahead and make demands upon any of the packers for an accounting of water illegally obtained, with a view to collecting additional taxes from them. Some of the persons interested are strongly in favor of prosecuting them.

Receipts in the City Water Office show that Morris & Co.'s establishment pays $1,100 a month in water rents. At the lowest rate allowed the packing-houses, four cents per 1,000 gallons, $1,100 pays for 27,500,000 gallons. That is a good deal of water, but the amount used in a great packing-house is something enormous. The workmen are not at all sparing of it. But the investigation is going to be prosecuted as vigorously as possible.

From such information as the Civic Federation has been able to collect it is believed the packers have been using two or three times as much water as they pay for. It is intended to find out whether that is true. With such data as could be given by ex-Superintendents, ex-foremen, and ex-employés of the Water Department of the old Town of Lake to go on, the federation outlined its plan of operations, so that when Commissioner Kent set his men to work it was known just where they would dig. Before starting in a dozen or more places had been designated where it was thought important discoveries might be made. And it has been shown to the satisfaction of both the federation people and the city authorities that the beginning at least bears out fully the knowledge of the men interviewed as to the condition of things.

William Kelley Is Stabbed to Death.

William Kelley died last night of [illegible] wounds inflicted by William Harris. The men, [illegible] are employed in John Sach's saloon, No. [illegible] Clark street, engaged in a fight yesterday afternoon and Kelley received three dangerous cuts on his left temple. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was found [illegible] was fractured.

RULES FOR THE ROADS

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS TO MEET AND CONSIDER VIOLATIONS.

Complaints Are Made That the Carriers Are Not Obeying the Law Made for Them by the Authorities—It Takes a Long Time for Chicago Merchants to Get What They Want, and an Enforcement Is Insisted On—Big Increase in East-Bound Tonnage Causes Talk.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois will meet at Springfield today, and among a number of other things they will inquire into the charges that the Chicago railroads refuse to obey some of the rules laid down by the Commissioners to govern the new Illinois classification which went into effect last July. The new classification was the result of a year's agitation by Chicago wholesale merchants and shippers, who said they were not on an equal footing with the merchants of cities and business centers east and southeast of Chicago. The interior lines running across this State into other States, it was charged, were making rates far below those charged by the Chicago roads, making it impossible for Chicago merchants to compete with merchants at points in the East and Southeast. It required nearly a year's labor to prepare a classification that was calculated to rectify the evils complained of, and the work was not completed until the Governor took a hand in it. The new rates were reached by placing the different articles from a higher into a lower class, and affected the rates on several hundred commodities.

The average reduction in rate caused by the placing of commodities from one class into another amounted to about 25 per cent. Most of the changes were the result of an agreement between the railroads and the merchants, and only those on which the latter could not agree the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and the Governor adjusted. In most cases the rates demanded by the Chicago merchants were granted, but in a few instances the Governor upheld the railroads. The Chicago merchants were well pleased with the action of the commission, feeling that under the new classification they would get such rates as would enable them to meet the competition of merchants at Eastern and Southeastern points for interior Illinois business. The railroads felt rather disgruntled and said the new rates would be ruinous, but after deliberation they concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, as they generally do when they find they have a poor case, and adopted the new classification arranged by the commission and put it in effect. How well it has worked since it went into effect July 1 is shown by the hue and cry lately raised by the papers of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other points that Chicago merchants have now such an advantage over the merchants of those cities as to give them all the interior Illinois trade.

Now the discovery has been made that among the twenty-three rules laid down by the commission for the making of rates on the various commodities there were three (the three last ones) which some of the roads had failed to place on their classifications and consequently complaint has been made to the commission to find out just what the railroads meant by ignoring those rules. Chicago merchants, it is said, are not in the least affected by the omission of the three rules in question and will continue to get the low rates granted them by the Commissioners' classification. Only a few roads failed to put them on their tariffs, and it is said it was done by the advice of the lawyers to test in the courts whether the commission could prescribe rules which would require them (the railroads) to accept hereafter without contest rates which are unjust and unreasonable.

One of the rules mentioned refers to changes in rates on special iron articles. Another to switching charges, which the commission reduces to a mileage basis, and the last one declares that for all time the classification in effect in the State shall be no higher than the lowest classification in effect on roads from points in other States to points in Illinois. Should such outside classification lower any commodity a corresponding reduction must be made in Illinois and railroad people say this might place them at the mercy of outside lines. The opinion is expressed among railroad people that there will be no serious trouble over the matter and that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will probably change the rules in question to make them more reasonable after they have heard the arguments in the matter.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will hold a meeting here tomorrow to consider a number of matters of business that have accumulated while they have been enjoying a pleasure trip through the West. The most important subject to be considered is the failure of the Chicago railroads to comply with certain rules laid down by the commission in its new official freight classification which recently went into force. Petitions have been filed by the Illinois Central, the Wabash, and the Cairo Short Line, asking that the new classification, which places them among the roads in Class A, be modified by restoring them to the list of Class B roads on the ground that the new classification is unjust to them because their lines are divided into so many minor branches.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN TONNAGE.

It May Be the Crops, but Rate-Cutting Is Talked Of.

There was an increase of nearly 4,000 tons last week in eastbound through shipments by all rail lines from Chicago last week. Whether this is due to new crops beginning to go forward or to cutting or manipulating of rates on the part of some of the roads is a question that has not been determined. While some of the railroad officials emphatically deny any rate-cutting is going on and insist the increase in shipments last week is due to new crops beginning to move, others are as positive some of the lines are cutting rates and this alone is responsible for the increase. The fact that for several weeks past two or three of the Chicago eastbound roads have been carrying about 50 per cent of all eastbound business creates the impression that there is some truth in the reports about rate-cutting. It is certain some roads after the adoption of the "gentlemen's agreement" a few weeks ago entered into long time contracts at cut rates with some favorite shippers, and reported these contracts to Commissioner Blanchard as having been executed previous to the adoption of the Presidents' agreement. That this is true is shown by the order recently issued that all contracts at cut rates must be abrogated Sept. 1. The anxiety of the roads to forward as much of this contracted freight as possible prior to Sept. 1 probably furnishes the explanation for last week's eastbound shipments. If the roads carry out the order above referred to and abrogate existing contracts Sept. 1 it is fair to presume the next statement of eastbound shipments will show a decrease, as no material improvement in shipments on account of new crops is expected until the end of this month.

Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Thursday amounted to 32,438 tons, against 28,037 tons for the week previous and 24,522 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 2,532 tons against 1,896 tons last year; grain, 19,180 tons, against 12,176 tons; provisions, 10,726 tons, against 10,450 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 6.3; Big Four, 2.6; Chicago and Erie, 9.8; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 20.1; Lake Shore, 8.8; Michigan Central, 12.9; Nickel-Plate, 2.4; Fort Wayne, 8.6; Pan-Handle, 9.7; Wabash, 18.8.

Total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, coal, and iron, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads for the week ending last Thursday amounted to 56,095 tons, against 48,632 tons for the week previous and 48,653 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 5,724; Wabash, 6,989; Lake Shore, 8,185; Fort Wayne, 6,187; Pan-Handle, 8,615; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,544; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 6,708; Nickel-Plate, 3,905; Chicago and Erie, 6,267; Big Four, 1,941.

Total shipments of all kinds of freight from Chicago to Eastern points by the lake lines last week amounted to 98,404 tons, against 92,922 tons for the week previous.

Mr. Peck's Position on the St. Paul.

Owing to the announcement recently made that Burton Hanson had been made general solicitor of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company many people jumped to the conclusion there was some mistake either as regards Mr. Hanson or Mr. Peck's appointment. The fact is, Mr. Peck takes the position of general counsel of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road and will be the chief law official of the company, and the general solicitor will be the chief assistant of the general counsel. Mr. Hanson, who has been appointed general solicitor of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been acting general solicitor of the company for some time past. On all roads where there is a general counsel he is superior to the general solicitor, but on a large majority of the roads the highest law official is the general solicitor. The position of Mr. Peck on the Santa Fé was that of general solicitor. Previous to the receivership J. J. McCook of New York was the general counsel of the Santa Fé, but since then there has been no general counsel and Mr. Peck as general solicitor was the principal law official of the company.

Judge Jenkins Has No Jurisdiction.

F. H. Wickett, counsel for the Northern Pacific at Chicago, received advices yesterday from Seattle, Wash., to the effect that Judge Sanford in the United States Court read Judge Gilbert's decision finding that Judge Jenkins for the Western District of Wisconsin had no primary jurisdiction in the appointment of Northern Pacific Receivers Rouse, Payne, and Oakes. Judge Hanford will now hear the petition of Silas W. Pettit that receivers be removed and will listen to testimony on the affidavit of Brayton Ives charging the receivers with malfeasance and corruption. Judge Hanford announced that he concurred in Gilbert's decision. Mr. Wickett thinks matters look rather blue for the receivers and there is a good chance of their being removed.

Wabash Excursions to Coney Island.

The Wabash has decided to imitate the example of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and run special excursions to Coney Island. Notice was given yesterday that Sept. 4 and 5 the Wabash will run excursions from Chicago to Coney Island and return, via New York, at $18 for the round trip. Tickets will be good leaving Chicago on all Wabash trains on those dates and good to return on regular trains leaving New York up to Sept. 19 inclusive, but in no event will tickets be good to reach Chicago later than Sept. 21, 1895. Stop-over will be allowed at Niagara Falls within limit. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines have concluded to run no such excursions.

New Company Now in Control.

Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, receivers of the New York and New England railroad, transferred at midnight last Saturday to the New England railroad company possession of the New York and New England railroad and all other property in their hands. The officers of the reorganized company are as follows: President, Grant B. Schley; Vice-President, Gordon Abbott; Second Vice-President and General Manager, J. T. Odell; Secretary, W. H. Porter; Treasurer, Amos T. French; Assistant Secretary, James W. Perkins; Assistant Treasurer, George B. Phippen; Auditor, W. H. Dudley; Chief Engineer, L. B. Sidwell.

Annual Report of the Wabash.

The annual report of the Wabash railroad has just been issued. It shows gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $11,959,830, a decrease of $591,610 as compared with the previous year. The operating expenses were $8,921,030 and the net earnings $3,038,809, an increase of $317,740. The total income for the year was $3,169,204, fixed charges $3,712,111, and the deficit $542,907. President Ashley in commenting on the year's business says if it had not been for the strike a year ago the road would have earned nearly the whole amount of its fixed charges. The cost of the strike he estimates at between $300,000 and $400,000.

Meeting of Railroad Commission.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—Illinois State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will hold an important meeting here tomorrow. Following complaints will be heard: Petition of Vandalia road for interlocking plant at Greenup with the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville; complaint of O. L. Brinning of Leroy against the Big Four's refusal to switch cars; petition of Cairo Short Line, Wabash, and Illinois Central to be restored to Class B, companies raised to Class A by the commission July 1, 1895. The commission will take action on the refusal of Chicago roads to obey rules and violation of regulations laid down by the board.

KNOWS "JACK THE RIPPER" WELL.

Is Hopelessly Insane, Says Dr. Forbes Winslow of London—Confined in an Asylum.

New York Times: Dr. Forbes Winslow of London, a well-known specialist on suicide and insanity, says that "Jack the Ripper," who by his crimes terrorized London a few years ago, is incarcerated in a county lunatic asylum in England.

Dr. Winslow says this fact is known to the authorities, but they have hushed up the case. Dr. Winslow also asserts that the Ripper was a medical student suffering from homicidal mania.

The doctor has come to New York to attend the Medico-Legal Congress, which will be held in the Federal Building Sept. 4, 5, and 6.

Dr. Winslow related some of his experiences with insane patients, and the many times his life had been threatened. In this manner the conversation got around to "Jack the Ripper," of whom the doctor said:

"'Jack the Ripper' was a medical student, of good family. He was a young man, of slight build, with light hair and blue eyes. He studied very hard and his mind, being naturally weak, gave way. He became a religious enthusiast and attended early service every morning at St. Paul's.

"His religious fervor resulted in homicidal mania toward the women of the street and impelled him to murder them. He lodged with a man whom I knew, and suspicion was first directed toward him by reason of the fact that he returned to his lodgings at unseasonable hours; that he had innumerable coats and hats stained with blood.

"I have in my possession now a pair of Canadian moccasins stained with blood that the 'Ripper' wore while on his murderous expeditions. I notified the Scotland Yard authorities, but at that time they refused to coöperate with me. Subsequently the young man was placed in confinement and removed to a lunatic asylum, where he is today. Since his incarceration there has been no repetition of the horrible murders that he perpetrated.

"These facts are all known to the English authorities, and it is conceded that the man now in the asylum is 'Jack the Ripper.' It was deemed desirable, however, to hush the matter up. The details were too horrible to be made the subject of a public trial, and there was no doubt of the man's hopeless insanity.

"And that tempts me to say that there is no such thing as a harmless lunatic. All lunatics are dangerous, and should be kept in confinement. The man who believes that there is such a thing as a harmless lunatic is laboring under a delusion himself."

BEATING THE AMERICAN FARMERS.

Indications of Successful Rivalry Observed in Other Countries.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The rapid advances made by the agriculturists of other countries, both in the matter of production and the facilities for marketing it, are watched with deep concern by the officials of the Agricultural Department. Secretary Morton said today: "It looks as if the farmer of all the big producing countries is trying to shut out his American brother. The agent of the McCormick Harvester company, now in Russia, a gentleman of intelligence and experience, writes me that he has seen crops of seventy-five and 100 bushels of wheat to the acre thrashed out there. What would we think of such yields here?

"And see what Argentina is doing. A report, dated July 17, comes from Buenos Ayres, stating that upon the basis of the figures for the first six months of this year the Argentine Republic will send in 1895 260,000 head of beef cattle alone to Europe. Accompanying this was a photograph of a scene 300 miles inland of an ocean-going vessel lying alongside an elevator and being loaded with wheat that grew on the other side of the elevator, stacks of grain being shown in the picture. Absolutely no land carriage at all. When our wheat reaches the seaboard, or point at which it can be loaded on vessels, a pretty penny has been added to the cost of production in the freight paid for its transportation. Only today, a Mr. Featherstone, member of the Union club, Sydney, Australia, was here and told me he had just completed arrangements for shipping dressed beef from that country to London, with the privilege of thirty days' storage in cold storage warehouses on arrival, at 1½ cents a pound for the whole transaction. We may have to repeat Le Duc's tea farm experiments, if what McCormick's man says is true, that tea is being successfully grown about Odessa, Russia, he don't see why it can't be made to grow in South Carolina."

Trouble in Victor Dam Enterprise.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.—A special to a local paper from San Bernardino says there has been a big shake up in the Columbia colonization capital, which has the Victor dam enterprise in hand. Gen. O. O. Howard of Chicago and his brother have severed their connection with the concern. The company proposed to construct a dam at the Victor Narrows, on the Mojave River, and, by means of a natural reservoir, to store water enough to irrigate 300,000 acres of the desert.

ASK HARDIE TO TALK

METHODIST MINISTERS INVITE HIM TO SPEAK TO THEM NEXT WEEK.

Expected to Have Him Address Them at Their Meeting Yesterday but Found He Could Not Be Present—Considerable Discussion as to the Advisability of Listening to His Views—Report of the Committee Concerning the Treatment of Protestants in South America.

The Methodist ministers yesterday invited Keir Hardie to come and talk to them during their regular weekly meeting. After the invitation had been given some of the ministers thought they might have made a mistake, and said they feared Mr. Hardie's views might not be of a kind they would like to hear. While they were discussing this the Rev. J. Dolliver, who had taken the invitation to Hardie, returned with the following answer:

> My Dear Sir: Mr. Keir Hardie and myself have considered the possibility of accepting your very kind invite to meet the Methodist ministers and we deeply regret, after consulting with the Committee of Management, to find it will be impossible to do so this morning and spend as much time with you as we should wish. But we have decided, rather than miss this opportunity, to stop over in this city until next Monday and we shall then hope to have the pleasure of meeting with you all.
>
> Both Mr. Hardie and I are "rock-bottom Christians" and are therefore the more anxious to have the chance of meeting you all. Please send us a line to the Great Northern Hotel if our coming next Monday will be agreeable. Yours for God and humanity, FRANK SMITH.

After the letter was read the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst suggested the other ministers of Chicago be invited to be present and listen to Hardie. The Rev. D. J. Holmes said he had heard Hardie was an Anarchist and, if true, the ministers ought not to listen to him. In this view he was supported by the Rev. J. M. Caldwell.

The Rev. W. H. Carwardine, who took an active part in the strike at Pullman last summer, said that he was not in sympathy with Hardie.

"He represents the anarchistic side of the laboring people," said he, "and not the social side. I do not agree with him in his views, but still he should be given a hearing. We should have him address us and find out what he has to say."

The ministers were then assured by Dr. Parkhurst that if there was much discussion of the invitation he felt sure Hardie would not accept. He reminded the ministers that the messenger from Mr. Smith was awaiting an answer.

"We want these men," said the Rev. Mr. Carwardine, "but the question is whether it would be best to ask the pastors of other denominations to join us."

This, it was decided, had better be left undone, and a letter was dispatched to Mr. Smith, saying that the time set by him would be agreeable to the Methodist ministers.

SAY PROTESTANTISM IS GROWING.

Chicago Ministers Scout the Statement of a New York Minister.

Several Chicago clergymen yesterday read the utterances of a New York minister who said Protestantism was a failure in that city, and the labor representatives who declared at a meeting in this city that the saloons did more to help the poor than did the churches, and flatly refused to discuss what they considered absolute absurdities. Others were inclined to talk more freely.

"I cannot speak for New York, although such a statement coming from there strikes me as highly improbable," said the Rev. Dr. J. M. Caldwell, pastor of the South Park Avenue Church, "but Protestantism is not a failure in Chicago. More churches have been built here in each of the last three years in Chicago than existed here twenty-five years ago. We are growing stronger and more widespreading every year, and the church has a larger and better following now than it ever had.

"As to the charge that the church does not take care of the poor, in comparison with the saloons, that is absolutely false. Our charities are unbounded, while the saloon is responsible for the most of the poverty in our midst."

"Does the activity of the Rev. Mr. Hunsberger of Milwaukee meet with your views of clerical duty?"

"Well, I suppose it's all right, but I would rather it was he than I that is in such demand."

"It is absurd to say that Protestantism as a religion is losing ground anywhere," said the Rev. E. W. Drew, pastor of the Winter Street M. E. Church. "In New York the church membership may be decreasing in comparison, but the religion itself is not to be shaken. The population of New York is increasing rapidly by the constant influx of ignorant foreigners brought up in the Roman Church, and this is carried to their children, while the more enlightened Protestants are moving away. But the Protestant church is today a magnificent pillar of unshaken strength and stability.

"With our great charities and the biggest hearted city in the world it is rank nonsense to question the work of the church toward relieving the poor and needy. Eighty per cent of the suffering in our community is due to the saloons, which do no one any good."

"What is your opinion of Dr. Hunsberger's popularity?"

"There is an easy solution of this Milwaukee business. There is no license necessary, and these people who go over there for the purpose make a sort of picnic of this solemn event in their lives. They have a right to choose their own way, and the usual result of these hasty marriages may suit those who look upon it as a temporary relationship. Dr. Hunsberger does what he believes is right, the location of his house being one of the principal causes of his popularity."

"A man judges by his own experience," said the Rev. W. H. Holmes, pastor of the Wicker Park M. E. Church, "and I suppose if this New York clergyman is a failure he thinks Protestantism is also. Scientific research strengthens instead of weakens the Protestant religion as it is taught today, and the church is now stronger than ever in its history.

"The comparison of the church with the saloon in the field of doing good is foolish, even for the sake of argument. Where is there an instance of a saloonkeeper contributing to a fund for the relief of the workingmen? I know of none.

"What do I think of Dr. Hunsberger? Well, I am personally acquainted with him and know that he is a good, conscientious man. Reports have been greatly exaggerated about the number of marriage ceremonies he has performed and he feels very sensitive on the subject. His popularity is due largely to location, and he would avoid the notoriety if he could."

PROTESTANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Report of Progress in the Efforts to Gain Religious Freedom.

The committee composed of Drs. M. M. Parkhurst and John O. Foster and the Rev. J. Lee, appointed to investigate the charge that marriages performed in South American countries are not recognized as valid by the Roman Catholics of those countries, and that Protestants are persecuted, made its report at the meeting of Methodist preachers. The committee was appointed to bring to the notice of the Pope the following request:

> In view of the repeated and warm approval by the clergy and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church of this country of religious freedom, as existing by law in the United States, we respectfully and earnestly request that the proper authorities of that church use their good offices, under the direction of Pope Leo XIII., to secure for the Protestants of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia the same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholic citizens of this country.

The report said Protestant citizens in these republics are deprived of their right to be legally married unless they forswear their religion. Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter dated from Rome, said that he had referred the matter to the Cardinal Secretary of State. In this letter Cardinal Gibbons incorporated a communication from the Cardinal Secretary of State, which not only asserts, "I have written to the apostolic delegate in the above-named republics to obtain precise information concerning the laws which affect the condition of Protestants there as regards both the exercise of their religion and the celebration of marriage," but also gives the assurance that he will "call the attention of the Holy See to the information which the aforesaid delegate will send." Nothing has been heard from him, though he has been reminded of his promise.

Their report then states that the press and Catholics of Chicago have strongly indorsed the movement of religious liberty in the South American republics.

In adopting the report of the committee the ministers indorsed the good work of Mr. Mr. Lee and he was urged by all present to continue in the crusade begun.

Sympathy was extended by the Methodist ministers present to Mother Lasher in her recent bereavement, and a committee consisting of Drs. Mandeville and Bland was appointed to visit her and assure her of the esteem in which the character and service of her husband, "Father" Lasher, were held.

The Baptist ministers held their first meeting since the summer vacation. There was but a small attendance and for the want of a formal program the meeting was devoted to vacation experiences.

The Congregational ministers also held their first after-vacation meeting and listened to an interesting address by Prof. A. B. Bruce of the Free Church Seminary of Glasgow on "Religious Life in Scotland."

JUDGE GIBBONS' DECISION AWAITED.

Question of Liquor Licenses in Harvey to Be Settled Today.

The Harvey Council will meet tonight in adjourned session, at which time it is expected a decision will be rendered by Judge Gibbons effectually disposing of the uncertainty as regards license or no license in Harvey. When asked by a reporter for The Tribune as to the probability of a decision favorable to liquor interests and the immediate granting of licenses, Ald. DeGraaf said: "We will turn the monkeys loose tomorrow night and give Lucy Page Gaston an opportunity to feed them."

At the "Y" reading-room tonight a meeting of the Christian Citizenship League was held. It was announced the Rev. J. F. Flint, President of the association, had declared privately to the Rev. M. H. Lyon he would have nothing more to do with the league, because he regarded the community hopelessly divided on the methods to be employed in conducting the campaign. His office was immediately declared vacant by vote of the meeting, and the Rev. M. H. Lyon was nominated to succeed him. This election is to take place at the regular meeting next Friday night.

As an outcome of the woman's crusade Saloonkeeper E. P. Bradley was convicted in Justice Gilson's court Monday morning and was fined $10. An appeal will be taken.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Wayne, Duluth, 30 cents; Progress, Lindsay, Chicago, 50 cents; A. B. Norris, Fort William, 40 cents; Whitney, Duluth, 30 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—The freight market was very quiet today, but the holiday did not weaken the feeling any, and ore shippers from the head of Lake Superior are anxious to tie up some tonnage to run through the season. Owners appear to be willing to take their chances on wild cargoes. Sixty cents was paid on a number of coal cargoes for Milwaukee. Charters—Coal—Inter-Ocean, Richard Winslow, Cleveland to Duluth, 40 cents; Iron King, Iron Queen, Iron Age, Iron City, Iron Duke, Iron State, Ohio ports to Duluth, 40 cents. No work was done on the coal and ore docks here today.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The water in Niagara River is low. The barge Plymouth is lightering part of its cargo under the breakwater in order to get to Tonawanda. Its draft is 13 feet 2 inches.

ASHTABULA, O., Sept. 2.—Ore receipts at this port during August were 430,176 tons, beating all previous records for August, and sending the total receipts for the season up to 1,663,134 tons. Coal shipments for August were 144,772 tons.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 2.—The schooner P. B. Locke, loaded with block redstone from Portage, was beached on Grand Island Saturday to prevent its going down in deep water. A wrecking expedition is now on the way from Sault Ste. Marie.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—P. Sawyer, I. N. Foster, John Otis, Marinette; C. H. Hackley, Manistee; G. Dunbar, White Lake; Mystic, Pine Lake, Manistique; Roanoke, Cheboygan; M. Mills, Emerald, Menominee; A. P. Grover, Charlevoix. Coal—J. J. Hill, City of Berlin, J. F. Eddy, C. S. Parnell, Buffalo; W. M. Egan, Erie. Sundries—Harlem, Lycoming, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Duluth; Susquehanna, Erie. Iron ore—Minnesota, Escanaba. Salt—F. and P. M. No. 2, Manistee. Light—Mystic Star, South Chicago.

Cleared—Light—O. E. Parks, Pier Cove; G. M. Filer, Spanish River; A. P. Grover, G. Dunbar, Pine Lake; J. B. Wilbor, John Otis, Marinette; Pine Lake, I. A. Olson, Thompson's Pier; G. C. Markham, F. and P. M. No. 2, Manistee; P. Sawyer, Green Bay; Arcadia, Arcadia; M. C. Neff, Menominee.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Pabst.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Sunshine.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Finch, Mason, Nielsen.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—St. Paul, Geo. Burnham.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Castalia, Tampa, Lake Erie ports.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Two Boyces, Lake Erie ports.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—St. Joseph and consorts. Cleared—Judd, Colborn.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Fayette Brown. Cleared—Yale, Sheboygan, coal; La Salle, Two Harbors.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Specular, Magnetic, Cleveland; Donaldson, Goshawk, Buffalo.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Buttironi, Outhwaite, Iron King, Sibley. Cleared—Lansing, Ashland, light.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Egyptian, Iron Queen, Richard Winslow. Cleared—Coal—Cumberland, Washburn.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Fletcher and consorts, Westford and consorts, Carpenter and consorts, Lamb.

DETROIT, Mich.—Arrived—Card, Wells, Oliver Mitchell, Pickands, Marengo. Cleared—Pickands, Marengo.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Merida, Centurion. Cleared—Mystic Stark, Chicago; Aztec, Zapotec, Buffalo.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Ann Maria, Merrill, Dunham, Waukesha, Arendal, Sands. Departed—Naghtin, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Aldrich, Pewaukee, Wyman, 6 a. m.; Annie Dall, 11. Up—Shepard, 1 a. m.; Burnham.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Acadia, Cleveland; Nahant, coal, Milwaukee; Niagara, Toledo; Prince. Down—James, Clinton, Lisgar, Grimsby.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Pathfinder, Sagamore, Chicago.

Cleared—Sheldon, Chicago; Cadillac, Marina, Cleveland.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Naples, Twin Sisters, George Williams, Hawgood, Nelson, Folsom, Coffinberry, Iron State, Tokio. Cleared—Light—Yukon, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Desmond, Inter-Ocean, J. B. Ketcham, Montgomery. Cleared—Coal—Rhoda Stewart, Soo. Light—Tower, Duluth; Kalkaska, Marquette.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Neosho, Hoyt, Grand Traverse, Schlesinger. Cleared—Coal—Mercur, Orr, Vail, Chicago; Davis, Rounds, Toledo. Light—Elfin-Mere, Maxwell, Alva, Selwyn Eddy, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—John Martin, Manchester, Raleigh, Elphicke, Iron Duke, Oscar Flint, Barr. Cleared—Coal—Linden, Charles Bradley, Galatea, Woolson, Portage; O'Neill, Escanaba; Fryer, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Iron Chief, Mahoning, Iron Cliff, Farwell, Rutter, Runnels, Moran, Sauber, J. L. B. Lyon, Aurora, Adams, Bulgaria, Case, Harper, Tyrone. Departed—Joliet, Pasadena, Cobb, Roby, Lake Erie, ore; Penobscot, Norwalk, Buffalo, wheat; Weston, Lake Erie.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Masaba, Baldwin, Hodge, Business, Northern King, 10 last night; Shenandoah, Chili, Milwaukee, midnight; Italia, Missoula, 2 a. m.; Marion, 3; Wissahickon, Dominion, Monteagle, 4; German, 5; Hope, 6; London, H. J. Johnson, 8; Mariposa, 9; Rust, Robert Mills, J. C. Lockwood, Queen of West, Winslow, 11; Glidden and consort, Ira Owen, Hiawatha, noon; Campbell, Lansing, 2; Naples, 3. Down—Wawatam, Duncan, Conemaugh, 1 p. m.; China, Tacoma, 3; Richards and consorts, Badger State, 4.

Down—Colgate and consorts, 6:30; Martin Swain and consort, Seneca, 6:40; Kearsarge, 7; Maruba, Malta, Iron Age and consort, 8. Up—Chemung, 5:10; Nebraska, 8:10; Madden and consort, Cascade, Sligo, 9. Cleared—Blaine, Maxwell. Wind south, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Porter and consort, Kearsarge, 10:15 last night; Tuttle and consort, 11; Denver, 1:20 a. m.; Ionia, 3:40; Yuma, 4; Maryland, 5:10; Oceanica, 5:30; Mohawk, 6:20; Westover and consort, 8:30; Lackawanna, 10; David Macy, 10:10; Green and consort, 10:30; Averill, 12:40 p. m.; Belle Brown, 2:30; Lehigh, Street and consort, 2:50; Manola, 3:30. Up—Holland, Car Ferry, 9:40 last night; Neshoto, 10:15; Cuba, 10:40; St. Paul, 11; Charlevoix, 3:20 a. m.; Helena, 3:30; Toltec and consort, 3:50; Quito and consort, Conestoga, 7:30; Briton, 8; America, 3:30 p. m.

Down—McWilliams, New York, 5:50. Up—Flower, 9. Wind southwest, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Chemung, Ogemaw, Mowatt, 11:10; White Star, Robinson, Cumberland, Bruce, 11:40; Germanic, Hutchinson, 12:40 p. m.; Spinner and consorts, 1:40; Colonial, 4:40; Wyoming [large], 5. Down—Iron Duke and consort, 10 last night; Lindsay, 10:30; New Orleans, Green and consorts, 11; Ketcham, Montgomery, 11:20; Kershaw and consorts, 1 a. m.; Saxon, 6; Hayward and barges, 7; Northern Wave, 9:50; North Wind, Northern Light, 10; Pillsbury, 10:20; Genoa, 10:30; Wolf, Weed, 11:20; Crosthwaite, noon; Gov. Smith, 12:30 p. m.; Masaba, 1:40; Dyer, 2:30; Parks Foster, Devereux, 3; Nicol, Olympia, Cambria, 4; Mary Boyce, 4:10; Wawatam, 5.

Up—Sitka, 7. Down—E. A. Gould, 6; Mary Groh, 7; Conemaugh, 7:10; John Duncan, 7:30; China, 8:10; Victory, 8:50; Tacoma, 9:20.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Mohegan, Mingoe, Fred Kelley, 10:30 last night; Iroquois, Langell, Paige, Arenac, midnight; Rappahannock, Dundee, 1:30 a. m.; Edwards, Golden Age, 3:30; Kirby, Langell Boys, Comstock, 4; City of Cleveland, Quayle, 5; Emory Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 6; Panther, Massasoit, Frontenac, 7; Cross, Board of Trade, Clement, Ryan, 9; Yakima and whaleback, 10; Samuel Mitchell, Alberta, 11; India, City of Duluth, Gilbert, 12:30 p. m.; Palmer, Vera, Petrel, 2; Uganda, Continental, Grace Holland, 3:30; Curry, 5. Down—Wallula and whaleback, 10 last night; Griffin, 11; Schuck, Verona, 1 a. m.; Roumania, Harlem, 2:30; Peerless, America, Osceola, 6:30; Craig, Eddy, 8:30; Andaste, W. B. Morley, 9:30; Gratwick [steel], J. P. Donaldson, 10:30; Nyanza, Hackett, schooner H. H. Brown, noon; Roman, White and Friant, Law, 1:30 p. m.; Cherokee, Chippewa, Stevens, 3; Mark Hopkins, Rourke, Nestor, 4:50; Fay, Warmington, 6.

Up—Henry Chisholm, Wade, 6:30; Ed Smith No. 1, Angus Smith, Martin, Homer, 8:30. Down—Nicholas, Toledo, Ogarita, 7:30; Moore, 9.

SCHOOLS OPEN TODAY.

THOROUGH PREPARATIONS MADE FOR CARING FOR THE CHILDREN.

Chicago Has More than Ever Before to Educate, the Number Being Estimated by Supt. Lane at 175,000—More than 4,000 Teachers and 200 Buildings Required to Teach and House the Youngsters—Music to Be More Thoroughly Taught than Ever.

Forty-three hundred schoolteachers will begin the instruction of Chicago's public school children today in more than 200 school buildings, scattered from Rogers Park to South Chicago. Over these buildings the national flag will be hoisted this morning. Incidental to the more important work of beginning class work today 175,000 pupils will make up their minds by night whether or not they like their teachers.

Yesterday was the first day of school according to city ordinance, but, being a legal holiday, the children made the most of Labor day and circus parades while the teachers rejoiced in the fact that pay had commenced whether work had or not.

Immense Number of Scholars.

Few people realize how many school children there are in Chicago, or what a task the Board of Education has in taking care of them. The estimate given above, 175,000, was made last night by Supt. Lane. If these 175,000 children were to take hold each other's hands they would form a line long enough to reach from Chicago across Lake Michigan to St. Joseph, Mich., and back again, or, if on land, the line would reach from Chicago to Madison, Wis. If a procession was formed and 5,000 children were to pass a given point each hour, a spectator would be compelled to wait from 7 o'clock in the morning, on through the day and night, and until noon the next day in order to see all the line pass, and then he would have to wait nearly another hour for the procession of teachers to get by.

If put on a railroad train, sixty in each car, nearly 3,000 cars would be needed to accommodate the pupils, making a train nearly thirty-three miles long. If this train were broken up into ordinary trains of ten cars each, a train should be sent out of Chicago every five minutes for forty hours to get the crowd of children out of town. Seven trains would be filled with teachers. The Auditorium could be filled thirty-nine times with pupils, and nearly filled once with teachers, and have no individual in the building on more than one occasion.

Rush Is Nearly Over.

The heavy rush of business at the Board of Education let up slightly yesterday. This was due partly to Labor day being considered as a holiday and partly because most of the preliminary work incident to the opening of the schools was completed. All offices were closed all day except those of Supt. Lane and his assistants, who had enough callers to keep them busy. Supt. Nightingale was as busy as ever with high school students, who were applying for permits to change schools or were inquiring about other matters. The other Superintendents had more or less of leisure during the day, and most of them left the office early. Prof. Lane had plenty to do, but he did not have five or six petitioning teachers or pupils standing about his desk at all times during the day, as was the case nearly all last week. The rush will not entirely subside for a week yet, but the worst is over.

Concerning the opening of the schools today Supt. Lane said last night: "Everything has been arranged and all appointments of teachers made, so we are ready today to begin the year's work with energy and enthusiasm. One hundred new assignments of teachers have been made to fill vacancies in the grammar schools. Most of these are cadets that were graduated from the Training School for Teachers last February, these being given the preference over those graduated in June. About twenty-three teachers have been assigned to fill vacancies in the high schools, also to provide for increase in attendance. In the grammar schools some divisions will have a largely increased attendance over last year. In such cases, as soon as the needs of the schools are reported to the Superintendents, other assignments will be made.

"During the summer all school buildings have been placed in repair and with two exceptions, the Newberry and Healy Schools, will be ready for the use of the children this morning. The pupils will take up the regular course of study, nearly all having been promoted to higher grades at the end of last school year.

"Our teachers come back to their work with renewed strength and enthusiasm. They present a picture of health much in contrast with their appearance at the close of last term after a hard year's work."

More Time for Music.

During the coming year music will receive more attention in the schools than heretofore. This will be the case especially in the high schools, where as yet no graded work has been done in this line. Prof. Gabriel Katzenberger, musical director in the Lake View, West Division, Medill, and Marshall High schools, said yesterday:

"Considerable advance will be made this year in the instruction of music in the high schools. Last year was the first time anything approaching a reasonable amount of time was given to this work. Then all pupils had the same work. This year the course will be graded and the work systematically laid out. It is the intention of the board to develop a course of study in music that will bring the standard of the Chicago schools in this regard up to that of the schools of European cities and of some of the larger cities in the Eastern States. Such a course will include the study of harmony, theory of music, sight-reading, and kindred subjects.

"In the high schools this year more attention will be paid to the instruction of the boys than heretofore. Male pupils usually enter the high schools about the time their voices are completely changed. In the two or three years previous they have done little or no singing. This fact has been somewhat disregarded in the past, whereas it should be a strong reason for giving more attention in the high schools to boys' singing. Part singing will be introduced for the first time this year, and we will try to choose those arrangements in which all the boys' voices may be used. In the grammar schools more attention will be paid this year than ever before to drilling the children in time. We have noticed that the pupils entering the high schools, after having had music in the grammar schools, are more deficient in time than in any other regard, and an effort will be made to remedy this defect."

The children will receive sufficient police protection to satisfy Supt. Lane. The order issued last week by Superintendent of Police Badenoch relieving certain police officers from duty at schoolhouses affected but twenty men. These for some years have been detailed for special duty at schoolhouses in the rougher neighborhoods, and as the children needed but little care from these officers the places became sinecures and were much sought after by policemen who had influence.

"Every school will be cared for by the officer upon whose beat the school is located," said Assistant Superintendent of Police Ross yesterday. "We do not intend to leave the schools unprotected, but certain buildings that have had men in constant attendance upon them will simply be watched by the police on the beat. The officers will receive instructions to be about the schoolhouses before the hour of assembling and again at noon and during the recess hour. This, we think, is all that will be necessary."

The plan is satisfactory to Supt. Lane.

Mr. Drexmal, the Chairman of the Judiciary committee, has called a meeting of that body for Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Mr. Errant's office in the Unity Building. This committee has been engaged for some time upon the work of preparing rules for the government of the Board of Education. These are about completed and then committee will submit them to the board the same evening.

NEWS FROM PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Schooner John E. Mackenzie Speaks the Kite at Holsteinborg, Greenland.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 2.—The first news from the Peary relief expedition since its departure was received today. It came by the American schooner John E. Mackenzie, returning from the Greenland halibut fishery. The Mackenzie met the Kite with the expedition at Holsteinborg July 15. There the Kite took aboard Prof. Dyche, one of the members of the expedition, and sailed again the same evening. Very little ice was reported south of Greenland waters. The crew of the Mackenzie think the Kite will have no difficulty in reaching Whales Sound, where Peary's headquarters are. The return of the relief party is expected about the end of this month.

To Prevent Ballot-Box Stuffing.

A Jefferson City man has invented a ballot-box, which, when a vote is deposited, will ring a bell and show up the number of the ballot.

LABOR DAY MARKETS.

HOLIDAY IN THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Feeling in Wheat Not Essentially Changed—Corn Rules Weaker.

While the Board of Trade was closed yesterday on account of the holiday a fair number of traders gathered on the curb and in the corridors. However, little disposition to transact business out of hours was shown. Practically all the exchanges in the country were closed, and news was a scarcity. The weather in corn and receipts in wheat were the topics of discussion.

During the early morning timid holders were offering December wheat around 62¼c on a report of 930 cars inspected in at Minneapolis. This was taken as a confirmation of fears entertained by the bulls last week that the spring wheat movement would continue large. Cables were rather colorless, with Liverpool reported ½d lower. Toward noon the easy tone gave way to some confidence and the latest business was at 62⅝c for December, Saturday's closing figure. Puts sold at 62⅛c, and that was bid late, while calls sold at 62⅝@62¾c, the outside being the latest price. Russian shipments were cabled as being 2,400,000, and the estimate on world's shipments approximately 5,000,000.

F. G. Logan had advices from Minneapolis stating that reports from the Northwest told of thrashing machines being laid up on account of farmers refusing to thrash wheat at present prices.

The feeling in corn was one of weakness. Sellers of May at 31c were numerous, and it was said that small lots were offered a shade under that, making the decline over Sunday fully ¼c. Any quantity of calls could be purchased at 31⅛@31¼c. The main factor in the weakness was the appearance of the Missouri State report placing the condition of corn at 115, while the last report made it 108. The frost scare on which the May future was given an upturn Saturday failed to materialize, and longs evinced some nervousness.

South Water street wore an aspect of holiday quietude. Business consisted mainly of early purchases by local retailers, and the shipping trade amounted to little. Receipts of fruit and vegetables were only fair. Price changes were few and unimportant.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blackberries, $1.00@1.60 per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.00@1.25 per case.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 20c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 14½@16½c; thirds, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooleys], 17c; firsts, 13½@14½c.

California fruits—Peaches, 80c@$1.60 per 20-lb box; plums, 85c@$1.20 per 4-basket crate; grapes, 75c@$1.50 per 4-basket crate.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7¾@8c; twins, 7¼@7½c; cheddars, 6¾@7¼c; New York fancy makes, 8@8½c; Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7¼@8½c; brick, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 13½c; strictly fresh-laid, loss off, cases returned, 13c; Southern, 12c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@2.00 per brl; bananas, good to choice, 75c@$1.50; lemons, Messinas, $5.00@7.50 per box; Illinois peaches, 50@75c per crate; Michigan peaches, 16@20c per 1-5 bu basket; Michigan basket plums, 25c; watermelons, $50.00@75.00 per car; gem muskmelons, 15@20c per ⅓-bu basket; pears, $2.00@3.00 per brl; grapes, 15@20c per 8-lb basket.

Hides—No. 1 green-salted, 8¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 7¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 11½c; No. 2 do, 10c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

Potatoes—New Wisconsin and Michigan Early Rose and Hebrons, 30@35c per bu on track; home grown, 90c@$1.00 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; hens, 8½c; chickens, 10½@11c; roosters, 5c; spring ducks, 9c; geese, full-feathered, $3.00@7.00 per doz.

Vegetables—Cabbage, Illinois, 65@75c per crate; cauliflower, 40@75c per crate; cucumbers, home grown, 10@15c per doz; celery home grown, 25c per doz; lettuce, home grown, per tub, 35@40c; beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, 75c@$1.00 per brl; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 10c per doz; egg-plant, home grown, 50@60c per crate; radishes, 15c per doz; spinach, 75c per brl; string beans, Illinois, 75c per sack; wax beans, 75c per sack; tomatoes, home grown, Illinois, 50c per bu basket; turnips, $1.00 per brl; sweet corn, 8@10c per doz.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat Firm, with Poor Demand, and Corn Firm in the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s; No. 2 red spring, 5s 2½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 1d; futures closed firm at unchanged prices, business about equally distributed; September, 5s 1d; October, 5s 1¼d; November, 5s 1¼d; December, 5s 1¾d; January, 5s 2d; February, 5s 2¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 8½d; futures closed firm; December and January ¼d higher, other months unchanged from Saturday's closing prices; September, 3s 8¼d; October, 3s 8¼d; November, 3s 8¼d; December, 3s 8¾d; January, 3s 6d; February, 3s 5¾d. Flour firm, demand firm; St. Louis fancy, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon steady, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 40s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 36s; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 47s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 35s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 34s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 56s 3d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime mess, 30s 9d; refined in pails, 32s 6d. Cheese—Quiet, demand moderate; finest American, white and colored, new, 38s. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 60s. Turpentine spirits, 20s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 3d. Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6¾d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., £7. Hops at London, Pacific coast, £2.

Closing—Consols for money, 107 7-16 ex interest; do for account, 107¼, ex interest.

Railway shares—Canada Pacific, 57; Erie, 9¾; Erie seconds, 76; Illinois Central, 106¾; Mexican ordinary, 23¼; St. Paul common, 78⅜; New York Central, 106¼; Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 9¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 70.

Bar silver—30 7-16d per ounce.

Money—½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, ⅝ per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 233; Madrid, 18; Lisbon, 24¾; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 104.75; Vienna, 103.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today was £58,000 sterling.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 44 pfgs.

PARIS, Sept. 2, 4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for August.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 2	19,000	400	17,000	17,000
Total last week	54,486	2,917	98,634	66,089
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 2	3,000	....	8,000	1,000
Total last week	16,733	68	32,064	11,000

Chicago receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs, and sheep for August and the first eight months of 1895, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1895	245,636	379,229	317,975
August, 1894	297,892	624,371	240,872
August, 1893	269,224	509,929	278,555
Shipments—			
August, 1895	80,860	131,200	45,695
August, 1894	97,389	233,488	18,188
August, 1893	68,180	152,244	32,639
Receipts—			
Eight months, 1895	1,561,433	4,858,613	2,154,488
Eight months, 1894	1,852,386	4,769,456	1,883,037
Eight months, 1893	2,024,851	3,820,280	1,951,479
Shipments—			
Eight months, 1895	475,924	1,505,959	285,796
Eight months, 1894	617,126	1,711,213	159,955
Eight months, 1893	602,044	1,381,432	291,787

Receipts at four markets the first eight months of 1895, with comparisons:

Place.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,561,433	4,858,613	2,154,488
Kansas City	944,000	1,611,500	571,500
Omaha	324,098	768,827	116,748
St. Louis	474,402	683,704	351,738
Totals, 1895	3,303,933	7,922,644	3,194,474
Same p'd, 1894	3,736,775	8,617,396	2,555,000
Same p'd, 1893	3,899,695	6,696,353	2,789,400
Same p'd, 1892	3,811,698	8,616,457	2,052,122

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep.

Cattle—The best 1,350@1,600-lb. native steers and butcher stock ruled steady, while other natives and Westerns sold 10@15c lower. Native steers sold at $3.50@5.65, bulk 4.70@5.45; Western rangers, $2.85@4.25; Texas steers, $3.10@3.40; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.85; bulls, $1.75@3.65; veal calves, $3.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00.

Hogs—Trade was active at fully 5c advance. Heavy sold at $3.90@4.60, bulk $4.25@4.45; light, $3.90@4.55, bulk $4.30@4.55; pigs, $2.50@4.35.

Sheep—A few of the best lots sold steady, but the general market was 10c lower from the start.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments none; fair run and prices a shade lower; export steers, $5.30@5.65; fair to good shipping steers, $4.50@5.25; dressed beef and best butchers' steers, $3.50@4.50; bulk of sales, $3.75@4.60; steers under 1,000 lbs weight, $3.00@3.75; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@3.75; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, none; market easier; prices, $3.45, with bulk of sales at $4.10@4.30.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady; Texas steers, $2.65@3.90; Texas cows, $2.25@2.85; beef steers, $3.50@5.60; native cows, $1.50@3.10; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.25; bulls, $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady, 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.05@4.30; heavies, $3.80@4.20; packers, $4.05@4.35; mixed, $4.00@4.30; lights, $3.60@4.30; Yorkers, $4.25@4.30; pigs, 2.20@4.00.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Alta, 13c; Alpha Consolidated, 14c; Andes, 31c; Belcher, 53c; Best & Belcher, $1.00; Bodie Consolidated, 13c; Bullion, 50c; Bulwer Consolidated, 70c; Caledonia, 12c; Challenge Consolidated, 60c; Chollar, 57c; Confidence, $1.55; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.65; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Consolidated New York, 2c; Crown Point, 50c; Exchequer, 4c; Gould & Curry, 52c; Hale & Norcross, $1.75; Julia, 2c; Justice, 7c; Kentuck Consolidated, 3c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 7c; Mexican, 63c; Mono, 13c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 30c; Ophir, $1.50; Overman, 18c; Potosi, 58c; Savage, 40c; Sierra Nevada, 73c; Silver Hill, 2c; Silver King, 2c; Union Consolidated, 55c; Utah Consolidated, 7c; Yellow Jacket, 41c. Silver bars, 66¾@66⅞c. Mexican dollars, 54¼c. Drafts, sight, 2½ per cent; telegraph, 5 per cent.

Clearing-House Comparisons.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
New York	$	$ 59,566,642
Chicago		13,754,050
Boston		15,929,557
Philadelphia	8,399,380	8,942,316
St. Louis		4,243,316
Baltimore		1,789,611
New Orleans		745,350

Wilmington Turpentine.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.12½; good, $1.17½. Spirits firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm, $1.25. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Butter ruled easy on the Board of Trade today. The sales were 8,880 lbs at 20c and 1,800 lbs at 20½c.

West Side Societies Have a Picnic.

The first annual picnic given by the united societies of the West Side took place in Garfield Park yesterday afternoon. The societies represented were: The Lincoln Socials, the Adorn Pleasure club, the Belvidere Pleasure club, the Columbian Social and Dramatic club, and Companies B, E, and G of the Chicago Guards. There was a ball game, several bicycle races, and other athletic events. In the evening an exhibition drill was given.

Denies Being J. G. Jones' Creditor.

Charles R. Batt, cashier of the National Security Bank of Boston, denies that his bank holds or ever did hold any of the paper of J. G. Jones of Indianapolis. The Boston bank was said to be Jones' creditor for $61,500.

SEPTEMBER INVESTMENTS.

We own and offer, subject to sale, the following choice bonds:

Chicago Drainage	5's
City of Chicago, 20-year gold	4's
Los Angeles, Cal., gold, school	4½'s
Riverside, Cal., gold, school	6's
Aurora, Ill., refunding	5's
Shelbyville, Ind., school	4½'s
Boone, Iowa, school	5's
Holland, Mich., water	5's
Menominee, Mich	8's
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., school	5's
Quincy, Illinois	6's
Chicago Heights, Illinois	6's
Pittsfield, Illinois, school	6's
Elmwood, Illinois, school	6's
Worthington, Minn., 20-year	5's
Sherman, Texas, gold	6's
Roanoke, Va., sewer	6's
Whiteside County, Ill., school dist	5's
Miami County, Ind	6's
Lawrence County, Ind	5's
Lake County, S. Dak., refunding	5's
Dawson County, Mont., gold	6's
Greenville County, S. Car. refunding	6's
Wise County, Texas, court-house	5's
Knox County, Ind	6's
Lawrence County, Ill	6's
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., gold (Covering the Consolidated Street Railways of Kansas City.)	5's
Chicago Electric Transit Co (Guaranteed by West Chicago St. R. R.)	6's

Send for September Bond List, giving full information.

Interest allowed on deposits awaiting investments.

Personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
. . . BANKERS . . .
204 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
(Marquette Building.)
New York. Boston.

The Prentice Family

came to this country in 1640 with the Apostle Elliot and settled in Massachusetts,

The L. H. Prentice Company

started here in Chicago 31 years ago and retained the sturdiness of the Puritans without their superstitions. No real Chicagoan can be pessimistic or superstitious. Do you wish to lean on us while you are wanting a Heating Apparatus like the best people in Chicago use? The best is none too good for you. We have it.

L. H. Prentice Co.

203 Van Buren St.
Chicago

Probably the largest firm of this kind in the world, viz; exclusively Heating Apparatus, Steam and Hot Water that HEATS.

5% 5%

Building Loans, 6% NET,

On CHOICE Residence or Flat Property.

KNOTT, LEWIS & CO.

(Ashland Block.) 59 Clark-st.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co. 164 Dearborn St.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AND INVESTMENTS EXCLUSIVELY.

Favorable Terms to Borrowers. Choice Mortgages for Investors.

Chicago Board of Trade.

As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the Board, and subject to its rules and regulations, are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this Board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary, will answer any inquiries as to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such Board.

GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

Invest in Coal Property

We sell at Public Auction, without reserve, Sept. 25, 7,800 Acres Coal and Timber Lands. Property undeveloped, near Chesapeake and Ohio, Kanawha and Michigan Railroads and navigable Great Kanawha River. 4 feet soft, 5 feet splint, 7 feet splint, 8 feet cannel, 10 feet coking and splint coal seams opened. This property is in a territory shipping 5,000,000 tons annually, and contains the Winifrede, Coalburg, and other popular seams. Maps, descriptions.

WILSON & PAYNE, Attorneys,
Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK
DEARBORN AND JACKSON STREETS.
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
Accounts of Firms & Individuals Solicited.

LIFE OF SHERIDAN.

GEN. E. A. DAVIES' CONTRIBUTION TO "GREAT COMMANDERS" SERIES.

A Trustworthy and Exceedingly Interesting Biography of "Little Phil"—His Remarkable Career, with Its Rapid, Continuous, and Unvarying Successes—Arduous Service That Won Every Honor He Subsequently Attained—Pre-eminent in the Qualities of a Commander.

New York Sun: To the "Great Commanders" series published by the Appletons a life of Philip H. Sheridan has been contributed by the late Gen. E. A. Davies. The book is founded mainly on the subject's personal memoirs, though the work of Col. Newhall has also been turned to account, and the writer was at pains to verify all statements of fact connected with the civil war by reference to the official records. The result is a trustworthy and readable biography.

Philip H. Sheridan was born at Albany, in the State of New York, on March 6, 1831. About his forefathers we hear next to nothing from his biographers. All that seems to be known is that his parents were natives of Ireland, who had come to this country the year before his birth in search of a prosperity they could not hope for in their native land. After spending some two years in Albany the family removed to Somerset, in Perry County, O., which thenceforth remained their home. The opportunities of obtaining instruction in what was then a remote and partly settled country were of course few, but young Sheridan obtained from the village schools such tuition as they afforded, and, until the age of 14, was occupied in the study of grammar, arithmetic, history, and geography. This, with the addition of some private reading and a few months of special preparation for the Military Academy, was, as he himself recalls, all the education he had received until he began his course of study at West Point. As early as the age of 14 he had determined to do something for himself, and obtained employment in one of the village stores. Before three years had passed he had become clerk and bookkeeper in the principal dry goods shop in the place, at a salary which offers evidence of his diligence and fidelity to duty. As it happened, the war with Mexico occurred during these three years, and the accounts of battles and military adventure which then occupied the public attention inspired him with a desire to secure an appointment as cadet at West Point and to follow through life the profession of arms. He had some personal acquaintance with the member of Congress representing the district of which Perry County was a part, and, although unaided by friends or political influence, managed to obtain an appointment in the class of 1848. Of his life and studies at the Military Academy no detailed account is given in these pages, nor is any needed. All we need to know is that in July, 1853, Sheridan was graduated thirty-fifth in a class of fifty-two members, and received his first commission in the First Regiment of United States Infantry, which was then stationed in Texas. He subsequently saw a good deal of frontier service on the Pacific coast, but it was not until Sept. 1, 1861, that he was able to proceed to the seat of war, having risen to the rank of Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry. With the services which he subsequently rendered to the Union cause nearly every American reader is familiar, and they need not be here recalled.

His Rapid and Unvarying Success.

It is pointed out by Gen. Davies that, in a review of his subject's life, two circumstances rivet the attention. These are the rapid, continuous, and unvarying success that marked every step of Sheridan's career during those years of the civil war in which he exercised the commands which were successively committed to him, and the fact that, through the same period, from its beginning to its close, he owed nothing to the help of friends. His continuous service in the army from the time he left West Point, performed as it was at posts beyond the limits of civilization, had prohibited him from forming any intimate relations with men in civil life possessing the power of aiding his promotion; nor did he in Texas or Oregon become associated with any officers who then or subsequently held high rank and who could have assisted a deserving comrade by affording him opportunity for distinction. His few acquaintances and kinsmen in Ohio had no power of brightening his prospects. It follows that, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, there were few officers in the army whose chance of obtaining high command was so slight as that of the friendless Lieutenant of foot then occupying a lonely post in Oregon. His subsequent promotion to a Captaincy in a regiment as yet unorganized and his detailment to the supply department were additional obstacles to his securing an opportunity for that service in the field which he desired, and for which he proved so eminently fitted. Finally the strong objection made by Gen. Halleck to his acceptance of the first active command that was offered him shows both his value as a staff officer and the narrow escape he had from remaining permanently on such service during the war. The one accident of Sheridan's military life seems to have been his appointment as Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. He himself was never able to learn to what circumstances it was due; he had made no application for the position, knew nothing of the regiment or the officers, and possessed no friends or acquaintances who might presumably have recommended his appointment to the Governor by whom it was conferred. Although apparently the product of accident, the appointment opened a future, and, eagerly embracing it, Sheridan began the career, the successive steps in which was gained by arduous service that fairly won every honor that he subsequently attained.

Qualities of a Leader.

In the judgment of the present biographer, Gen. Sheridan, considered as a soldier, possessed in a remarkable degree the qualities essential for a commander who is called on to lead troops to battle. He had the ability to think and act promptly and energetically, and, if need were, independently of instructions, and to assume whatever responsibilities the situation might require. He had also the power of impressing his will and personal influence on all who were under his command. Assuredly he was no pedantic student of so-called military science, or who believed that campaigns are to be conducted with a close adherence to fixed rules, as a game in which skill and intellectual attainments are the only requirements of success. He was familiar with the few principles that are of primary importance in all military operations, but natural ability and experience in the field had shown him that these were not to be regarded as limitations of action, but simply as a means to an end, and therefore to be developed or modified as the circumstances attending their application might prescribe. Two rules, indeed, he adhered to strictly and invariably when he was commanding in chief; these were to be always the attacking party and to follow to the utmost extent any advantage that might be gained; never to relax or abandon a pursuit so long as a beaten enemy was within reach, and so long as the proportions of force remained unchanged. He always insisted that after a hard-fought battle no matter how great the loss, or extreme the exhaustion experienced, the victors were, and must always be, both physically and morally, the superiors of the conquered, and this to a far greater degree than they were at the beginning of the engagement.

Early in the war he comprehended the necessity of obtaining all possible information concerning the positions, forces, and movements of the enemy, and gave personal attention to this object, often personally selecting and always when possible conferring directly with the men employed for the purpose, instead of delegating this duty to a staff officer according to custom. The careful heed he paid to this detail produced results of great value, especially in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley and that which culminated in the surrender of Lee's army, during which the efficiency of the scouts employed and the accuracy and extent of information gained far surpassed any similar work performed under other Union commanders. Although, with this exception, he did not devote much time to details, and, so long as duty was properly performed, did not interfere with the business of his subordinates, he was a master of every branch of the service, and was studious to see that all functions were faithfully discharged. Wherever he was, the troops under his command were remarked for their excellent condition and for the abundance of their supplies; they never had to complain of any privation or suffering that could be averted through the care and attention of their commander. His wide experience as quartermaster and commissary before and in the first year of the war had made him familiar with the questions of transportation and supply, and thus rendered it easy to secure those important requisites for the welfare of the soldiers.

Knew What He Was Doing.

Stress is laid by the biographer upon the fact that Sheridan was deliberate and prudent in forming plans, and always had a definite object in view. He never limited himself, however, to a single method of accomplishing the results he desired, but allowed subordinates as well as himself a wide discretion in the execution of prescribed tasks. A check or even a decided repulse at any one point never disheartened him, and he was always prepared with expedients to meet the emergency and to pursue upon new lines the enterprise that could not be accomplished on those first devised. It should be noted at the same time that Sheridan was exceedingly reticent concerning the projects which he had formed, and, although availing himself of all the information obtainable, never sought the advice of his subordinates or endeavored to divide the responsibility for whatever act he might decide upon. In a word, his courage seems to have been moral to an even greater degree than it was physical, and in the most adverse circumstances his mind worked as clearly and forcibly to change reverse into victory as though fortune had smiled on him from the first. Sheridan's treatment of his subordinate officers is described as considerate and just. We are told that he appreciated faithful service, and especially that which was energetically and promptly rendered; he never harshly criticised or blamed any who met defeat or repulse from causes which were beyond their own control. To those, on the other hand, whose failure had resulted from carelessness, neglect, or a want of vigor, he was severe; conduct of this character he never overlooked; neither personal friendship nor previous good record could shield the authors of such faults.

It is well known that in the sketches of Sheridan that were current soon after the war particular emphasis was laid upon what was termed his "dash," and to many the impression was given that he was but a hard-riding, hard-fighting, and reckless soldier, whose success and fame were due to desperate personal courage and impulsive combativeness, which, aided by exceptionally good luck, had obtained for him rank and distinction. Gen. Davies maintains that no estimate of Sheridan's character could be more erroneous, for the reason that his earlier service was in hotly-contested, bloody, and indecisive battles of the Western army, under Buell and Rosecrans, where his duties were usually those of holding a defensive position and offering a stubborn resistance under discouraging circumstances to an advancing and partly successful enemy. On the other hand, his later operations, especially when possessing an independent command, resulted, as we have already said, from well-prepared and carefully-executed plans, varied only by the changing necessities of the campaign. The same erroneous impression that was once current in this country apparently existed in the mind of an eminent English military critic, who, although commending his career, refers to him as a mere cavalry officer, thereby demonstrating that he knew so little of his subject as to be unaware that Gen. Sheridan, during his three years of active service in the civil war, was engaged but eight months as a commander of mounted troops alone. That he did possess what is known as "dash" is unquestionable, and the suggestion is made by the biographer that it would have been well for the country if at times other officers in high commands had displayed the same qualities to the same degree.

Had No Selfish Ambition.

Another conclusion drawn by the author of this book from first-hand study of his subject is that Sheridan was not an ambitious man in the sense of projecting or performing great deeds with the wish or hope that from them personal distinction or advancement might accrue. His constant purpose, rather, was to do thoroughly the work which he found before him, regardless of what effect it might have upon his personal fortunes. The rule that had controlled his acts throughout his life he disclosed on one of the very few occasions when he publicly spoke of himself or his career. This was at a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, when, amid compliments upon his brilliant record, a reference was made to the ambition that, it was assumed, must have inspired him from the outset of his military life and directed him to the success he had achieved. In reply he entirely disclaimed the control of such ambition. He denied that he had even considered the question of what results advantageous to himself might follow his conduct at any given conjuncture. He said that, on the contrary, in all of the positions which he had held, some of which, he admitted, had been unsatisfactory and distasteful, his single aim had always been to be the best officer in the grade he might at the time be occupying, and to let the future take care of itself. Gen. Davies tells us that it was noted by those most intimately associated with him that he seldom, if ever, spoke of the past, and never of the future, as connected with his personal interest, or as subjects of reflection, but that his mind was ever intent upon the work then in hand. That fidelity to duty and the best interests of the service was his predominant motive is manifest in some conspicuous instances of his career where his personal interests were apparently sacrificed, or at least imperiled. When, soon after the outbreak of the war, he was relieved from duty in Oregon, he had the opportunity of going to the East, where active service was to be obtained and the prospect of distinction and promotion was open, but he found that the officer ordered to relieve him in command of his post was unworthy of trust by reason of sympathy with the rebellion, and he refused to surrender the property in his charge and remained inactive for more than three months until a suitable successor was procured. Again, in February, 1865, knowing that a great struggle about Petersburg and Richmond was approaching, he voluntarily abandoned the command of a territorial division and of an independent army, and with two divisions of cavalry made his way to the Army of the Potomac, where he felt that he and his troops could be of the greatest value. So, too, when in command at New Orleans, he remained true to his own convictions of duty and the orders of his immediate superior, in spite of the offers of favor or threats of punishment that alternately were used to win him over to support designs which the President had formed. Rather than surrender his convictions touching what he believed to be right, he preferred to be relieved of an important and honorable command.

Some Personal Characteristics.

In person Sheridan was of low stature, and early in life of slight physique. He described himself in 1864, when he came from the West to take command of the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac at the age of 33, as being five feet five inches in height and weighing but 115 pounds. Slight, however, as he appeared, he possessed good bodily strength and a remarkable ability to support without strain or fatigue continued and severe physical labor, as well as the incessant anxiety resulting from the duties to which he was assigned. His feelings and passions, we are told, were strong, but he had carefully trained himself not to be mastered by them, and very rarely displayed intensity of feeling upon any subject. His manner and speech were quiet and restrained, especially so on occasions of peculiar trial and responsibility. In the hottest or most critical period of an engagement he was remarkable for the calm, concise, and accurate way in which his instructions were given, but, if the occasion required him to excite enthusiasm in others, this was done to the fullest extent, though never with any loss of self-control. Rarely, if ever, did he display bad temper. The severest rebuke that he might feel called upon to give was delivered in a few well-chosen words, and without any evidence of passion. The same quietness of manner marked the achievement of his greatest successes; he was never observed at such conjunctures to display any feeling of exultation or self-confidence, nor did he ever follow the Napoleonic precedent of issuing congratulatory orders to his troops upon the favorable results of an action or a campaign. He considered that the defeat of an enemy was but the simple duty of a soldier, and that no particular commendation was due to men who had performed the service for which they had enlisted. Extraordinary instances, however, of gallantry and good conduct he was quick to recognize and reward, and did his utmost to secure promotion of those who had earned it by meritorious services.

After the close of the war had put an end to all prospects of further distinction in his profession Gen. Sheridan remained in temperament, disposition, and habits the same man that he had been in the days of more active service, performing thoroughly such work as fell to him to do, neither seeking more conspicuous labors nor dissatisfied with those that occupied his time. In his later years, indeed, and especially after his removal to Washington had condemned him to a somewhat inactive life, he became quite stout, but never lost the air, the bearing, or the presence of a soldier, and no stranger who might meet him could ever entertain a doubt concerning his profession. He had, it seems, no desire to obtain or accumulate money, and had as little interest as experience in business affairs. In politics, also, he took no other interest than that which is natural to every citizen concerning the welfare of his country, and his indifference to the honors of public office outside of his chosen profession is demonstrated by the fact that his name was never discussed, or even so much as suggested for the Presidency, though that high place has tempted other distinguished soldiers to assume duties of a nature differing widely from those they had performed with credit, and for which they were fitted by the training of a lifetime.

DRIVEN OUT BY MOBS.

ALL THE MISSIONARIES IN WEST CHINA PUT TO FLIGHT.

Their Property Destroyed—Nothing Left of Their Work in the Great Province of Szechuan—Particulars of the Great Uprising Against the White Teachers—One Hundred and Forty-six Missionaries Flee Down the Yangtse River—The People Inflamed by Lying Placards.

New York Sun: Many particulars have reached this country at last of the remarkable disaster that has overwhelmed all the missionary stations in Western China. In the last three days of May and the first week in June these stations, scattered widely over the broad valley of the Upper Yangtse River and its tributaries, were attacked by uncontrollable mobs, and, without a single exception, they were looted and destroyed. The authorities seem to have tried to some extent to protect mission property. They failed, and the only real service they rendered the hapless white teachers was to aid some of them to escape from the country. One hundred and forty-six missionaries, men and women, saved nothing but their lives. They fled hundreds of miles down the river, traveling on rafts and in houseboats, part of the way by night, and carrying hardly so much as a change of clothing with them. Their sufferings were terrible, but they survived them, and after nearly a fortnight of flight reached places of safety. Not a single missionary remains in the great Province of Szechuan, the largest in the empire, extending clear to the western frontier of China proper. The only report received thus far comes from the members of the American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston to the Baptist Missionary Magazine, and, although they give a general view of the disaster, their letters deal chiefly with the misfortunes of their own three stations.

Szechuan is one of the most densely populated parts of China, and owing to its remoteness it has only recently been occupied by missionaries. Most of the 146 persons who were in that field had gone there within the last five years. They were rapidly extending their stations to the western edge of China. They were working in the larger towns and cities, of which there are a great number. The capital of the province is Chentu, on one of the northern tributaries of the Yangtse and here the trouble began. Many of the missionaries had just written the most hopeful and encouraging letters home. They were caught entirely unawares and unprepared, when May 28 this large placard was posted all over the City of Chentu:

> Notice is hereby given that, at present, foreign barbarians are hiring evil characters to steal small children that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant named Li who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you good people not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this.

This flimsy lie was not signed, but it had the intended effect. The next day a mob numbering thousands collected and first gave their attention to the finest missionary property in the city, that of the Canadian Methodist Mission, and the whole of it, including the hospital, was first looted and then torn down. The property of the two other Protestant societies and the Roman Catholics was next given over to complete destruction. The missionaries appealed to the magistrate of the city, but he told them he was powerless to help them. With the aid of some friendly natives they left the city that night and effected their escape.

Then the cry went up: "The time has come to turn all the missionaries out of Szechuan." A part of the mob divided into smaller parties and took the various roads out of town, en route for other mission centers. To the more distant places couriers were sent with the news that the hated foreigners were being turned out of Szechuan. In all these cities the most inflammatory placards were posted on the walls. Riots immediately followed, and in a few days every missionary in the province was a fugitive.

The Baptist missionaries believe the riots were incited by members of the official class. They kept in the background, however, and, to all appearances, the students were at the bottom of the mischief. The time for the examinations had arrived. The students who flocked into some of the larger cities, like Suichau-fu, seemed perfectly lawless and bent on making trouble. They published a placard fixing a date for the destruction of the missionary property at Suichau-fu and for killing the magistrate who was suspected of desiring to protect the foreigners. To them is also attributed another placard which said that many foreigners had come to Suichau-fu, nobody knew what for; and that on the day previous a small child had been taken into the compound of the China Inland mission and had not been seen to come out again; wherefore the people were called upon to rise and destroy all the foreign property in the city on June 5. The missionaries say the common people were not hostile to them until inflamed by the official and literary classes, and to these they attribute all their troubles.

At some places, like Chentu and Kiating, the magistrates seemed to be more panic-stricken than the missionaries, and plainly told them that while they would be glad to protect them they were powerless to do so. At other places, like Yachau, the magistrates protected the missionaries while in the city, aided their departure, and sent a guard with them down the river.

In most cases the missionaries, while their property was being destroyed, left the cities and hid in the neighborhood, awaiting an opportunity to escape. They had native friends who helped them to procure boats and to put the ladies and children aboard. At Suichau-fu Messrs. Warner and Wellwood and Dr. Finch got their valuable papers and silver out of the town and secreted them. Here, as everywhere, the trouble came like a thunderclap out of a clear sky. Sunday's services were well attended, quiet and "very impressive," and three candidates were baptized by immersion.

Monday, June 3, the city was flooded with placards. Tuesday the silver and papers were secreted, but the missionaries did not dare to remove any of their larger property for fear of precipitating the riot. On the next day the Chentu rioters arrived and the Chinese fun began, with the missionaries hiding in boats among the bushes that fringed the river below the city. They dared not set out on their journey until boatmen were procured and until they knew whether there was a prospect of being massacred further down the river. The magistrate told them to get into the boats, as he could not possibly protect them in the city. There were thirty-five in this party, and before they got away they were joined by thirty missionaries from Chentu, and the sixty-five people floated down the river together.

The magistrate provided twenty soldiers of the regular army to protect them, but they proved to be worse than useless. They merely advertised the passing of the fugitives and kept them at critical points, anchored in midstream, while mobs lined the banks howling for blood. Some of these soldiers had participated in the riots and shared in the looting, and they seemed ready for further outrages if the mob should get the advantage of the fugitives. At last the missionaries improved an opportunity, when their escort were ashore, to run away from them, and got along better without them. They had to pass Kiating and other cities, where the mission stations had been destroyed and from which the white people had already fled down the river. A uniform plan of procedure was adopted. At Kiating, for instance, they anchored at night just above the city, and then, just as day was breaking, they slipped by as quietly as possible. Even at that early hour there were students on the walls watching for them. They shouted at the fugitives and did their best to get the boatmen to stop.

They were terribly crowded in their little houseboats. High winds and rains added to the discomfort, and they were in constant fear of being swamped in the swirling whirlpools and the angry rapids, which were all the more dangerous because the river was at high flood. The women were true heroines and bravely faced every danger without a word of fear or complaint. This party of sixty-five people were eleven days in reaching Ichang, where, for the first time, they might breathe freely, knowing that they were safe at last. If they had not been provided with money they would all probably have perished. They had plenty of funds with which to pay the exorbitant prices demanded by the boatmen. They were also able to stop at points between the cities, where the country people had not heard of the riots, and purchase provisions.

Nothing is put in Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne to make it ferment, the effervescence is natural; its bouquet unrivaled.

J. D. GORDON GRABS A BOX OF COIN.

Daring Theft in the Masonic Temple—Gets $455 but Is Captured.

John D. Gordon, a young man of Louisville, Ky., made a desperate effort to steal $455 yesterday morning by snatching a cash box from the counter of the office of the Masonic Temple Association. The thief chose a good time for his daring act. He used the crowd waiting for the parades as a cover and then attempted the robbery.

The boldness of the robbery startled the employés of the office, and J. C. Brown, the cashier, was only able to shout for assistance. Opening the safe, with his back turned to the desk, his attention was drawn to the intruder only by the sound of the silver coin in the metal cash box rattling against the sides. Quick as a flash he thought of the box and the possible theft. His assistant, Raymond P. O'Connor, shouted that the cash box was gone and darted out of the door after the thief. Cashier Brown called to the other employés in the office and joined in the chase.

The people who had gathered to see the morning parades, in company with Patrolmen Phelan and Webber, joined in the chase, and before the thief had gone a half block he was closely pursued by fully 500 pedestrians and the two policemen. South on State street he ran, turning east on Randolph, and south along the alley between State street and Wabash avenue. Here the policemen distanced the crowd. Phelan first and Webber a close second was the order of the procession, with the curiosity seekers bringing up the rear. Down the alley bolted the man. Seeing he was about to be taken he dropped the cash box in a garbage barrel, but still continued in his flight. Phelan kept up the pursuit and Webber looked after the money, which he soon found. The thief was captured by Phelan as he was nearing Washington street.

There was no doubt concerning his theft of the money box and he had no statement to offer as an excuse of his act. Overjoyed at the recovery of the money the officials of the association paid little attention to the officers or their prisoner. The latter was taken to the Central Station and there turned over to Lieut. Preston. He refused to talk. The information concerning the attempted robbery was dispatched to Inspector Fitzpatrick, and that official detailed Detective-Sergeants Storen and Fields upon the case.

As soon as Gordon took the box O'Connor started to follow him. His non-appearance at the office excited the suspicion of the officials and his innocence in the matter was questioned, especially as upon Gordon's person were found letters of which, it is said, O'Connor was the author. This strengthened the suspicion in the minds of all concerned in the case, and a search was instituted for O'Connor, the missing assistant cashier. Two hours later he walked into the Central Station and gave himself up. To Capt. Dutton and Lieut. Preston he told the story of his acquaintance with Gordon, who, he said, was the son of a retail shoe dealer in Louisville, Ky., and an old-time friend.

O'Connor admitted that ten minutes before the robbery was committed he had been in consultation with Gordon, but had left him at Randolph and Dearborn streets. The story of O'Connor did not agree with that told by Gordon, who said he had been in conversation with O'Connor ten minutes before he took the box and had left him there before he made the attempt to get away with the $455. Their stories being at variance O'Connor was locked up charged with being accessory to the larceny.

The rooms of the two young men were searched and in them were found an excellent kit of burglars' tools. False wigs, face masks, 1,000 keys of innumerable patterns, revolvers, and other articles were found. Two satchels filled with rubber-soled shoes were also among the goods found.

Although the police at the Battery Station handled the case from the start and secured the arrest of both Gordon and O'Connor, the detectives working on the case from detective headquarters refuse to believe that O'Connor is other than an innocent person connected, through adverse circumstances only, with the case of robbery that is pending against Gordon. Detective Sergeant Storen, after working upon the case said, in his opinion, O'Connor had simply played into Gordon's hands, innocently, and with no intent to rob his employers or anybody else.

TWO BOYS ARE IN PERIL ON THE LAKE.

John Day and Ralph Cavanaugh Have to Be Rescued from Danger.

After drifting helplessly far out in the lake yesterday in an open boat John Day and Ralph Cavanaugh, employés of the Chicago National Bank, were rescued by the Fort Sheridan life saving crew off Highland Park after a lively chase.

Day is 17 years old and lives at Glencoe, and Cavanaugh, who is one year his senior, lives in Chicago and was spending the day with him. At 9 a. m. the boys started out in a small flat-bottomed punt to swim and fish. Young Day left his clothing at his home, which is near the shore, and wore only a scant bathing suit. The steering and propelling apparatus of their craft consisted of one paddle.

The wind blew briskly off shore, but the boys were having such fun that they did not notice their boat was moving with it out into the lake. Finally, when they attempted to return, their paddle was no match for the wind and they continued to drift.

It was noon before the boys were missed at the Day home. Mrs. Day went out to look for them, and neighbors then pointed at a speck three miles to the northwest, and she was told that was the boat the boys were in. Mrs. Day became almost hysterical, but was assured that the waves were not high enough to capsize the boat and that the boys were safe.

A small boat from an adjacent boat-house was launched and proceeded a short distance, when it returned, as its occupants declared it was unsafe to proceed in it to so great a distance with a strong wind blowing. Telegrams were dispatched to the life-saving stations at Evanston and at Fort Sheridan for help. The Evanston crew immediately started its boat north by trucks, the crew starting three-quarters of an hour later by train. It was 2:20 p. m. when the Evanston crew reached the beach at Glencoe and started to the rescue.

A throng of people was lined up along the high bluffs overlooking the lake trying to locate the boat through field glasses. A boat could be seen making its way out from Fort Sheridan six miles to the north. The two boats were watched with interest as they both made their way slowly to the same objective point. The soldier crew had a much less distance to travel and reached the drifting punt first. One of the crew gave young Day his coat, the boat was taken in tow and brought slowly to shore, arriving shortly before 5 o'clock.

Beyond being hungry the boys were none the worse for their trip. The President of the village, James Dennis, invited the life savers to his residence, where they were given a substantial luncheon.

SENDS A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD.

Charles Lindstrom Commits Suicide in Lincoln Park.

Charles Lindstrom, 38 years old, a blacksmith of No. 120 Chicago avenue, told Frank M. Herlin of No. 516 Wells street he was going to New York and wanted his address in case he desired to communicate with him. He then informed Mr. Herlin he was going to Lincoln Park to meet a girl. He went to the park, and there committed suicide by putting a bullet through his brain. Causes leading to the act are not known.

THREAT OF BIG IRONWORKERS' STRIKE.

Mahoning Valley Furnace Employes Demand an Increase.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 2.—The furnace employés of the Mahoning Valley issued a notice to their employers demanding an increase of 10 per cent in wages, the same as was granted to the furnaceworkers of the Shenango Valley last week. The employers are given until tomorrow afternoon to reply, and if the demand is not granted by that time a general strike will be ordered.

G. A. R. National Encampment at Louisville, One Cent Per Mile Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

$6.00 is the rate, Chicago to Louisville and return for this occasion over the Pennsylvania Short Line. Tickets will be sold Sept. 8 to 11 inclusive, good to return until Oct. 5, 1895.

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, or Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams streets.

TO BE A DEAD LETTER.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER REGARDING OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

Officeholders Under the Present Administration Go Out Campaigning—Secretary Carlisle Has Gone to Kentucky to Fight for Hard Money and Secretary Hoke Smith Is Doing the Same Thing in Georgia—No Explanations Required by Letting the Order Lapse.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—It depends altogether upon whose ox is being gored with the President, and there has been some speculation indulged in regarding the course to be pursued in the future regarding the activity of officeholders in primaries, conventions, and State elections. Secretary Carlisle left for Kentucky last evening to engage in the campaign for hard money, and Secretary Hoke Smith is performing a similar service in Georgia. With such examples before them the general run of officeholders are beginning to pluck up courage, and hope for a return of the old days of political activity and a return to the spoils system.

In the order of the President issued during his first term "offensive partisanship," as he termed it, was regarded as sufficient ground for the removal of a Federal officeholder. It is understood, however, that the President has changed his views, and the famous order is to become a dead letter.

A formal revocation of that order would have involved too many explanations, so it has been determined to let it slide and say nothing about it. This will account for the fearless activity of the workers of the party recently regardless of the fact that they were officeholders.

It has been stated, furthermore, that the President has become convinced that his theory regarding offensive partisanship is impractical, since by adhering to it he would either have to decline to appoint his friends to office or else lose their services for the party by such action. He does not want to do either one thing or the other, and consequently the order of July 14, 1886, will be allowed to lapse into a state of innocuous desuetude.

⁂

There is a prospect of considerable legislation of a national character in the interest of organized labor being enacted during the next Congress.

Only eight of the thirteen members of the Labor committee of Congress were reëlected to the Fifty-fourth Congress and it is not certain that all these will be reappointed by the Speaker of the Republican House. Those of the last House who will be in Congress next winter are: Lewis D. Apsley, Massachusetts; James T. McCleary and Andrew R. Keifer, Minnesota; Thomas W. Phillips, Pennsylvania, and John J. Gardner, New Jersey, Republicans, and Lawrence E. McGann, Illinois; C. J. Erdmann, Pennsylvania, and William J. Talbert, South Carolina, Democrats.

Toward the close of the Fifty-third Congress the consensus of opinion was that Mr. Apsley could have the Chairmanship if he wanted it, with Mr. Phillips for second choice.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Busy Supplying Money for the Moving of the Crops.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—The furnishing of small notes and silver dollars to move the crops is likely to absorb the energies of the Treasury Department during the next few weeks more than the demand for gold. National banks are better equipped than usual with small notes this year, their surplus reserves are larger, and the Treasury itself has been making its recent shipments of money in notes for $5 and $10. The supply of notes for $1 and $2 is not so large, but can be increased if necessary.

Report Favorably on the St. Louis.

Commander Bradford and Lieut. Mulligan, the naval officers who represented the government on the trial trip of the St. Louis, have returned to Washington and reported to Admiral Ramsay. They speak in enthusiastic terms of the vessel and will begin the preparation of their official report upon the trial trip at once.

MYSTIC SHRINERS MEET AT NANTASKET

Election of Officers of the Imperial Council the Principal Business.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The session of the Mystic Shrine opened today at Nantasket with delegates from seventy-one temples present. The Imperial Council met with Imperial Potentate William R. Melish as presiding officer. The work done was purely of a routine character. The various standing committees reported progress and general amendments to the constitution were dealt with. While the imperial representatives were in council the nobles of the seventy-one temples visiting the oasis of Nantasket had the run of the beach with fun and frolic in abundance.

One of the features of the affair was the Zubrah Temple from Minneapolis. All its nobles wore white suits and caps, with red neckties and red handkerchiefs peeping out of their side pockets. Each carried a sunshade—rolled up it showed only a white cover, opened it displayed the red shade. At the pier the Nobles of Zubrah formed and marched to the Rockland House, drilling as they went along, and using their sunshades most effectively.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Imperial Potentate, Charles L. Fields, San Francisco; Deputy Imperial Potentate, John T. Brush, Indianapolis; Chief Rabban, Harrison Dingman, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Rabban, E. R. Harris, Detroit; High Priest and Prophet, A. B. McGaffey, Denver; Oriental Guide, E. F. Allen, Kansas City; Treasurer, W. S. Brown, Pittsburg; Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston; First Ceremonial Master, W. H. S. Wright, St. Paul; Second Ceremonial Master, T. J. Bishop, Albany; Outer Guard, H. K. Blanchard, Providence.

BIG PARADE OF THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

The Postmaster-General Addresses Them on the Merit System.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.—For the last twenty-four hours there has been an almost continuous line of letter-carriers arriving in this city. They came from all parts of the country to take part in a big parade today and the annual convention which opens here tomorrow morning. It is estimated there were 5,000 men in line this afternoon.

Postmaster-General Wilson reached the city at noon under the escort of Postmaster Warfield of Baltimore and the letter-carriers of that city 275 strong. The Marine Band, which headed the big parade, was a particular feature of the day. When the parade reached the reviewing stand at the American League it was inspected by Postmaster-General Wilson, Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Pattison, Postmaster Dayton of New York, and Postmaster Hesing of Chicago.

After the parade luncheon was served to the carriers in Industrial Hall.

In the evening the banquet given by the Letter-Carriers' National Association was held at the Hotel Bellevue. It was an informal affair. Following the banquet a public reception was held at the Academy of Music. After Postmaster Carr and Mayor Warwick had welcomed the visitors to the city, addresses were made by Postmaster-General Wilson, First Assistant Postmaster-General F. H. Jones, C. C. Cowden of Cleveland, President of the Letter-Carriers' National Association; ex-Gov. Pattison, Postmaster Dayton of New York, and Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn.

STRIKES MRS. CRAIN WITH A POTATO.

Bazaar at Her House for Charity Ends in a Row.

Complications attendant upon the closing scenes of a bazaar at Mrs. Julia Crain's home, No. 3442 Indiana avenue, resulted in the arrest last night of Frank Getchell.

For three nights Mrs. Crain had given the entertainment for the benefit of the children's fresh air fund. She had occasion to use a number of the children in the neighborhood to wait on tables and otherwise serve her.

Last night the boys became boisterous and were finally put out. They retaliated by throwing stones and potatoes over the fence.

A potato struck Mrs. Crain in the left side. She became hysterical.

Policeman Lovejoy heard the noise and arrested Frank Getchell. He was locked up at Stanton Avenue Station. Later the boy's father called at the station and complained that the policeman had mistreated his son and said he would prefer charges against him today.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S CIRCUS OPENS.

Street Parade and Two Performances Given on the South Side.

Barnum & Bailey's circus gave its opening performance yesterday afternoon and the second one in the evening at Twenty-fourth street, east of Cottage Grove avenue. The show will continue one week at that point and then remove to Harrison and Loomis streets, where it will remain another week and give the people of the West Side a chance to see "the greatest show on earth."

The only fault found with the show yesterday was it is "too big." The performance is going on in three rings simultaneously and the fourth inclosure in the center, a trifle larger than the rings, contain a big tank of water in which expert swimmers and water clowns have a busy half hour.

The small boy who did not try to see everything at once, but riveted his attention on one ring and the platform beside it saw more than he who tried to look in three directions at once. But what is a small boy to do with nineteen clowns, fifty acrobats, a score of bareback riders, and other performers almost without number? He has solved the problem—he will go again.

Nearly 12,000 people saw the show yesterday afternoon and 13,000 in the evening. It is the same old circus, except it is bigger than ever.

The program contains one-third more numbers than ever before, and it is a continual rush to get everything on and off in the required time. It begins with the "Pageant of Nations." Then comes the "Happy Family" of all kinds of wild and domestic animals, and to the right and left are living models representing ancient and modern statuary. There are three herds of elephants, twenty-four in all, trained to tricks and dancing, and a procession of savages in native costume from all parts of the world.

The acrobatic specialties continue for an hour in three rings and on three platforms at once. There is an interval filled with special entertainments for little folks—trained dogs, monkeys, ponies, horses, elephants, and an "educated" pig.

The water carnival is laughable and wonderful at once. It is followed by the hippodrome races, to which several novel features have been added this season.

The street parade took place in the forenoon. There will be another on the West Side next Monday. The procession left the grounds a little before 9 o'clock. A platoon of mounted police led the way. In the rear of the police came a fife, bugle, and drum corps of thirty musicians. Then came a small army of men and lady riders from the hippodrome, dressed in cross-country riding costume and mounted upon thoroughbred running horses. There were a score of animal dens from the menagerie, open to the public view. These contained lions, tigers, pumas, panthers, leopards, bears, hyenas, wolves, and other wild animals, and in each den sat a uniformed keeper.

A little further along came the other gilded vans from the menagerie. There were perhaps forty of them, but the sides were closed and the public will have to go to the big show to see the rare animals contained in them. Then there were the elephants. Twenty-three of the elephants are big fellows, all weighing upward of 8,000 pounds. The remaining one is a 7-year-old baby and is about as large as a good-sized cow. Further back in the procession came Big Fritz, the largest elephant in captivity, and only six inches shorter than the famous Jumbo. On his back Fritz carried an immense howdah, and in it were natives of Ceylon and India in native costume.

The foreigners who make up the ethnological congress of the show this season were all exhibited in the street parade. The second division consisted principally of military detachments, uniformed and equipped to represent the various standing armies of Europe and Asia.

DRUGGISTS OPEN A BIG EXHIBIT.

Fill the Cyclorama Building with a Display of the Wares They Handle.

An exhibit under the auspices of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association was opened last night at the Cyclorama Building, Michigan avenue, near Madison street. In honor of the first night the building was in gala attire. Streamers of red, white, and blue hung from the roof, and all the booths were decorated. The exhibits are made by manufacturers of goods in which druggists deal.

An ice cream booth and a cider booth have prominent places, but no free samples are given. Many new discoveries, inventions, and compounds of drugs are shown, and samples of medicines and cough drops are freely handed out.

Brooke's Second Regiment Band will give concerts each day at 3 and 8 p. m. The building will be open each day from 1 to 10 p. m. until Sept. 14.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up, and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.	
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2300	E. T. RICHARDS.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th	A. K. LOWRY.
5040	Sorrow & Kerntopf.
5503	C. D. BALLARD.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2608	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHAR.
2200	L. J. WEYER.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th	HURST'S PHARMACY
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
4704	WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
And Forrest-av	W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—	
515	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island	F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-av	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	R. P. BRAUN.
5310	E. HOPKLITZ.
WEST DIVISION.	
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
626	CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—	
843	R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Roby	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—	
887	L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—	
190	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278	BELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHAR.
672	F. A. THAYER.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1066	Quayles & Populorum.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
298	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	C. F. BROWN.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av	R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av.	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
260	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
BERRY AVENUE—	
Cor. Evanston	JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple	J. MAYER.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nisa.)
STATE STREET—	
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
722	G. M. BOALCH.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
SUBURBAN.	
AVONDALE, ILL	L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL	J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple-av	JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL	E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park-av. Sta.	LOOMIS & NOEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON FULLERTON-av. or Lincoln Park; "Sue" engraved on case. Finder liberally rewarded on returning same to 531 Burling or 818 Woman's Temple.

LOST—IN SHERMAN HOUSE, PACKAGE OF insurance papers. Return to hotel office and receive reward.

LOST—BLACK TERRIER WITH COLLAR AND red ribbon on; liberal reward. MISS LAURA BROWN, 2013 State-st., 1st flat.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. O. L.—BETTER PROMISE ALL asked and live up to it; will endure. G. M. F.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

You will never realize what our "ads" mean until you see the goods and prices attached. Come in now before we get rushed. Catalogue "How We Do It" free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer Diamonds and Watches,
103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Building.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to [illegible]

PERSONAL—IF YOUR MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE consult PROF. ABDULLAH, adviser in matrimonial, love, and business troubles; consultation [illegible] 240 Wabash-av. No fortune telling.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERMINATED; no cure, no pay. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN having had thirteen years in the coal business, is open to an engagement; is a first-class accountant; can keep books by single or d. e.; would like position as clerk, bookkeeper, or take charge of yard; can handle men and teams to an advantage to his employer; an expert weigher. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man as bookkeeper, correspondent, or general office work; 31 years of age, married, employed at present; good reasons for changing; reasonable salary. Address C M 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or at office work; am willing to commence at a small salary where chance of advancement is evident; can furnish good references. Address H 426, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day, or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594 city.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT; six years' experience, desires responsible position with good salary. Address H 422, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, 24 years old; speaks English and German; very moderate salary. Address G 816, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE MILLINERY house as salesman; have had some experience and adapted for that line; guarantee satisfaction and best of references. Address H 543, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OUTSIDE POSITION AS salesman or collector by young man, 21; salary or salary and commission; best references. Address G 648, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman in specialty line; eight years' experience; references from last employers. Address H 542, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS clothing salesman with 11 years' experience. Address H 524, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER AT PRESENT in charge of lighting station would like to change; have indicator and an expert on engines and dynamos. Address G 759, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, holding present position 6 years and who has a large following of local patronage. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, MARRIED Swede; 5 years last place; best references. 2631 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARRIED. Can furnish first-class city reference from last employer. Address H 423, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, thoroughly competent and reliable; strictly sober and honest; best of city refs. H 420, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, SINGLE, German, who understands care of horses, carriages, and lawn. Address H 528, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, and cashier, knowledge of books; best references. MISS B., 917 Association Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAW STUDENT, ASSISTANT and stenographer; 2 years' experience in law office and with master; college graduate. Address F 768, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG man; 5 months' experience; teacher 3 years; refs. Remington; Densmore; $6. J Y 104, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Swedish man of good habits at any kind of honest work.
G. ANDERSON,
125 North Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLORED MAN AND wife would like a position as janitors in small office or tenant building; references. Address H 512, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EDITORIAL OR MANAGERIAL position on a responsible publication wanted by a young man with 6 years' practical experience. Address H 538, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, to do chores for room and board. Address H 535, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC AND practical business-man, 35 years of age, as manager, representative, or salesman. H 494, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL; MEXICO, South America, or West. Address H 534, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN IN responsible house to take charge of foreign correspondence. Address G 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE and best of references as bookkeeper or bill clerk. Address H 525, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY LIVING with parents, experienced in real estate and office work; best references. Address H 495, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL AS general office girl. 3160 Armour-av.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—VERY FINE GERMAN waitress, ladies' maid, massage, Swedish movement, excellent cook; 3 years' references; North Side; extremely desirable infant's nurse; 5 years' references; also other first-class, competent domestics suitable for first-class private families; city and suburbs. GEO. E. TAYLOR, 1462 Michigan-av.; established 1880.

SITUATIONS WANTED—7 COOKS, 20 SECOND girls, 75 housework girls, 10 laundresses, 20 waitresses, 10 kitchen girls; all help furnished free of charge; city, suburbs, and country. Tel. [illegible] N. Chicago Free Employment Co. 130 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO speaks French and German for nurse to a young child. References given. Address H 428, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN NURSE; 3 years in last place; can teach children and sew. 3021 Michigan.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL GENERAL housework in American family. 3732 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, Swedish; German second girl; also housework girls. MRS. WILLIS, 2205 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small private family. Call 121 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; city references. Apply 286 E. Erie-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS; private family; references. 3523 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL OR SECOND girl. Call at 83 W. Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; AMERICAN family. 266 E. 40th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER will sew in families; stylish fitter; [illegible] day. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSMAKER; engagements by day; good cutter and fitter. Address G 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND second work in family. Address G 952, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WOULD DO children or family sewing. 913 W. Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND second work in family. Address G 952, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY refined American lady of 34, honorable and fine principles, in family where the welfare of some little girl is essential. Address H 527, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, EXPERIenced lady as housekeeper; references exchanged. Call at Rockford Hotel, Room 7.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer and typewriter; prefer to work half a day; A1 references. Address Y X 40, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; quick and accurate; 4 years in typewriting bureau; wants first-class, permanent position; Remington. Address H 515, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES SUPplied with stenographers, bookkeepers, and office help without charge. Tel. main 2764. Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers of any grade whatever, using the various leading machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and accurate lady stenographer. F 756, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; 3 yrs. experience; salary moderate. H 517, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—73 E. CHICAGO-AV.—fine embroidery and infant's wear a specialty.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ACCOUNTANT—YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIence, wholesale house. 509, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing to change to better positions should leave application with the Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

OFFICE MAN—ONE WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED correspondent and knows how to reach the wholesale tailoring trade. Address G 817, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE SOLICITORS—LIBERAL arrangements made on salary or commission with experienced men and hustlers; good territory. Write or apply at Room 1006 The Rookery.

SALESMAN—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND force will find a good opening by calling at 607 Masonic Temple; none but first-class men need apply. H. E. JOHNSON.

SALESMEN—FOR NEW PATENTED ARTICLE; everybody needs it; quick selling; liberal commission. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at 19 Wabash-av., Room 406.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, COUpon books, and many other specialties to merchants. Pershing Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Boys.

BOY—WELL EDUCATED BOY WHO HAS FINished school to start in office wholesale house. Address, in own handwriting, stating father's occupation, H 425, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO CAN DRAW. APply at once. 1139 Unity Bldg.

Trades.

BAKER—GOOD MAN ON CAKE. CALL 49 31ST-st.

BUTCHER—FIRST-CLASS. WARDER BROS., OAK Park, Ill.

DRAFTSMAN—COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL; work temporary. Apply to JOHN BENHAM, No. 2415 Michigan-av.

MATTRESSMAKER—
898 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MARRIED; GROOM SINGLE; MUST be first-class men. Call at 4 Hubbard-ct.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE house, young man stenographer who can operate Smith-Premier typewriter, and who is experienced in office work; state age, references, and salary required. Address H 529, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE TYPEWRITER, 25 TO 30 years old, capable of keeping books and selling; fair salary and permanent position for willing worker; state experience and references. G 913, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; MUST BE GOOD penman and willing to do general office work; salary $8. Address H 219, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—POSITIONS BANK, ELECtrical, commission, wholesale. Call early, 509, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE correspondence; salary $12. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER — REM. OPERATOR, SOME knowledge of bookkeeping. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; $15. INSURance office. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—WHO CAN LOAN EMPLOYER $200 AND work for $12 week; good security for above money. Address G 812, Tribune office.

MAN — MUST SPEAK ENGLISH; MONDAY morning. 130 Adams-st., Room 21.

MANAGER—FOR ONE OF OUR DEPARTments; will pay the right man $2,000 to $5,000 per year; write; do not call until asked to.
H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

PENMAN—GOOD, TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES; must write plain, clean hand; $1.50 per M. Address H 544, Tribune office.

WRITER—FIRST-CLASS, OF SKETCHES OF BUSIness house; data will be furnished; steady employment for a first-class man only. Address H 539, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY—FIRST-CLASS; ALSO ONE to address circulars. 509, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER FOR grocery on 43d-st.; must be experienced. Address G S 469, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID—MUST BOTH BE FIRST-class and furnish good references; suburban place. Apply to MRS. SPENCER, office Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., State and Washington-sts.

COOK, WASH, AND IRONER; MUST BRING good references. 328 W. Monroe-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD; SMALL FAMily; references. Call 2923 Michigan-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. 3672 Indiana-av.

GIRL—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 5132 Wabash-av.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED, GENERAL GIRL. 2248 Indiana-av.

GIRL—TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 170 LOCUST-st., near N. Clark.

GIRL—GOOD, TO COOK AND LAUNDER; SWEDish preferred. Apply 47 E. 49th-st.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL TO COME to work immediately. Apply 4130 Drexel-blvd.

GIRLS—$2, $3, $4, $5; OVER 100 GENERAL HOUSEwork girls, 20 cooks, 40 hotel girls; work a week before you pay us. Call and get work, 300 orders on hand. 130 N. Clark-st. Chicago Free Employment Co.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal work. 5216 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; MUST BE GOOD COOK. 1942 Deming-ct., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1349 Jackson-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 23 23d-st.

NURSE—ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, FOR CHILD of 4; must assist as lady's maid. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock Wednesday at Victoria Hotel; ask for Mrs. H.

NURSE—COMPETENT GIRL; SMALL FAMILY; north shore suburb. Address, with references, H 434, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—FOR PERmanent position; must be able to write 100 letters when necessary; want bright young lady who can earn good wages. Ralph Temple Cycle Co.,
2208 Michigan-av.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND caligraph operator. Davis Sewing Machine Co., 340 Wabash-av., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER — REM. OPERATOR; GOOD husband writer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer. [illegible] State-st.

STENOGRAPHERS, INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY 2 hours' practical, varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily, each pupil having machine; shorthand taught evenings, beginning Sept. 3. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS — MANFG. HOUSE, HOTEL, decorator, insurance; also one take dictation from phonograph; good positions; call early. 509, 100 Washington-st.

TYPEWRITER—LADY; TO MIMEOGRAPH 500 letters; state price. Address Postoffice Box 906.

WANTED—FEMALE STENOGRAPHER; REMINGton operator; competent; no beginner. Must live south of 22d-st. Salary $40 to $50. Apply in person Sunday, 11:30 a. m.; bring references. After Sunday apply by letter only. Give age and experience. Commission, 5 & 6 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yds.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNESS—TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF two children, 7 and 9; French preferred; best references. 7 Astor, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

LADY THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED IN AN ELEgant large boarding-house desires thorough business man assistant or partner. H 526, Tribune.

LADY—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 WEEK. J. BRADFORD, 126 Washington-st., Room 57.

SOLICITORS—LADIES, THREE, TO TRAVEL; good salary and expenses; only those of good address and experience need apply. 1404 Manhattan Building.

YOUNG LADY—OF GOOD APPEARANCE, TO SELL tickets and keep books. Sam T. Jack's Opera House.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A TWO HORSE-POWER NAPHTHA OR gasoline engine for marine purposes; second-hand preferred. D. M. HASKELL, Tiskilwa, Ill.

FOR SALE—48 INCH WHITING CUPOLA. INquire 900 S. Jefferson.

ACCOUNTANTS.

[illegible] HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL. [illegible]; ref. Corn Exchange Bank
[illegible] 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Telephone Main 4142.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFerence.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FURNISHED front rooms; excellent board; $5; walking distance.

1808-1810-1812 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS rooms with board; reasonable rates.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV. — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; very reasonable.

2604 INDIANA-AV.—2 PLEASANT FRONT STEAM heated rooms. MILLIGAN, Flat 3.

North Side.

361 DEARBORN-AV., COR. MAPLE—HANDSOME room with board; day boarders desired.

448 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS TO RENT with board; steam heat and all modern conveniences.

494 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, large front room; also side rooms; references.

781 CLARK, FACING PARK—TWO CONNECTING rooms; every convenience; two persons, $9.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES—LEXINGTON-AV. AND 64TH-ST., Woodlawn, one block from Lexington-av. station Alley L; nice, pleasant rooms, single or en suite; $2 a week; board $3.50. JOHN HAYES.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG MAN, REFINED tastes, in Hyde Park; references; state terms. Address H 520, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG COUPLE IN strictly private family, North Side. Address J Y 146, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM ON WEST SIDE BY YOUNG lady employed. Address H 516, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—6242 OGLESBY-AV., FLAT E—NICELY furnished rooms; steam heat, modern, near I. C. R. R., electric, and L road. MRS. RUSS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, HOUSEKEEPing; steam heat, gas, bath. Flat 418 Mecca Bldg., 34th and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM ON Michigan-av. for couple; board for lady. Address B S 306, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS; STEAM HEAT. 5313 Lake-av., Suite 8.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; housekeeping; reasonable. 81 E. 24th-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED HALL ROOM; $1.50; in small, quiet, adult family. 3021 Michigan.

North Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE ROOM FOR TWO ladies or gentlemen; also a single room. 287 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite. 384 Bissell-st., near Belden.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping by young man and wife; will be permanent; North Side preferred. Address G 814, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, 3, FURNISHED; housekeeping; modern; references exchanged. Address H 430, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NOS. 5830 AND 5834 ROSALIE-CT.—8 and 12 room detached frame residences; low rent to desirable tenants. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 11-ROOM house for 3 months from Oct. 1; Michigan-av., between 31st and 35th-sts.; $150 per month, including servants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY-DECORATED modern house; 5 minutes' walk to Ill. C. Station. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE; FURNITURE FOR sale. Inquire 229 54th-pl.

West Side.

TO RENT—115 HONORE-ST., 10-ROOM BRICK residence, ½ block from Madison-st. cable; perfect order; rent moderate. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—122 N. SHELDON-ST., 9-ROOM BRICK residence; newly papered throughout; low rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—329 LOOMIS-ST., 9-ROOM STONE front house, newly decorated; only $30 per mo. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — JACKSON-BLVD., N. E. COR. LINcoln; handsome, modern 10-room house; $45.

North Side.

TO RENT—42 SIDNEY-CT., 10-R. MODERN FURnished or unfurnished, or for sale; overlooks park.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS—
Cor. 48th and St. Lawrence-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $30 up.
4709 Prairie-av., 6, 7, and 8 rooms; new.
4932 Forrestville-av., 7 rooms; new; $35.
5827 Indiana-av., 6 rooms; $25.
4432 Prairie-av., 8 rooms; $40.
3447 Prairie-av., 7 rooms; $35 up.
3535 Indiana-av., 7 rooms; reduced.
3013 Prairie-av., 8 rooms; $40; new.
47th and Grand-blvd., 2 to 7 rooms; new.
62d-st. and Wharton-av., 5 to 7 rooms; $25 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office cor. 47th and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

Two beautiful flats of 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat, passenger elevator, every convenience; location good; splendid transportation; very desirable; perfect light and ventilation; special rates to select tenants; must be rented. "THE NORWOOD," 30th-st. and Indiana-av.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1323 AND 1325 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
The "Esmond," 25th-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome, light 4 and 5-room apartments; steam heat, hot water all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40 month.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE "ROSALIE"—
Cor. Lake-av. and 57th-st.
Desirable 7-room flats, steam heat, janitor service, etc.; flats newly decorated; only $25 per month.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE OSCEOLA, 3716 LAKE-AV., ONE 7-room apartment, strictly fireproof, high-class building, with every modern appliance. Apply to janitor or to
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $20; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE OSCEOLA, 1716 LAKE-AV., ONE 7-room apartment, strictly fireproof, high-class building, with every modern appliance. Apply to janitor or to
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BUILDINGS, NOS. 4465 and 4467 Oakenwald-av., seven room apartments, steam heat, janitor service, hot water, etc.; private balconies overlooking the lake. Apply to agent on premises.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," 55 33D; A FEW choice apartments; also the "Oakenwald," 49 33d-st.; 7 rooms, $30 and $35; every modern convenience; don't fail to see them. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—40 32D-CT., 7-ROOM FLAT; LARGE, light rooms; rent $22.50.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"KENWOOD" FLATS; REASONABLE; choice, light, modern; fine location. 4726 Kenwood-av.

TO RENT—LENOX APARTMENTS, 3, 4, AND 6 rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—MOVING FREE—REFERENCES; TWO-room flats, $10; ranges, steam, hot water, storerooms; laundries, carpeted halls. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2222 INDIANA-AV., 1ST FLAT OF 7 rooms and bath; low rent; key in store.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—REFERENCES; 3-ROOM FLAT, $10; private bath, range, boiler. 3616 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW BUILDING S. W. COR. Congress and Francisco-sts.; on line of Met. L road; 4, 5, and 6 room flats, with modern conveniences, $14 and up; janitor at 295 Francisco-st.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, janitor service, etc.; $15 to $25 per month, 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. E. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—CHARMING, ROCK-FRONT 5-ROOM flat; all conveniences; 128 Warren-av.; $27.50. Coziest, lightest, pleasantest 4 rooms and bath modern flat, 279 Ogden-av., cor. Wood; $16.50.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM AND BATH flat; handsome building; $18. 64 Wendell-st.; open.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2D FLAT, 1398 JACKSON blvd.; 7 rooms, bath; all improvements.

TO RENT—SUPERB 6-ROOM FLAT; ALL IMprovements; nr. Garfield Park; $20. 7 S. Kedzie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED EIGHT-room flat, 173 Eugenie-st., 1 block west of Lincoln Park; electric lights, steam heat, hot water, gas range, refrigerator; or will sacrifice furniture for $800. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 405-406 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—32 BUSH-ST. 1ST FLAT OF 5 ROOMS and bath; walking distance; rent $20 per mo.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. HALsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN SHELDEN & CO., 34 Clark-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR house; good tenant; south of 39th, east of Indiana-av. Address H 349, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY STORE, WITH handsome show window, on Michigan-av., near 22d-st.; suitable for tailor, furrier, milliner, or modiste. F. G. MORSE, 2119 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—16TH-ST. BETWEEN MICHIGAN and Wabash, desirable well lighted store; good location for any kind of business; cheap rent; investigate this. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—1517 MICHIGAN-AV. DESIRABLE store for retail and carriage trade; moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE—1397 W. 12TH-ST., FRONTING main entrance Douglas Park; reduced rental until May 1. S. E. MARTIN, agent, premises.

TO RENT—STORE 25X70, CHEAP; GOOD LOCAtion for meat market. 468 Western-av.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT STORE; HIGH CEILED and basement; 370 Grand-av., near Ada; $20.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — A FIRST-CLASS MERCANTILE building, just completed, on Superior-st., the principal business thoroughfare of Cleveland, O., adapted to retail or wholesale business, or both; will be leased to one, two, or three tenants; building strong enough to carry any stock of goods; dimensions, 67 x150 to Long-st.; eight stories above a high and well-finished basement; two first-class passenger and freight elevators; all floors splendidly lighted; complete heating and plumbing equipment on every floor. For further particulars and terms apply to
J. G. W. COWLES, 140 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Commercial Hotel; will improve to suit tenant; also stores 96 to 102 Lake-st. and 16 to 22 Dearborn-st. W. H. WOOD, Borden Blk. Room 61.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand Upright Pianos—Terms easy to suit customers.
Established 1873.

$140—One Weber Upright.
$135—One Decker & Son Upright.
$130—Kreager Upright.
$140—One Colby Upright.
$135—One Vose & Sons Upright.
$150—One Vose & Sons Upright.
$145—One Vose & Sons Cabinet Grand.
$140—One Dunham Upright.
$185—One Adam Schaaf, 7⅓ octaves, walnut.
$135 each—Two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, Uprights.
$100—One Emerson 7-Octave Piano.
$110—One Smith & Barnes Cabinet Grand.
$165—Kreager & Sons Uprights.
$150—One Decker & Son, 7⅓ octave, rosewood.
$125—New England Uprights.
$100—One Chickering Upright Piano, 7 octaves.
$185—One Adam Schaaf Upright Piano.
$150—One Adam Schaaf, walnut case.
$160—One Vose & Sons Cabinet Grand.
$100—One Mathushek Upright.
$100—One Bush & Gerts Upright.
$155 each—Two Decker & Son Cabinet Grands, uprights.
$135 each—Two Walnut Case Uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each—Three Rosewood Uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$75 each—Two Uprights, 7 octaves.

Square Pianos at $20 to $55 each, all makes.

To Rent—200 Upright Pianos, $4 per month. One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SAY, IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD piano at a very reasonable figure come around and see us at once.

OUR LEADERS:

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS,	All grades.
ESTEY PIANOS AND ORGANS,	All terms.
CAMP & CO. PIANOS AND ORGANS,	
ARION PIANOS.	All prices.

TUNING. REPAIRING. MOVING.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

NO FANCY PRICES—EVERY ONE A BARGAIN; call in and see or write for our list.

Fine Chickering upright	$185
Fine Bauer upright	225
An elegant Sohmer upright	210
Fine Weber upright	285

Knabe, Decker Bros., Steinway & Sons, Haines Bros., little used, from $125 to $300, all warranted or money refunded; time payments if desired.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BEST VALUES

AND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADE PIANOS
MAY BE FOUND IN THE WAREROOMS
OF

LYON, POTTER & CO.
(Steinway Hall),
17-19-21 VAN BUREN-ST.

SACRIFICE SALE OF PIANOS—
20 upright pianos, standard makes, almost new worth from $250 to $400, for $165 each.
10 upright pianos, worth from $400 to $500, for $215 each.
Knabe upright, mahogany case, used only a short time, $275.
3 Weber uprights, beautiful pianos, for $285, $300 and $315.
Easy payments.
See display ad.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—
Slightly used grands, squares, and uprights; in good order; well-known makes.
EASY TERMS.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall,
Van Buren-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

YOU SHOULD SEE THE
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
They are standard in quality,
cost but a trifle more than ordinary pianos,
and last a life-time. Terms to suit.
Second-hand pianos $75 and upwards.
Second-hand organs $20 and upwards.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

17 CENTS A DAY,
$1.20 A WEEK,
$5 A MONTH
will buy a piano at
CHASE BROTHERS'
"Big Piano Store,"
corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

A HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHT IN GOOD CONdition, and choice of several other well-known makes at from $150 to $225 each.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A FINE FISCHER UPRIGHT, COTTAGE SIZE, price $170; has been but little used, and would readily pass for new. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER PIANOS	THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO.
SOHMER PIANOS	Western Agents,
SOHMER PIANOS	261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—SLIGHTLY USED PIanos. Wissner Western Branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

A BEAUTIFUL FINE-TONED KNABE UPRIGHT, in good condition; price $250.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100; A MODERN UPRIGHT piano in good condition; warranted sound.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PRACTICALLY NEW STEINWAY UPRIGHT AT about one-half original cost.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORAGE.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just south of W. Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. Oak. 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est'blish'd 20 yrs.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARborn and Randolph-sts., regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and watches; bargains in diamonds at all times. JOHN M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Building.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—I HEREWITH WARN EVERYBODY NOT to trust my wife, Sophie, as she has left my bed and board, and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. JOHN YAAT.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WILL SELL CHEAP 7 PURE-BLOODED REGIStered and some prize-winning St. Bernard bitches and 5 handsomely marked puppies; send for catalogue. PROF. ROACH, 176 W. Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
We are owners of over 50 great subdivisions in the city and suburbs. We have selected this property with great care and know that buyers will profit by investing in our lots. Prices range from $200 to $2,000. If buying for a home investment call upon us or write for plats. Thirty years' experience in dealing in subdivisions, we know where the good locations are. Originators of the monthly payment plan. We also loan money to those who build and encourage the purchaser in every way. Thousands can testify of our liberal terms. Our contracts give one year in case of sickness or lack of work. Now is the time to buy for an investment or a home. Put money in the land where it is safe. Buy in the great city and look ahead!
ROBERT C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FLAT building worth $100,000; incumbrance $32,000; will take vacant property for equity. Apply to
JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL CORners in the heart of the business center, 80x150, with improvements; price $300,000; considered very cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER IN THE wholesale district, rented to one tenant; price $250,000; easy payments, but no trade. Apply to
JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10,000 ONLY—
New 3-story corner 9-room residence.
4801 LANGLEY-AV.
Bedford stone bay front, elegant porch, consols, mantels, grills, etc.; finished in hardwood throughout; $1,000 to $3,000 down, balance to suit.
HAGEMAN, 4805 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER OF HALSTED AND Congress-sts., 73x118, adjoining elevated station; present improvements cheap frame buildings; is paying 6 per cent now; would pay 10 per cent if a good building was built. Apply to
JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOT FOR STRICTLY modern apartment building. See property, N. W. corner Ellis Park and 37th-st.; can show suitable plan for same. J. C. CHRISTMAN, 916 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$8,000 BUYS YOUR CHOICE OF any one of these handsome new stone-front private residences, 4803, 4805, and 4807 Langley-av.; only $1,000 down. Office on premises.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER OF STATE AND 31ST-sts., lot 100x118; one of the best local corners on State-st. For particulars apply to
JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE GROUNDS, HANDSOME brick residence, corner Prairie-av. and 25th-st., fine stable, old trees, etc., 90x170; $70,000; offer. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HYDE PARK REsidences; just finished; $16,000, $17,000, $22,000; terms; Madison-av. and 52d; open for inspection. CHAS. H. BINNEY, 204 Dearborn, bank floor.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE, NR. COTTAGE GROVE and 93d, home, $1,250; Ellis, nr. 92d, lot, $500; others $300. STEWART, 514 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD. HANDSOME 12-ROOM STONE FRONT MODERN HOUSE.
R. B. COOPER, 624 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER OF MICHIGAN-AV. and 36th-st., 49x198¾; price $30,000; a bargain. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, EAST FRONT, ELIZAbeth and 56th-sts.; cheap; half cash. Address H 530, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
If looking for building lots don't fail to see Givins & Gilbert's great city subdivision, corner of Diversey and California-avs.; electric cars, steam cars, Metropolitan L road, fare 5 cents; only 4 miles from Wells-st. depot; just across fire limits line; new bridge on Diversey; lots, $600, by far the cheapest in city, all things considered; lots shown daily; maps mailed free.
R. C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25X125, WITH SEWER, WAter, cement walks, macadamized street, and lamp posts, for $600; $10 down and $10 monthly; Oakley-av., near Webster-av.; send for particulars. SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM RESIDENCE, 1633 W. Adams-st.; new and modern; terms to suit purchaser; will be sold at a bargain. OWNER, 911, 218 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD,
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. AND ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 12, BLOCK 10 west front, on Clark-st., between Jackson and Touhy-avs., 50x174; block pavement sewer, water, all assessments paid; price $1,750; $10 down, $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25X125, WITH SEWER, WAter, cement walks, macadamized street and lamp posts, for $900; $10 down and $10 monthly; on Wolfram-st., near Robey; send for particulars. SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT, 25X125, ON ASHLAND-AV., near Diversey-av., all improvements in, block pavement, cement walks; price $1,350; $10 down and $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE; ELEVEN rooms; near Lincoln Park; corner lot; could be remodeled for flats; price $30,000; would consider good lot, north shore, in part. C. E. JONES & CO., 409 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—CUYLER—A TWO-STORY FRAME flat building; two flats of six rooms each, $2,169, N. Robey-st., $3,600; $200 down, $20 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE with bath and modern conveniences, 2555 Claremont-av.; price $3,600, $200 down, $15 monthly; lot 37½x125. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY BUYS A house, 10 houses to choose from, prices from $1,700 to $3,000, assessments all paid, 6 to 8 rooms; water in every house; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, churches; property clear of incumbrance; 45 trains daily, 7c fare; 7½ miles from Court House, at Clyde. CHARLES H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—YOUNG MAN, BUY A LOT AT NORTH Chicago on payments so easy you can't miss them, and in a few months you'll be patting yourself on the back; the new works of the Chicago Hardware Co. will add 2,000 to North Chicago's population; present low prices and easy terms cannot last; particulars with pleasure. T. DE WITT GANSE, Sales Manager, 1302 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A BEAUTIFUL AND first-class 16-room residence and large lot with plenty of fine shade trees; near the lake and university; bargain. There is nothing for sale in the city to compare with it for beauty.
H. B. HILL, 122 Randolph-st., R. 302.

FOR SALE—$150 BUILDS BEAUTIFUL RESIdence to order; fine suburb; rent pays balance; exceptional railway facilities; sewer, macadamized streets, extensive improvements; first payment $25; unequaled offer; 30 days. G 797, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. ANDREWS & PIPER, 108-110 La Salle, R. 1242.

FOR SALE—MAPLE, NR. CRAIN, EVANSTON, 116x120; offer. STEWART, 514, 140 Washington.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON SHERIDAN ROAD IN Evanston at a bargain; convenient to stations; all right to subdivide.
H. B. HILL, 122 Randolph-st., R. 302.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
Choice Illinois farm for flat property; $40,000.
An Iowa farm for North Side clear; $10,000.
Good Michigan fruit farm for North Side; $8,500.
Clear choice vacant for cash and equity.
Wanted also
Good flat for Los Angeles city; $12,000.
Good vacant clear for San Diego; $12,000.
Understand, we can consider only desirable property.
H. J. RANSOM & CO., 187 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HAVE $40,000 CASH, WILL DIVIDE, to invest in South Side improved. Address H 514, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT FOR 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, West Side, good neighborhood, $3,500; small incumbrance. C. H. LOW, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST frontage, between 43d and 51st-sts.; willing to pay cash for a bargain. Address H 509, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A PIECE OF BUSINESS property worth about $12,000, 132 feet front on 53d-st., near Halsted; the street is newly paved; will pay difference in cash or assume a mortgage. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

I OWN NEW CLEAR INCOME SUBURBAN; WANT vacant or acres. Address H 519, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers. 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANEY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 WASHINGTON-ST.—LOANS at current rates; building loans.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 PER cent, without commission. [illegible] GRACE, Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

J. C. AMENDT & BRO., 609 STOCK EXCHANGE loan money at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on Chicago improved or vacant real estate; building loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST rates; can place loans on good vacant.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT (AND BUILDING loans) on Chicago real estate; lowest rates.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

A. HEILE & SON, 79 DEARBORN-ST., R. 1114—$500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

SPECULATE BY MAIL—YOUR PRESENT BUSIness, no matter what it is, is a speculation and a slow one compared with trading in grain, stocks, and provisions on margins; write or call for our book explaining speculations, and daily market letter keeping you in touch with the great markets of the world. Stocks, 5 shares, ⅛ of 1 per cent; grain, 500 bu., ⅛ cent margin.
JEFFERY COMMISSION CO.,
26 Rialto Bld., ½ floor.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, MORTgages, warehouse receipts, accepted orders, county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on the Chicago Stock Exchange for cash or on margins.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HYMAN'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Bldg.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, suite 617, cor. Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ON APPROVED security. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE SECURITY AT bankers' rates. A. W. KETCHAM, 140 Dearborn.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—$200, 60 DAYS; $30 INTEREST; GOOD security; good reference. Address G 269, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS WINE HOUSE, wholesale and retail; good bar trade; cash business; finest locality in the city; honesty and integrity is my motto; as I wish to retire from business this is a rare chance for one or two enterprising men. Address P. H. GUNDLACH, 13 and 15 New City Hall Square, San Francisco.

WANTED—FURNITURE FACTORY IN SOME town where shipping facilities are good and hardwood lumber cheap by an old school furniture company now manufacturing. BEAM & COOKE, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HUNTING PRESERVE ON coast of Georgia; 5,000 acres; well-stocked with deer, wild turkeys, quail and other game. Apply by letter for particulars to GEORGE L. APPLETON, Englewood, N. J.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 30-ROOM BRICK UNFURnished hotel for rent soon in Falls City; best hotel town in State Nebraska. Address J. S. ADAIR, Kearney, Neb.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN TO INvest $1,000 in an established manufacturing business for one-half interest; large orders; paying well. Call 3246 Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO INVEST $5,000 and services in legitimate, profitable business; chance of a lifetime for the right man. Address H 429, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN store; must be sold on account of sickness. Address C A 464, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 CAN BUY HALF INTERest in a stud of race horses, worth $10,000. Address H 536, Tribune office.

LADY OR GENT WITH $800; GOOD DRAMATIC company. Address H 537, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MILLINERY DEPT. IN ESTABLISHED dry-goods store. 4026 Cottage Grove.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian.

YOUNG MEN OR WOMEN WILLING OCCAsionally to call at stock house given thorough course in retouching for half tuition. Apply today and tomorrow. R. 27 Studio Bldg., 101-123 N. State-st.

BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT PRIVATELY BY PROfessional accountant; proficiency guaranteed in ten lessons. For terms, etc., address ACCOUNTANT, 3010 Groveland-av.

PROF. CRADEN—INSTRUCTION IN HYPNOTISM; free exhibition Tuesday eve, Sept. 3d, hall, 243 W. Madison-st.

PIANO TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCED LADY; SPEcial inducements to beginners. 273 E. Chicago-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANO ACCOMPANIST — ONE HOUR EACH morning; gentleman preferred; must be good reader and understand time; state terms. Address H 540, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE STOCK OF CURRY & DAYLER, LIVERY, OF Evanston, will be sold at public auction Friday, Sept. 6, at 2 p. m., at Leroy Payne's stables, 169 Michigan-av., consisting of funeral cars, carriages, landaus, coupes, and other high grade turn-outs; terms, half cash, balance time notes.
WILL L. CONKEY,
Receiver.

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP, A PERFECT BUSIness or family horse, young and sound; also a handsome trap in the latest style and has had but little use; they must be sold. Apply to owner, 2725 Calumet-av.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE NOVELS, TRAVels, Essays, and Poems of Robert Louis Stevenson," Thistle edition; 16 volumes; just ready; choice territory and liberal terms to competent agents. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 730, 334 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED INSURANCE agents; commission and renewal contract; best selling policy. Security Mutual Life Association, 1006 Mutual Security Bldg., Chicago.

AT LAST—ALUMINUM BODY BATTERY $1; SAMple and agents' catalog 12 cents stamps. E. TAYLOR CO., manufacturing electricians, Cleveland, O.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50; sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalog agents goods 3c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

LARGE BANK SAFES; ALSO SECOND-HAND safes. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SURGICAL TABLE for office. Address DR. H. J. KENNEDY, 579 43d.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRed. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BARBER, RECOMMENDED BEST IN CHIcago, will tell the past, present, future, recover stolen property, bring separated together, remove evil influences, and give luck. 435 W. Madison.

MADAM AMIE, WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYANT, tells everything. 366 State-st., Room 1.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON FOR fine new six-piece parlor set. 1456 Milwaukee-av., in store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—40 NEW TRIBUNE SUBSCRIBERS OR portions thereof. Those having lists not completed who care to sell call at Flat M, 210 Thirty-third-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, etc., etc., of hotels, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A 23-ROOM MICHIGAN-AV. HOUSE; STEAM heated, walking distance; rent only $75, including barn; must sell on account of poor health; part time; bargain. Address H 355, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEWLY FURNISHED 7-room flat; no bugs. Inquire at 507 N. Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Au. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 am	A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9am
Normannia, Sep. 12, 11am	Norma'ia, Oct. 10, 11am
F. Bismarck, Sep. 19, 11am	F. Bism'k, Nov. 21, 11am
Columbia, Sep. 26, 11am	A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9am

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB. $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8am	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9am
Saller, Tu., Sep. 5, 11am	Spree, Tues., Sept. 17, 5am
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9am	Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9am
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 10, 8am	Havel, Tues., Sep. 24, 9am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRALIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10am	Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10am
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, noon	

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16	†Fulda..........Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II....Nov. 2	*Columbia.......Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Ems............Nov. 30

All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	N. German Lloyd S. S. Co.
37 Broadway, N. Y.,	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt.
125 La Salle-st.,	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co.,
	80 Fifth-av.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

New York......Sept. 11	Paris..........Oct. 9
Paris.........Sept. 18	St. Louis......Oct. 16
St. Louis.....Sept. 25	New York.......Oct. 23
New York......Oct. 2	Paris..........Oct. 30

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.

Belgenland......Sept. 7	Indiana........Sept. 21
Waesland.......Sept. 14	S.S. Rhynland...Sept. 28

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.

Friesland......Sept. 11	Noordland......Oct. 2
Southwark......Sept. 18	Kensington.....Oct. 9
Westernland....Sept. 25	Friesland......Oct. 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU	September 3, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 12, 3 p. m.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Sept. 21, 3 p. m.

For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

TO EUROPE—FALL TOURS—SEPT. 4 AND 18, 61 days, $450; Sept. 7, 53 days, $280; Sept. 28, 107 days, $850; or 128 days, $1,000; Nov. 23, 128 days, $1,000. Send for programs. Ocean S. S. tickets, all lines. Lowest winter rates. Apply to HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Agts. New Nile S. S. Co.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:

Britannic, 11 Sept. 10 am	Germanic, 25 Sep. 11:30am
Majestic, 18 Sept., 4 pm	Teutonic, 2d Oct., 4 pm

For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't, 29 B'way, N.Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRAnean and the Orient—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the Pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks. Also winter cruise to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayagues [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOUR [4] TIMES DAILY TO Milwaukee: 7 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 7 p. m.; and 8 p. m.
For Racine daily 8 p. m.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, and Marinette daily 7 p. m.
Saturday boat does not stop at Menominee and Marinette.
For Green Bay, Wednesday, via Menominee, 7 p. m.
For Green Bay and Bay Ports and Manistique, Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Escanaba and Bay Ports, Thursday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon daily 7:30 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.—For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Montreal. Steamers leave Tuesday, 12:15 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 9 p. m. Office and docks east end of Michigan-st., Chicago. City offices, 220 and 234 S. Clark-st.

LAKE STEAMERS—CITY TICKET OFFICE, 234 S. Clark-st., where berths may be reserved and tickets purchased for S. S. Manitou, S. S. Virginia, Lake Superior Line, Goodrich Line, Northern Michigan Line, and ALL LAKE STEAMERS. Summer tourist tickets, single and excursion, sold to all parts of the United States and Canada. Send for Summer Tour book free. THOMAS COOK & SON, Agents.

"S. S. MANITOU," NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE, 220 Clark-st., Lakeside Bldg. Also tickets for the "whaleback," "Virginia," and Michigan City, South Haven, Holland, and Saugatuck steamers—Goodrich Line, Northern Michigan Line, Lake Superior Line, Northern S. S. Co., etc. Programs and "Summer Tour Book of Routes and Rates" free. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., Agents. 'Phone M. 3778.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACKINAC ISLand, $11 round trip, meals and berth included. Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, $5 round trip, meals and berth extra.
General office and docks east end Michigan-st. City ticket offices 220 and 234 S. Clark-st.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR AND Grand Rapids steamers leave Graham & Morton's dock, foot Wabash-av., daily, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m.; every day, 11:30 p. m.; special Saturday, 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m.; day excursion, $1 round trip; Sunday, 9:30 boat, 50 cents round trip. Railroad connections to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Low rates.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. — GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines	† 7:10 am	†11:20 pm
[illegible]	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Marshalltown, Dubuque	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	* 8:00 pm
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Peoria & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 9:00 am	8:00 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	† 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 6:00 am	† 9:45 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 201 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and 5th-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. ‡Ex-Sat. §Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
[illegible]	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 3:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Stevens Point Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:05 am
Waukesha Limited	† 4:00 pm	[illegible]
Waukesha Spl., Sund'y only	8:35 am	7:30 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	1:00 pm	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 206 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st., and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

[illegible]

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD —Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

[illegible]

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Depot, 12th-st. and Park row.

[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry.

[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., near Fourth-av.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.

[illegible]

WABASH R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago Railway—Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R.

[illegible]

NO FLAGS ARE USED.

LUTHERAN AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IGNORE THE STATE LAW.

Not One of Them Displays the Stars and Stripes Over Its Building — Various Excuses Given by the Ministers and Priests in Charge for Their Failure to Comply with the Statutes—Say They Will Wait for Orders from Their Respective Churches.

The Stars and Stripes will float over few, if any, of the parochial schools of Chicago today. Inquiry among prominent officials of the Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches brought responses in every instance to the effect that it will be the policy of both churches to await further developments.

A significant fact is that the St. Jacobi German Evangelical Church has three parochial schools, all of which have been in session for two weeks, but the flag question has not been officially decided by the congregation. The flag, however, is not flying over the schools.

A great many objections are raised to the provisions of the law. The belief is generally expressed that the law will fail in its prime object of teaching patriotism to the children. Then the question of expense is raised and the right of the State to impose this extra burden on private and parochial schools is seriously questioned. Again, the point is raised that no official notification has been received from any State officer in regard to the matter, and, altogether, the sentiments expressed were in favor of waiting.

Question for Each Church.

The Rev. Henry Wunder of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, Superior and Franklin streets, when asked what his school would do about the flag said:

"My congregation has deferred action on the matter until the middle of the present month. It is a question for each of our churches to settle for itself, as there is no central organization which has authority to say what course shall be pursued in the matter. Our congregation is disposed to await developments before taking any decisive steps in the matter, so I do not think any flag will be raised tomorrow.

"It is not a question of want of patriotism in my case, for I consider myself as patriotic as any other American citizen. But it is a serious question of expense, for it is not merely a question of buying one flag, but several, for if we must maintain a flag we would have pride enough to have a good one. Altogether we prefer to wait until something more definite develops in the matter."

The Rev. J. G. Nuetzel of Gethsemane Church, No. 4407 Wentworth avenue, said:

"The flag law does not involve any question of conscience with us and consequently we do not oppose it as a matter of church principle. But we do not think it a good or reasonable law for many reasons. It will involve an expenditure of money which we are not anxious to incur. And we do not believe the prime object of the law will be brought about by the floating of the flag over the school-houses.

"I love the flag as well as any American citizen in the land, but really I would not like to see it forced up on a pole every day by law. We have a flag at our school and I don't know that it would not be a good idea to have it up in the school room, but I am not in favor of putting it up outside for several reasons.

"My congregation has not taken any action on the matter yet and I hardly think the flag will be put up tomorrow.

Would Be Over the Crosses.

"There is another point to the question; many of our churches, particularly on the North Side, have their parish schools in the basement. Now, the law requires that the flag must be raised on the school building and nearly all of our churches have crosses raised on them. It would hardly be the proper thing, I think, that the flag should be raised over the cross, yet that is the place which would naturally be selected, as it is the highest point on the building.

"I also doubt that patriotism can be taught by looking at the flag. I think it should be taught in all our schools, and it has been my aim to teach it in my own family, as well as in my office of minister."

Roman Catholic Church Undecided.

When asked what the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church was on this question Chancellor Muldoon said last night: "I do not know that the local church government can be said to have any decided attitude on the question. At least there has been no official action taken and no official notice sent out to the schools from the archdiocese. I presume the teachers will act upon their individual ideas and individual responsibility in the matter. From all I have heard, however, I do not think many flags will be raised.

"Personally I see a great many defects in the law. I do not believe that patriotism will be inculcated to any great extent by having children look at a flag. I believe in teaching patriotism to the young, but I think there are better means than the unfurling of flags. I am in favor of the flag, too, in its place. We have a flag here which we display on proper occasions, and I think all the parochial schools have them. There is no opposition among any of us to the flag, but as an American citizen I think it questionable whether patriotism can be taught by merely floating a flag over the school-house.

Question the State's Power.

"But there is another and even more serious question involved—a question of right. Has the State a right to impose an expense like this on the parochial schools? It is true the expense, so far as the mere purchase of flags is concerned, will not be heavy on any one school, but if the principle is right then the State has the right to carry the principle to further and more ridiculous extent. The next Legislature might, for instance, decide that in order to teach children patriotism a group of the Nation's patriots must be carved in marble and set up over every school door, thus establishing a sort of political pantheism.

"Now, the fact is we are educating about 40,000 children at an annual expense of about $800,000. Besides this our parishioners pay their pro rata share of the cost of maintaining the public schools, and it does seem to me a little unfair that any extra expense should be saddled on us, particularly when the usefulness of it is so doubtful.

"It is my personal belief that more patriotism would be inculcated if all the money which it would take to buy flags were expended in adding additional school facilities. There are children on the West Side going to school in old churches and grocery stores, and in one case, I believe, a tailor-shop has been converted into a schoolhouse.

Money Could Be Used Better.

"Then there are many children who are prevented from going to school for want of sufficient food and clothing. All of these cases are subjects for the judicious expenditure of money, and while their necessities exist I shall feel that it is poor policy to spend money for flags to teach patriotism. I think patriotism is a sentiment which springs up in gratefulness for benefits received and the waving of a flag in itself confers little benefit.

"Another objection is, I dislike to see our flag cheapened, as it certainly is by injudicious and unnecessary display. Why, on every holiday all the saloons in the city are decorated profusely with the national colors. But does anybody believe that these men who sell the stuff which brings the greater part of all the misery we have to contend with are the only patriots in the land?"

Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum said yesterday that his office would not take any notice of failures to comply with the law, and the members of the Board of Education say that it does not come within their province to see to the enforcement of the law.

LUTHERANS WILL IGNORE THE LAW.

Flag Is Floated from Public and Roman Catholic Schools.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—The public and Roman Catholic schools opened today, and in accordance with the new law the United States flag was floating from each school. Vicar-General Hickey says the Catholics will obey the law. The Lutheran schools will open tomorrow, and the professors of Concordia College say the Lutherans will ignore the law.

The best on earth—fifteen cabinet photos, three styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph-st. Agents.

Women avoid suffering by using Parker's Ginger Tonic, as it is adapted to their ills. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

A lawn fête was given last evening for the benefit of the Young Men's League of the Church of the Epiphany at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Kohlsaat, Ashland boulevard and Jackson street. The patronesses were:

Mrs. Ernest W. Kohlsaat,
Mrs. J. M. Banks,
Mrs. C. F. Elmes,
Mrs. C. H. Jordan,
Mrs. M. D. Talcott,
Mrs. G. P. Blair,
Mrs. J. H. Bryant,
Mrs. E. P. Cushing,
Mrs. A. H. King,
Mrs. J. C. Magill,
Mrs. J. A. McDowell,
Mrs. E. A. Robinson,
Mrs. A. Short,
Miss M. V. Wilson,
Mrs. T. N. Morrison,
Mrs. D. R. Brower,
Mrs. E. E. Hooper,
Mrs. C. M. Post,
Mrs. J. H. Williams,
Mrs. F. K. Bowes,
Mrs. J. H. Cowper,
Mrs. A. Eddy,
Mrs. F. B. Lane,
Mrs. A. MacLeod,
Mrs. S. L. K. Monroe,
Mrs. W. M. Sherman,
Mrs. E. C. Ward.

* * *

Friday the members of the Long club and invited friends will have their second annual picnic at Fort Sheridan, where they will be the guests of the officers of the fort. Luncheon will be served at the Fort Sheridan club-house, and will be followed by dancing in the ball-room. Through the kindness of H. R. McCullough, who is fond of young people and who likes to see them have a good time, the club will be provided with a special car attached to the Northwestern train, which will leave the city at 11:35 in the morning.

* * *

Miss S. Gram, No. 481 Evanston avenue, and N. C. Bonnevoie of Appleton, Wis., will be married at the Norwegian Lutheran Church, Baxter and Roscoe streets, Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock. The ceremony will be followed by a dinner for the near friends of the family.

* * *

The women of the Country club of Evanston have organized a bicycle club. It is the object of the members to have morning rides on certain days of the week. Among the members are Mrs. William Holabird, Mrs. Frederick Arndt, Mrs. M. W. Kirk, Mrs. W. C. Vance, and Miss Chapin and Miss Pratt.

* * *

The Dramatic Association of the Country club, Evanston, will have its annual meeting Sept. 9 for the election of officers. The first play of the season will be given early in October.

* * *

The following Chicago people left yesterday noon on the steamship Manitou for Northern Michigan resorts:

Dr. F. R. Wood,
Miss Ella Wood,
F. C. Rounds,
Mrs. John Penfield,
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Rupp,
Mrs. W. J. Scott and daughter,
H. B. Tellers.
Miss Mildred Wood,
H. F. Clough,
Miss Mary Ely,
Fred W. Penfield,
Miss J. W. Anderson,
J. G. Coulter,
O. A. Jackson,
Harry Walker.

* * *

Newport, R. I., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Oliver H. P. Belmont's new house, Belcourt, was formally opened tonight amid splendor unusual even for Newport, where each house-warming strives to be more magnificent than the last. The guests began to troop in a little after 10 o'clock and were greeted by Mr. Belmont in the reception-room, which is finished in walnut and upholstered in the Belmont racing colors—red and maroon—as is the grand corridor. The Belmont crest and coat of arms figure everywhere. They are woven in curtains, portières, and rugs, and are embroidered, carved, and painted wherever the decorations admit it.

A striking feature of the great banqueting hall, where the dance was held, is the row of mailed figures mounted on horseback which lines the walls and stands sentinel upon the great balcony at the lower end of the room. There is a vast gothic fireplace opposite the entrance, in which a brisk wood fire was burning, to the delight of the guests, who gathered before it and laughed and chatted in the intervals between the dances. The feminine dancers were in their most gorgeous gowns, and the matrons did honor to their host by displaying an array of jewels such as is seldom seen even in Newport. New autumn ball gowns, far different from those worn throughout the summer, were plentiful, a reflection of the early autumn Paris fashions.

Berger's Hungarian Band played for the informal dancing and later for the first supper. Mulhally's orchestra furnished music for the cotillon and second banquet. The first supper, just after midnight, was served at forty tables, each of eight or more covers, in the lower carriage-house, just under the big ballroom. The decorations were gorgeous masses of variegated exotics. On all the tables were candelabra, surrounded by deep red blossoms. Mr. Belmont's guests were evidently as ready for a dance after a British supper as a French one, and when they again gathered in the ballroom the cotillon was begun.

Grafton Cushing led the cotillon with Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who was Miss Hunnewell of Boston. There were two sets of favors for both men and women for each figure.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont were not at the dance as they would have been had it occurred on the original date, they having since left Newport. Among the guests present were the following:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
Charles M. Oelrichs,
Robert Goelet,
Elisha Dyer Jr.,
George B. De Forest,
James L. Kernochan,
Whitney Warren,
Victor Sorchan,
Duncan Elliott,
William F. Burden,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Michael M. Herbert,
T. Suffern Tailer,
John Jacob Astor,
Prescott Lawrence,
A. Cass Canfield,
Hollis,
W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

Mesdames—
Stuyvesant Fish,
Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin,
Hermann Oelrichs,
W. K. Vanderbilt,
Cooper Hewitt,
Adolf Ladenburg.

Misses—
Consuelo Vanderbilt,
Fannie Tailer,
Rawlings,
Brice,
Virginia Fair,
Gertrude Vanderbilt,
Whitehouse,
Cottenett,
Morton.

Messrs.—
The Duke of Marlborough,
Richard T. Wilson Jr.,
H. O. Bax-Ironside Cutting,
Lispenard Stewart,
Woodbury Kane,
Creighton Webb,
John S. Tooker,
Count Siverstorff,
Hubert Howard,
Fernando Yznaga,
Max Agassiz.
Lord Westmeath,
Count Zichy,
James J. Van Alen,
Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.,
Joseph S. Stevens,
Center Hitchcock,
A. De Navarro,
Prince Loewenstein,
F. Gray Griswold,
H. O. Havemeyer Jr.,
Baron Rosencranz,
H. Hunnewell.

Some time ago the relative of Count Bela Zichy, who conducts a New York Hungarian newspaper, said the Count was to marry Mrs. Yznaga after her divorce from Fernando Yznaga. This, the Count neither denies nor affirms, leaving that for the lady. His attentions to her while here and in Dakota and New York leave little doubt about the matter.

Notes of Society.

Miss Helen Bailey will go to Dobb's Ferry this year.

Miss Alice Higinbotham will go to Farmington this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Barber have returned from Lake George, N. Y.

Miss Sallie Hews of New Orleans is visiting friends at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Jacob Forsyth and Miss S. L. Forsyth have returned from the seashore.

Horatio R. Wilson, No. 4547 Grand boulevard, has returned from an extended trip in Europe.

Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Davis, No. 113 Cass street, have returned from the Dells of the Wisconsin.

Miss Fredrika and Miss Ellen Shumway will attend Miss Williams' school at Providence, R. I., this year.

The marriage of Frederick Coats and Miss Elizabeth Barnewell is also announced to take place in a few days.

Mrs. Adah L. Perkins, No. 6124 Indiana avenue, has returned from a ten weeks' trip to the Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, No. 445 Elm street, have returned to the city, after an absence of more than a year abroad.

Mrs. L. A. Calder, No. 4003 Ellis avenue, will sail on the steamer Britannic, Sept. 11, for an extended European tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Keeler and family have returned from a two months' vacation at Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

Dr. Otto Bracke of Brunswick, Germany, is a guest of his uncle, George Branckmann, No. 1824 George avenue, Lake View.

Dr. E. J. Doering and family are making a tour in Colorado with E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

Miss Ida K. Greenlee and Miss Mary Grandy, teachers of Sioux City, Ia., are visiting Dr. T. D. Radgen, No. 133 North State street.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church will entertain its friends and members at a trolley social Friday evening Sept. 6. The special car of the Calumet Electric railroad company will be at the disposal of the party for the evening. Music will accompany the riders, whose "itinerary" includes South Chicago, West Pullman, and Windsor Park.

Miss Claudius Foster returned from a month's outing in Wisconsin Wednesday and will remain at No. 732 Montrose boulevard for a week.

Col. G. W. Cander, Paymaster U. S. A., and family, returned from Lake Minnetonka this week and have taken quarters for the winter at Hotel Strickland.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Baxter and Miss Edith Baxter have returned from the seashore and White Mountains and will spend the winter at the Hotel Metropole.

The wedding of Miss Florence Lockwood, daughter of Benom Lockwood, and Grant Lafarge will be celebrated today at the residence of the bride's parents.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Clara Boone Hansbrough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hansbrough of this city, to Henry Purmort Eames.

Miss Jennie Goldman, No. 5227 Wabash avenue, has returned from an eight weeks' tour of Denver, Manitou, Colorado Springs, Glenwood, and other Colorado resorts.

Dr. Carey A. Wood, who has been absent for three months visiting European hospitals and in attendance on the ophthalmological congress at Heidelberg, Germany, has returned to Chicago.

The Lakota club announcements for September are as follows: Sept. 3, dancing party at 9 p. m. at Jackson Park pavilion; Sept. 10, social night; Sept. 17, social night; Sept. 24, social night.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Judah, No. 192 Bowen avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maude E. Judah, to Victor M. Frankland of Chicago. At home Sunday Sept. 8 and 15. No cards.

AMUSEMENTS.

François Villon as Otis Skinner showed him in the Grand Opera-House last night is not at all the François Villon of such fragmentary records of the poet-scoundrel as remain. Nothing of him persists save his recklessness and his rhyming. This is a nobler Villon, a victim to impulse, but to the better impulses only; a gay and rollicking devil-may-care sort of fellow as to his outward, but inwardly a sad and thoughtful. Cynic he is, to be sure, but his cynicism is but a garment for a lofty mind. Bitter he is, but his bitterness is all assumed to hide a woman's gentleness of nature. He will rail all day at faith and truth and honesty and will keep faith and truth and honesty throughout. Thief he confesses himself, but his theft was a duty paid to necessity. One moment he will scoff at woman and the next will risk life and things dearer than life for a smile from a woman's lips. Withal, a poet in deeds as well as in decasyllabics, in action as in anapests, in life as in thought.

A promising character this, truly, for a romantic and poetic actor like Otis Skinner, and Mr. Skinner richly realized on every promise. Villon, as he appears in "Villon the Vagabond," is a man to engage all hearts, to win all sympathies, to fascinate all eyes, to charm all imaginations.

It is the time when old Charles the Seventh, in the querulousness of dotage, is King of France. Jeanne d'Arc was made martyr a score of years ago and the madcap Dauphin Louis is come of age and begins to envy his hard old father's state. The Sieur Thibault de Grigny, Privy Councilor, is mayor of the palace and master of the state, and with his mistress, Catherine Emptypate of Vaucelles, ward of monseigneur the King, cherishes a crimson hope of usurping the throne. One day Master Villon, whose ready wit in verses has already won the applause of the populace, obtains royal audience in order to procure a passport to Burgundy for his mother. In due course he loses his facile heart to Catherine, who scorns his suit and contemptuously casts him upon her lover's sword. De Grigny is speedily disarmed, and the Dauphin, returned from his viceregency in Burgundy against the King's express commands, takes up the quarrel with Villon. He, too, is worsted and left uninjured by his generous opponent, who thus earns his favor first and then his friendship. Now the King repents him of furnishing the passport to Villon's mother and is roundly rated and denounced in consequence by the hot-blooded poet.

Daring and fortune conspire to release Villon from this perilous situation and he seeks the Fir Cone Inn, a haunt of thieves, where he is accustomed to resort. Here he makes merry until he is joined by the Dauphin, who has a mind to see life. De Grigny has prevailed upon the King to set a price upon the Dauphin's head, a posse comes in search of him, and he and Villon, in the nick of time, contrive to evade it. But Villon has not ventured enough. Catherine has been induced by De Grigny to give a rendezvous to Villon in her chamber at midnight. He keeps it and avows again his passion for the disdainful beauty. In the midst of his rapturous declamation De Grigny comes upon them and, affecting to consider Catherine compromised, declares that she shall marry Villon. The vagabond is overjoyed, Catherine is incensed and amazed; but De Grigny's will is yielded to and Villon retires to an adjoining apartment to exchange his tattered garb for habiliments more worthy of a bridegroom. In his absence De Grigny explains to Catherine that this is but a ruse. The people believe the Dauphin murdered. Villon resembles him, and De Grigny will show him in the Prince's clothing at the palace window. A part of this is overheard and the rest is guessed by Villon, who conceals his knowledge, impersonates the Dauphin, and when the rabble breaks in swears them to fealty to him.

But his triumph is short lived. De Grigag recovers his lost ground and Villon and his friends of the Fir Cone are thrust into the Bastile to await the gallows. Here they are visited by Denise, the serving-maid of the Fir Cone, who has shown to everybody but him her great love for Villon. The case is hopeless. Villon writes his now-famous ballade with the refrain: "But rather pray God give us of his grace;" bequeaths his property, including his blessing, and all are led toward the fatal tree. But at this moment a pardon arrives, the gift of Louis XI., King of France, in whose favor old Charles has abdicated.

A simple story; hardly more than a string of episodes, but continuously interesting none the less. Last night there was tumultuous cheering by an audience which, though plainly prejudiced in friendliness, need not have been so. After the third act, when the play's success was assured, Mr. Skinner uttered a few graceful words of gratitude and announced that the dramatist was Charles M. Skinner (his brother) of Brooklyn.

This beautiful and altogether delightful play, which is so refined as to be sure of the appreciation of the cultivated and so full of action and of color as to be sure of the applause of the general, was admirably acted last night. Further consideration will be given to this part of the production.

* * *

"The Old Lime Kiln," with which the Haymarket Theater Saturday night began its season, is miscalled a comedy drama. It really is a farce. C. T. Dazey, who put it together, is the man who wrote "In Old Kentucky," which is not without merit; and "The War of Wealth," a farce.

The characters are all caricatures of the purely imaginary creatures that people Mr. Dazey's memory of melodrama. The principal one, "Nita, the untamed terror of the Yellowstone," is a burlesque "M'liss." She is represented by Katie Putnam, who speaks a dialect remarkable for its variety, though for the most part it is exaggerated Topsyese. She has no voice and handles it well in several songs. Nita's father is a laudanum drinker, who takes some sort of a cure and thereafter is totally unrecognizable. He is the outcast son of Horace Greeley without his chin whiskers, who believes that the son robbed him. This is proof of his simplicity, for even the audience can see that such a man as Nita's father would never do a thing like that. The rest of the story doesn't matter.

The play is called "The Old Lime Kiln" because in a small part of the third act something resembling a lime kiln is represented. In this respect the lime kiln has an advantage over human nature, which never once appears. There are many amusing things in this play, but only one that apparently was intended to be amusing. That is a grotesque impersonation by Herbert Cawthorne of an Irish corporal in the American army. J. T. Kilgour succeeded in looking interesting, and the rest of the company was there.

* * *

A large crowd attended the opening performance at Manager Grenier's Lyceum Sunday night and heartily applauded the many novel and amusing features that were presented. The new arrangements for the comfort of the audience and the tasteful new decorations were fully appreciated. The orchestra played popular airs for thirty minutes preceding the rise of the curtain. The opening piece is a burlesque, "The Ideal Girl," and is of the villain-spare-me-the-child order. The villain, a twin brother of Alkali Ike, was capitally impersonated by George Beban. The hit of the evening was made by Smith and Cook, who well sustained their reputation as funmakers. The Wilmots, trick cyclists, were well received. The spectacle, Niagara Falls, is a beautiful stage construction and worked without a hitch. The comedy, "O, Uncle John," which closed the performance, sent every one home in good humor.

* * *

Edwin Milton Royle's second play, "Mexico," which was presented for the first time Sunday night in the Schiller Theater, is a melodrama of the Walter Sanford school mounted like a London Lyceum production. It is full of blood and explosions and other things that sound like thunder, and there are plenty of vigorous thrills scattered through it. When it has been cut down about an hour and some of the useless talk has been eliminated, and Carolina Jim, a loquacious old negro, has been suppressed "Mexico" will be very agreeable entertainment for persons with a weakness for romance.

The scene is Mexico during the occupation by the American army in 1847-'8. All the characters but three are Americans, and the three Mexicans most of the time talk a dialect that may be understood. Capt. Shields, U. S. A., has fallen in love with Jovita Talamanca, of whom her cousin, Maj. Mendoza of the Mexican army, is also enamored. Jovita inclines to favor Shields' suit until Carolina Jim is prompted by Mendoza to tell her that Shields has a wife at home. Then she attempts to revenge herself and to punish him, and in the course of the action Shields is taken prisoner, sentenced to be shot, and experiences several other kinds of trouble before he is retaken by the American army and corrects Jovita's misapprehension of the marital facts in his case. A Mexican herb—the loco weed of the cowboy on the plains—figures largely in the scheme of events, and there is an exceedingly inopportune suicide. A good deal of very clever comedy relieves the somberness of the picture.

The scenery is the best part of the production at present. The first act is laid in the plaza at Monterey, just before daybreak; the second and third in the courtyard of the Mission Dolores—a really beautiful scene; and the last in the Mexican fortifications at Chapultepec. Thomas G. Moses deserves credit for this very excellent work.

"Mexico" was well acted. Selena Fetter Royle was Jovita and made that young woman so passionate and fiery and picturesque as to be highly interesting. William Humphreys, as Mendoza, showed deep feeling and other Mexican characteristics in very real fashion. Gretchen Lyons, as a coquettish ingenue, was charming. Mr. Royle, who represented the hero Shields, was called before the curtain Sunday night and disclaimed all purposes but a purpose to entertain.

* * *

These silver people write plays as they argue—verbosely and often incoherently. The play called "The Silver Lining," by Fitzgerald Murphy, which Sunday night began a week's engagement in the Chicago Opera-House, is a queer jumble of "Shore Acres" and "Coin's Financial Drool." A farmer in Illinois has mortgaged his land and the mortgage is bought by a villainous Baron who wants to marry the girl with whom the farmer's son, a free silver candidate for Congress, is in love. But all this is merely incidental to a discussion of the silver question, in which all the characters, including a bloomer girl and a tramp, participate.

The play is handsomely staged and pretty well acted.

* * *

The vaudeville theaters were all crowded Sunday. At Hopkins' West Side House Marlo and Dunham, horizontal bar experts, were the principal feature, and the four Goldsmith sisters pleased the patrons of the South Side house. Sam T. Jack's Extravaganza company appeared in the "Bullfighter" in his theater, and Kittie Palmer, a remarkable dancer, appeared with others in the olio. Cora Beckwith is still floating at the Casino, where there is a long vaudeville, of which some very artistic living pictures and a cake walk are features. At the Tennis the vaudeville includes Nellie Maguire, a very clever impersonator, and many others. In the Roof Garden John E. McWade and the Golden Trio are the best on the bill. At the Olympic, among others, are Papinta, mirror dancer, and Alcide Capitaine, the strong woman.

* * *

London, Sept. 2.—The Garrick Theater was crowded with a representative audience tonight upon the occasion of the first production in London of "Alabama," by Augustus Thomas. The play was produced under the direction of E. S. Willard and was well received throughout. Mr. Willard received applause when he made his first appearance for the evening on the stage and after each act there were repeated recalls. Miss Marion Terry and Jack Mason were received with special favor. Upon the fall of the curtain there were loud calls for the author and for a speech, which met with a noisy opposition from a small portion of the gallery. Mr. Willard finally advanced to the front of the curtain and said:

The author is three miles away and is doubtless anxiously awaiting your verdict. What shall I tell him?

This was met with loud applause, mingled with a few hisses. There were many Americans present, including Col. Clayton McMichael, editor of the Philadelphia North American, and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn A. Barron, Mrs. Hooley and daughter of Chicago, E. H. Low of New York, Kate Forsythe, and Marion Manola.

* * *

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Of the numerous theater openings that of "The Man with a Part" at the Garrick, with E. M. and Joseph Holland in the leading rôles, attracted the most attention. The play in itself is weak and inane, and only the excellence of the company saved it from flat failure. "The Princess Bonnie" scored a hit at the Broadway. Zella Nicolaus made her New York début in "The White Crook" at the Gaiety, but the audience seemed to think there was no cogent reason for her remaining on the stage.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Hoyt's new farce, "A Contented Woman," was produced at the Star Theater tonight. This time Hoyt has satirized the new woman and her desire for suffrage, putting upon his heroine all the unpleasant incidents of a political campaign. Mrs. Benton Holme, a beautiful woman, accepts a nomination against her husband and defeats him, but resigns after suffering the trials of official life. Caroline Miskel Hoyt, the playwright's wife, returns to the stage in this production after a year's retirement. The audience was cordial. Mr. Hoyt has confined the specialties to the third act.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—The Marlowe-Taber production of Shakspeare's "King Henry IV." was given at the Davidson Theater tonight for the first time and filled the theater to the doors. The costumes and armors are rich and picturesque, and the performance showed the chief aim has been to give accurate historical production. The acting of the principal characters was in keeping with their surroundings. The part of Prince Hal gives Julia Marlowe Taber an opportunity to play the hero in both comic and tragic rôles.

Dramatic Notes.

"The Masqueraders" last night began its second week at the Columbia.

Gladys Wallis in "Fanchon" is in her second and last week at McVicker's.

Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer will travel with her own concert company next season. The tour will begin at Milwaukee Sept. 26.

William Richards, a pupil of Randegger and recently awarded a medal at the Royal College of Music, has returned to Chicago.

Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" was produced at Hooley's last night by the Lyceum company. It will be considered tomorrow morning.

"Shenandoah" pleased two of the largest audiences Sunday that ever crowded inside the walls of the Academy of Music. Sixty of the Columbia Zouaves participate in the battle scene.

"In Old Kentucky" opened its season at the Alhambra Theater Sunday, and two larger houses never witnessed the popular Blue Grass play than greeted it both afternoon and night.

Miss Clara Jewell, a contralto, last season with the Bostonians, has been engaged for the cast of "Nancy Lee," Miller's new nautical opera, which Digby Bell is to produce in Baltimore Oct. 7.

OURS IS THE LARGEST SILK STORE in the World. Twenty-two departments containing nothing but SILK GOODS and doing more business in dollars than many houses occupying eight times the space.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111 STATE STREET.
THE SILK HEADQUARTERS.

FANCY SUCH VALUES! Genuine $1 Surah Plaids, $1.25 Chene Taffetas, Dresden Taffetas—and $1 Fine Brocade Evening Satins—for only 58c a yd.; $1 Printed Indias, $1 Crape de Chene, and 75c Figured Taffetas here today at 25c a yd.

THIS persistently working along one line **means** something—**Superiority** in that line. With us, Silk superiority—silk Leadership. And from that accumulated Silk strength there is now being opened for your inspection the most Phenomenal array in beautiful, high class Silks ever shown in this market.

PHENOMENAL BLACK SILK OFFERS.

Beyond question, the offering of the season, the price-event of the year in really fine Black Silks—**these special 5-day offers.**

We shall sell full 27-inch extra fine-face pure silk **Satin Duchesse**, worth every cent of $2.00 a yard—at only, a yard........ $1.19

Some 90 pieces of a regular $1.25 Duchesse—with 150 pieces of Black Figured Taffeta Silks, worth everywhere $1.25 a yd. One price for both this week, a yard 85c

260 pieces of a 20-inch **Satin Duchesse**, worth $1 yard—180 pieces of Figured Gros Grain Silk, a regular dollar grade; 120 pieces of a high-class Figured Taffeta, in specially woven figures, all assorted and worth from $1 to $1.25 a yd. These 540 pieces on sale this morning at only........ 58c A YD.

STYLISH NEW FALL NOVELTIES.

While for seasons past our superior line of Novelty Silks has justly won a national reputation, this Fall at a hundred points we show even more beautiful lines, more of them, **and for less money** than ever before. You will do us a favor to look through our stock and see this really choice line. We invite **particular attention** to the great values here at 58c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 **a yard and upwards.**

OUR NEWEST EVENING SILKS.

The most particular buyers of Evening Silks have long made this headquarters for Wedding Outfits and fine Evening Wear. Our new Fall showing is at once a revelation of the very finest in the line of Evening Silks, And never were such beautiful goods marked so close to import cost. Especially attractive are lines of the latest Novelties at 63c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 **a yard and upward.**

THREE VELVET "LEADERS."

Velvet completeness! Thousands of pieces in all the wanted kinds. This week three special prices, in both street and Evening shades—per yard, $1.75, $1.50 and $1.00

WAISTS, SKIRTS—Sale of the Year.

Time's come to clear 'em—hence not even Making cost for over 400 Waists and Skirts—maybe you're interested.—Here's one lot.

Probably 90 of those $3.75 Silk Shirt Waists—in light and dark shades—these 90 may go at each........ $1.48

All this week a showing of fine Waists from the choice of our new Fall Silks. Especially tempting are the prices, and equally select the Waists. $5 buys an $8 Waist; $6.50 an even greater value, while for $10—and up to $35—the most stylish garments for littler money than you'll credit. **But see them early!**

Just as alluring, the Skirts—the Black Silk Skirts—direct from our own workrooms—and from our choicest new Fall Silks, all in the latest style; 5 and 7 yards wide. Prices that more than please—every number a bargain and the greatest value. $7.50; thence to...... $22½

AND RIBBONS—DECIDED "CUTS."

Prices—rare—even for here—14,000 pieces of bright new Ribbon swell the interest, and the quantity sets such prices. Two ideas:

1,500 pieces of fine satin edge Gros Grain and Satin Ribbon, a regular 20c quality—we're selling at only........A YD. 5c

Some 5,000 pieces are another—a bargain just as great—and they're wider. Satin edge Gros Grain and Fancy Ribbons, worth all of 30c—so well bought that we make them only........ 10c A YD.

1,200 pcs. of extra choice Fancy Ribbons in Brocades, Chiffon, changeable and plain Taffetas, etc.—Ribbons positively worth from 40c to 75c a yard—ready this morning—**and ready at**—........ 15c A YD.

THOSE CREPE VEILS.

Only three hundred left—half went yesterday. All-Silk Waterproof Veils, 36 inches long, and worth $2.50 to $3.50. We've made them only—**think of it!** 38c and 25c

NARROW BLACK LACES.

Quite the "correct" thing for trimming Waists, edging Ruffles and Collars. All silk, too—and from 1¼ to 3 inches wide. Laces worth up to 35c. Here this week at—........ 5c A YD.

Price-Telling Tables—Two—**and such prices!** On one table, $1 24-inch Surah Plaids, $1 Printed Warp Chene Taffetas, Gaufre Crepe Stripe and Dresden Taffetas, $1 Fine Brocade Evening Satins, 24-inch Striped Surah, Roman Stripe Taffetas, and Jacquard Printed Warp Taffetas—Silks worth from 90c to $1.30 a yard—go on sale this morning at........A YD. 58c

Table No. 2—$1 Printed Indias, Striped Indias, Striped Crepe in all colors; $1 Crepe de Chenes, 75c. Figured Taffetas, Crinkled Crepe, and 85c Colored Moire and Crystal Silks—all marked........A YD. 25c

GEN. J. C. SMITH AT HOME AGAIN.

Given a Reception by Friends at His Residence Last Evening.

Gen. John Corson Smith returned yesterday from a trip around the world. An informal reception was given him at his home, No. 65 Sibley street, last night by the officers of the Illinois Masonic Veteran Association. Gen. Smith is not only a veteran of the war, but one of the most prominent Masons in this country and is fully as prominent an Odd-Fellow.

Gen. Smith is in poor health. While in Boston last week he was confined to his bed for several days from the effects of an old wound received in the left shoulder during the war of the rebellion. He recovered sufficiently to return home, but is still far from well.

He left Chicago for his trip around the world Nov. 26, 1894, and sailed from San Francisco Dec. 4, 1894. He touched at the Sandwich Islands, staid some weeks in Japan, and then visited the coast cities of China. At Ceylon he spent a month with Maj.-Gen. Justis of the British army. In Egypt he was received with the highest Masonic honors, and a special train with 400 Masons as an escort was provided for him at Cairo.

He traveled 1,000 miles up the Nile and back to Cairo. He was entertained by Princess Naslie of Egypt and is the only white man who ever had the honor of dining with her. Leaving Cairo he journeyed to Malta, and then to Constantinople, where he was the guest of the higher officials of the empire.

From Turkey he went to Italy and then through Germany, thence to Paris and to England. He traveled two months in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. While in England he attended the exercises of the consecration of a new Masonic Rahere Lodge, No. 2546, and was given a seat at the left of the Prince of Wales.

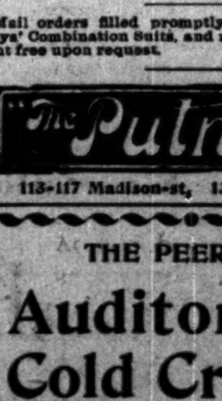
Among those present at the reception last night were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
Walter L. Stevens,
Charles L. Leonard,
C. F. Gunther,
A. R. Tomlins,
C. T. Gurney,
Chester T. Drake,
Charles Tibbits,
M. J. Carboy,
W. C. Lyman,
W. W. Sheppard,
John Woodman,
Alexander Ross,
Thomas Miller,
Amos Pettit,
H. A. Rogers.

Messrs.—
C. A. Barnett, Denver,
J. Gehlert.

Ex-Mayor De Witt C. Cregier made a brief speech of welcome and then Gen. Smith told a few interesting facts concerning his travels and the receptions given him in foreign countries. What interested him most, he said, was the great growth and spread of Masonry. He found Masons everywhere, even in the depths of Egypt.

MAKE YOUR BOY GLAD.



The mothers, as well as the boys, are delighted. Our "Wonder" Sale of Boys' All-Wool Combination Suits has attracted the attention of all Chicago.

$3.50 for choice of Suits.

There are about 1,000 Suits to select from, and an extra pair of Pants and Stanley Cap to match are given with each suit. They are desirable patterns, handsomely made up and trimmed, and every suit is positively all wool. If your boy doesn't need a suit perhaps your neighbor's boy does. It is a good thing to talk about. There never were such splendid values for so little money.

Special Sale of Men's $15.00 All-Wool Suits, including Genuine Blue and Black Serges, all this week, at........ $7.50

Choice of Men's $3.00 Fall Style Hats, stiff and Fedora, black and brown, latest popular shapes........ $2.00

Mail orders filled promptly. Samples of cloth in Boys' Combination Suits, and rules for measurement, sent free upon request.

"The Putnam"
113-117 Madison-st, 131-133 Clark-st.

THE PEERLESS
Auditorium Cold Cream.
Pure—Soothing—Fragrant—Delightful to use.
Shipped to any part of the United States on receipt of price, 50 cents.
We make a specialty of high-grade perfumes at popular prices.
Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Mail orders promptly filled.

The Tribune's Ready Reference Directory.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRIES, WM., 36, 145 La Salle, Major Block
JONES, L. A., 817 Cham. of Com. Tel. M. 2379.
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACME BEDDING AND COUCHES.
ACME SPRING BED CO.'S patented hygienic couches, self-ventilating spring and air mattresses, and Acme springs sold by furniture dirs.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
BOWYER, DAVIES & CO., 125 Dearborn, M. 4187
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. I., pneumatic feet, 96 Fifth-av.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

AWNINGS.
CARPENTER, GEO. B. & CO., S. Water-st. and 5th-av. Tel. M. 1561. Tents, flags, and awnings.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinborne, Asst. Cashier.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H., & CO., 196-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O. CO., 212-214 Monroe.

CHINA & DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores—158 Ill., 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Madison.

CLOAKS AND FUR GARMENTS.
JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., manufacturers at wholesale, n. e. cor. Market and Jackson-sts.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION TYPEWRITING CO., 40 Dearborn.

DESIGNERS AND ILLUSTRATORS.
OTTMAN, W. & C., Monon Bldg., 324 Dearborn.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 216 Wabash.

DIE & COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O. CO., 212-214 Monroe.

ELEVATORS.
EATON & PRINCE CO., 70 Michigan-st.
J. W. REEDY Elevator Mfg. Co., 83 Illinois-st.

ENGRAVERS.
FRANKLIN ENG. & ELECT. CO., 341 Dearborn.
MANZ & CO., J. Tel. Main 217. 183-7 Monroe-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders), 159 Water-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 Adams-st. Br.: 902 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., Mfrs. fine gas and electric fixtures.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
IMPORTERS' TEA CO., 60 Wab. Delicatessen.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hats, 86 Madison-st.

HOTELS.
GORE'S FIREPROOF HOTEL, European plan. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward. First-class restaurant in connection.

HABERDASHER AND HATS.
MARTIN MEYER, 169 Dearborn, op. 1st Nat. Bk.

JEWELERS.
LOGUE CO., 6 Madison. Wholesale prices.
MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.
NEGLEY & CO., 474 N. Clark-st.

LOCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
BUERK HARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLEGROVE & CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MIXED PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS.
THE ALSTON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.

MONUMENTS.
AMERICAN GRANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple. Monuments & mausoleums, designers, sculptors.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. Retail, 65 State and 56 Randolph-st., Central Music Hall. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

ORIENTAL ART.
DEAKIN, H., Art Rooms, 1427-9 Michigan-av.

PAWNBROKERS.
ABE LIPMAN, 90 Madison, Inter-Ocean bldg.
STEINBERG, LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
BROWN & DARBY, 1124 Monodnock. Har.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
THORP, 26 Van Buren, Finest Platonims $4.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
KOMBI CAMERA CO., 132 AND 134 LAKE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 215 Wabash, kodaks.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.
LARIMORE & CO., 171 S. Water—Butter & Eggs.

PICTURE FRAMES.
ABBOTT, W. W., 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
MUELLER BROS., Mfrs., 140 Wabash-av.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEO. M. McKENZIE, Broker, 188 Clark-st.
P. WECHSLER, 186a S. Clark, Ft. Dearborn Bldg.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus, $3,000,000.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL.
SWARTZ IRON AND METAL CO., 557 State. Phone H. 382.

SEWING MACHINES.
NEW HOME S. M. CO., 335 Wabash-av. Needles and repairs for all machines.

STENOGRAPHERS.
GRIFFEN BROS., 164 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 1973.

STOVES AND FURNACES.
BARKER & JACKSON, furnaces, the best in use.

TAILOR.
HENING, FRANK, 2 Monroe-st.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
GEUTDNER, E. H., 255-7 Wabash-av.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 FIFTH-AV., RUPTURE specialist, expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up to $15; elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.

WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS.
FREUND BROS. MFG. CO., 2911 Wentworth-av.

WOOD MANTELS.
HAMLIN SPIEGEL MANTEL CO., 337 Wabash.

BRASS BEDS
AND IRON BEDS
At Manufacturers' Prices.
H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1866—The Old Reliable—1894.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383, and 385 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE!
AT OUR ROOMS THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLK.
Of Chamber and Parlor Sets, Folding Beds, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, and a big line of Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c.

Kasper & Barnes,
JEWELERS,
McVicker's Theater Building,
Solicit your patronage in
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY and
STERLING SILVER.
Open Evenings.

PLANTS FOR HOUSE AND WINDOW DECORATION.
Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.